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OF

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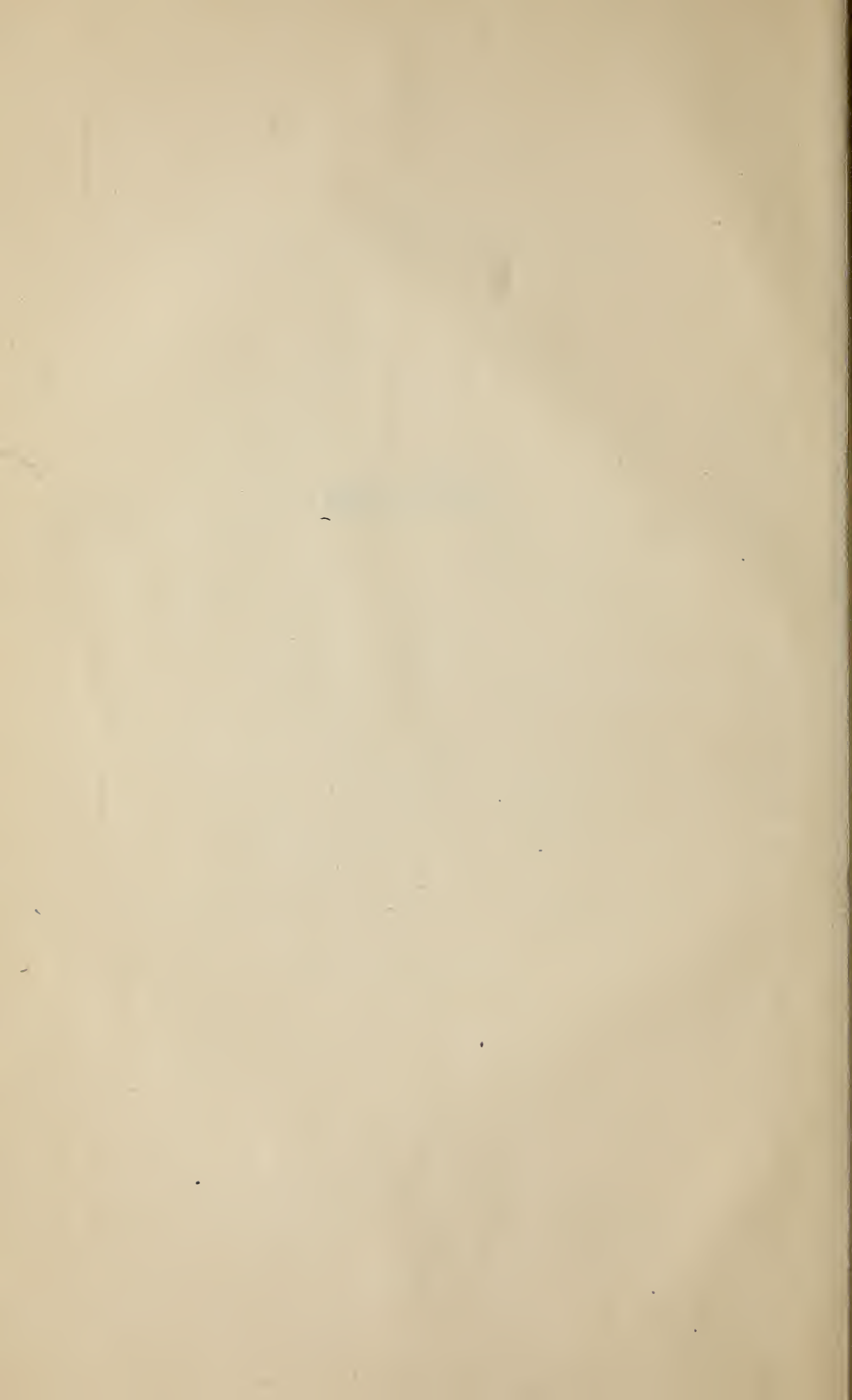
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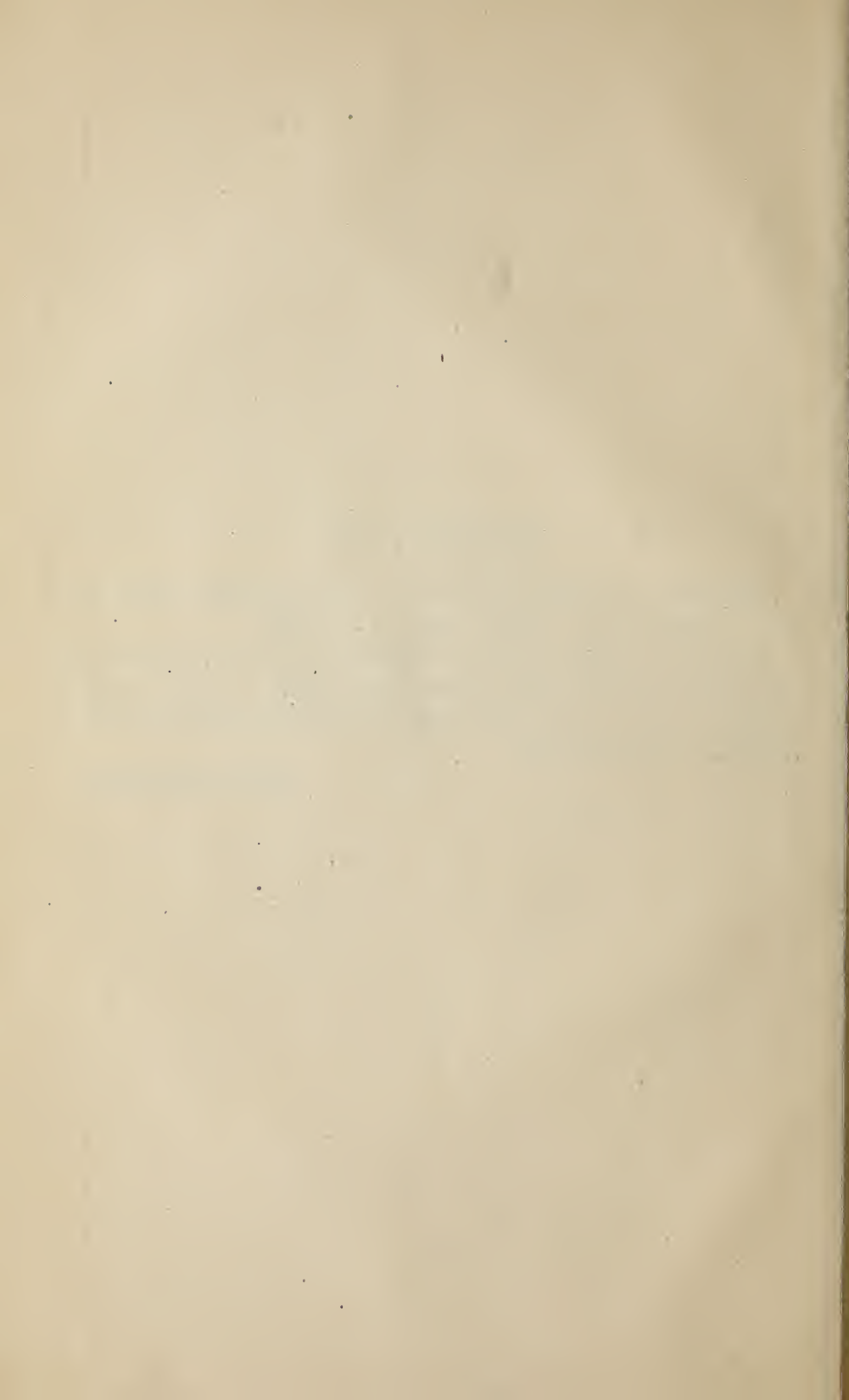
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PREFACE.

This History was printed and bound a few years ago together with the history of Rutland County, making a volume of 1242 pages.

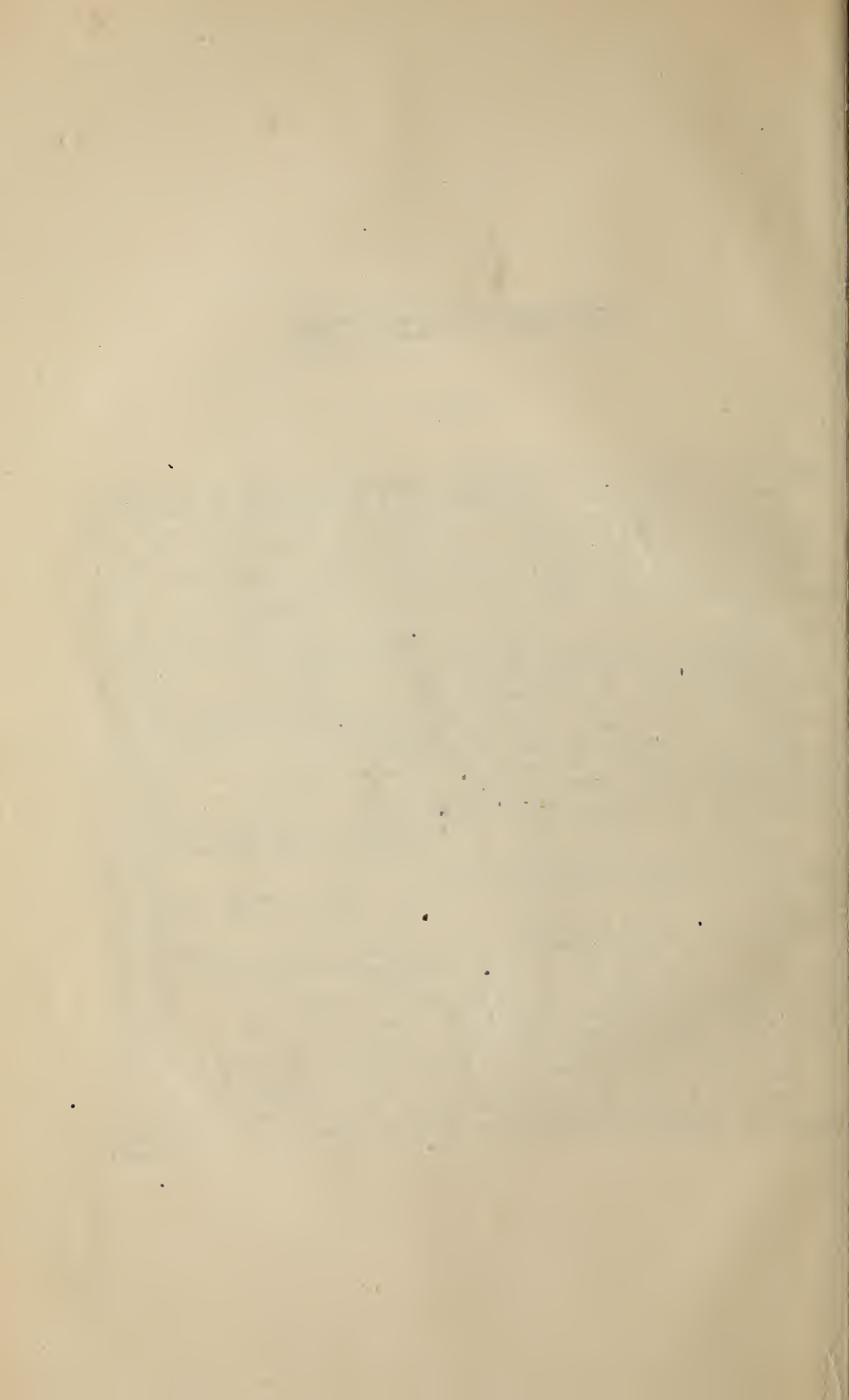
The price of necessity was put at six dollars and some were disposed of, but many did not think their means warranted the purchase. To meet an earnest demand we have put this County History by itself, and confidently expect a large sale at the reduced price.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ORLEANS COUNTY—INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

The first white native of the County was William Scott Shepard, who was born in Greensboro, 25th March, 1790—the son of Ashbel Shepard. The first marriage was that of Joseph Stanley of Greensboro, and Mary Gerould of Craftsbury, which was solemnized at Greensboro, July 25, 1793 by Timothy Stanley, Esq.

The first town organized was Craftsbury. The organization took place March 15, 1792. Greensboro was organized March 29, 1793.—The inhabitants increased but slowly. In 1791, 19 persons in Greensboro, and 18 in Craftsbury, were the entire population of the county. Before the year 1800 settlements were begun in all the towns except Charleston, Coventry, Holland, Jay, Lowell, Morgan and Westmore; and in the spring of that year settlements were begun in several of those towns. The population of the county in 1800 was 1004, more than half of which was in Craftsbury and Greensboro.

In 1792 and 1793 Ebenezer Crafts of Craftsbury was the first and only representative from Orleans county in the legislature.

In 1794 Joseph Scott of Craftsbury, was the only representative; and in 1795 Timothy Stanley of Greensboro, also bore the sole burden and honor. In 1796 Samuel C. Crafts of C., and Aaron Shepard of G., shared the responsibility. In 1797 Joseph Scott and Timothy Stanley were again sent from their respective towns, to look after the budding interests of the young county. In 1798 the same men were elected, and were reinforced by Timothy Hinman of Derby. In 1799 Scott and Hinman had as associates John Ellsworth of Greensboro, and Elijah Strong

of Brownington. In 1800 Samuel C. Crafts, Elijah Strong, Timothy Hinman and Timothy Stanley were returned from their respective towns, and with them appeared, for the first time, Luther Chapin of Newport. All of these were men of intelligence and sound judgment, and actively engaged in promoting the interests of their towns and of the county. With perhaps one exception, their names are still held in lively and grateful remembrance. There was not a useless nor an indifferent person among them—not one who was not justly honored for ability, integrity, and private as well as public virtues.

In 1799 the legislature established courts in Orleans county, and the county began its independent existence. Brownington and Craftsbury were made half-shire towns. John Ellsworth was the first chief judge of the county court, and Timothy Hinman and Elijah Strong were the assistant judges. They met Nov. 20, 1799, at the house of Dr. Samuel Huntington, in Greensboro, and organized the county by electing Timothy Stanley clerk, and Royal Corbin Treasurer. The first session of the county court was held at Craftsbury, on the 4th Monday in March—(March 24,) 1800, at which time Timothy Hinman was chief judge, and Samuel C. Crafts and Jesse Olds were the assistants. Both the assistants were educated men, and graduates of Harvard college; but they were not educated to the law, nor was the chief Judge; and cases were probably decided in accordance with justice and common sense, rather than with the technicalities of the law. Timothy Stanley, of Greensboro, was the first county clerk; Joseph Scott, of Craftsbury, the first sheriff; Joseph Bradley the first States attorney, and Ebenezer Crafts, of Craftsbury, the first judge of probate. On the second day

of the session, Moses Chase was admitted to the bar. Courts continued to be held* alternately at Craftsbury and Brownington, in March and August, till August, 1816, when the court was held at Brownington for the last time. By an act of the legislature in 1812, Irasburgh was established as the shire town, as soon as the inhabitants of that town should, within 4 years, build a court-house and jail, to the acceptance of the judges of the supreme court. The conditions having been complied with, courts began in 1817 to be held at Irasburgh, and that has been the shire town to this day, notwithstanding efforts had been made at various times to remove the county seat to Coventry, Barton and Newport.

The war of 1812 was very injurious to Orleans County; not, indeed, because of any devastation actually suffered, or of any severe draft upon the inhabitants to act as soldiers. But the fear of evil was in this case almost as great an injury as the actual experience of it would have been. The county was on the extreme northern frontier, and was exposed not only to ordinary border warfare, but to be penetrated to the very heart by the defenceless route of Lake Memphremagog, and Black and Barton rivers. While the war was merely apprehended, the people kept up good courage, and constructed in several places stockade forts by way of defence. But no sooner had hostilities begun, than a panic seized the settlers. Stories of Indian atrocities were the staple of conversation, and there was a general belief that the tomahawk and scalping-knife would again and at once commence their work of butchery. A general flight took place. Many cultivated farms were abandoned; cattle were driven off, and such portable property as could most easily be removed was carried away. Some of those who left the county never returned, and those who did eventually come back, were impoverished and discouraged. In almost all of the towns, however, enough of the more courageous inhabitants remained to keep possession of the territory, and to maintain in a small way the institutions of civilization. Parties of United States soldiers were stationed at North Troy, and at Derby line, and a sense

of security gradually returned to the people.

The growth of the county experienced another severe check in 1816. That year was memorable as one of extraordinary privations and sufferings. An unusually early spring had created expectations of a fruitful season and an abundant harvest, but on the morning of June 9th there occurred a frost of almost unprecedented severity, followed by a fall of snow, which covered the earth to the depth of nearly a foot, and was blown into drifts 2 or 3 feet deep. All the growing crops were cut down. Even the foliage on the trees was destroyed, and so completely as respected the beeches, that they did not put forth leaves again that year. No hope or possibility of a harvest remained, and the settlers had before them the gloomy prospect of extreme scarcity if not of actual famine. Their forebodings were more than realized. Not a single crop came to maturity. Wheat alone progressed so far that by harvesting it while yet in the milk, and drying it in the oven, it might be mashed into dough and baked, or boiled like rice. There was neither corn nor rye except what was brought from abroad, sometimes from a great distance, and at an expense of \$3.00 a bushel, and sometimes more. Provisions of every kind were very scarce, and very high. Fresh fish and vegetables of every kind that could possibly be used as food were converted to that purpose. There was extreme suffering through the summer and fall, and still greater distress during the winter: but it is not known that any one perished by starvation.

At this time, and in fact for a long time before and after, ashes and salts of ashes were about the only commodities which the settlers could exchange for the necessaries of life.—The manufacture of them was a very humble branch of industry, but it was, nevertheless, of great importance.

"The settlers, like the pioneers of all new countries, brought but little with them. Their own strong arms were their main reliance.—As soon as a cabin had been erected to shelter their families they commenced the clearing away of the forest and the opening up of the fields from which to gain a subsistence.—The trees fell before the repeated strokes of the axe, were cut into convenient lengths, rolled into heaps and consumed into ashes.—These were carefully saved, conveyed to the nearest store, and exchanged for provisions

* It deserves a brief note, that the sessions of courts in this county, as in others, originally began on Monday; and, to prevent the necessity of profaning the Sabbath by travel from remote places, the time was changed to Tuesday, which is now the day of beginning the sessions of courts, throughout the State.

and necessary articles. Many settlers found it expedient to work their ashes into black salts, thus lightening the labor of the transportation. In this form they were conveyed distances of 10 to 20 miles to a market. In some instances, where settlers were too poor to own a team, they have been known to take a bag of salts upon their back to the nearest store. It was fortunate for these hardy pioneers that pot-ashes always brought a remunerating price in the not remote market of Montreal. Serious inconvenience and probably much actual suffering would have ensued but for this. The little stores in the country towns each had its ashery, and all were eager to purchase. Upon the sales of their pot and pearl ashes in Montreal they depended almost entirely for the means of remittance to their creditors in the American cities. So important was the traffic that in most of the interior towns of Vermont, during the greater portion of the year, not a dollar in money could be raised, except from the sale of ashes. Without this, goods or provisions could not have been imported, taxes could not have been collected, and the country must have been greatly impeded in its advance and prosperity."

The county has advanced steadily in population and in enterprise. In 1800 the population was 1064; in 1810, 4,593; in 1820, 5,457; in '30, 10,887; in '40, 13,834; in '50, 15,707; in '60, 18,981. During the decennial period from 1850 to 1860, its increase was not only greater than that of any other county in the State, but than that of the whole State, and sufficient to offset an actual decrease in other counties which would have deprived the State of one representative in congress. Its principal business growth has been in the way of farming.

Its numerous water privileges have remained unoccupied till a recent period, and even now only a part of them are put to use. In 1860 there were only 130 manufacturing establishments in the county, and to make up that number, everything was included, from a cooper's shop to a grist-mill. In these establishments, a little more than \$200,000 was invested, and the annual products were worth \$303,217. The opening of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railway to Boston, Oct. 21, 1857; to Newport, October, 1862, and to North Derby, May, 1, 1867, not only stimulated all the other business of the county, but

occasioned a large increase of manufacturing, principally of lumber. The stimulating influence of the road was felt chiefly by the villages of Barton and Newport.

Orleans county has furnished but a comparatively small number of persons to occupy the higher offices of the State. Of these, the most eminent as respects number, length and variety of public services, was Samuel C. Crafts, of Craftsbury. Not to mention minor offices, of which there were almost none which he did not hold: he was a member of congress 8 years, 1817 to 1825; governor 3 years, 1828 to '31, and senator in congress 1 year, 1842 to '43. David M. Camp, of Derby, was lieutenant governor 5 years, 1836 to '41.—Portus Baxter, of Derby, was a member of congress 6 years, 1861 to '67. Isaac F. Redfield, of Derby, was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1836, and by successive annual elections, held the office 24 years, during the last eight of which he was chief justice. Benjamin H. Steele, of Derby, became a judge of the supreme court in 1865, and still remains on the bench.

CHIEF JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1799, John Ellsworth; 1800—'09, Timothy Hinman; 1810—'15, Samuel C. Crafts; 1816 to '24, William Howe.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1800—'09, Samuel C. Crafts; 1800, '01, Jesse Olds; 1802—'13, Timothy Stanley; 1810 to '14, George Nye; 1814, Nathaniel P. Sawyer; 1815—'23, Timothy Stanley; 1815—'20, Samuel Cook; 1821—'24, N. P. Sawyer; 1824, John Ide; 1825—'27, S. C. Crafts; 1825, '26, William Baxter; 1826—'32, Ira H. Allen; 1827, Wm. Howe; 1828, '29, Jasper Robinson; 1830—'32, David M. Camp; 1833—'35, David P. Noyes; 1833, Isaac Parker; 1834, '35, David M. Camp; 1836, Portus Baxter; 1836—'38, Alvak R. French; 1837, '38, John Kimball; 1839—'42, Isaac Parker; 1839, Chas. Hardy; 1840, '41, John Boardman; 1842, Jairus Stebbins; 1843, A. R. French and David M. Camp; 1844—'46, Elijah Cleveland and Harry Baxter; 1847, '48, James A. Paddock and John Harding; 1849—'51, Solomon Dwinell and Loren W. Clark; 1852, Nehemiah Colby and Wm. Moon, Jr.; 1853, John M. Robinson; 1854, John D. Harding and Sabin Kellam; 1855, John W. Robinson and Fordyce F. French; 1856, Sabin Kellam and Durkee Cole; 1857, Emory Stewart; 1857, '58, John Walbridge; 1858, '59, Sam'l Cheney; 1859, Henry

Richardson; 1860, '61, J. D. Harding and E. G. Babbitt; 1862—'64, Amasa Paine; 1862, '63, Simeon Albee; 1864, '65, Wm. J. Hastings; 1865, '66, Josiah B. Wheelock; 1866, '67, Benjamin Comings; 1867, '68, E. O. Bennett; 1868, James Simond.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

1800, '01, Joseph Bradley; 1802—'14, Wm. Baxter; 1815, David M. Camp; 1816—'23, Joshua Sawyer; 1824—'27, Augustus Young; 1828, '29, E. H. Starkweather; 1830, '31, George C. West; 1832—'34, Isaac F. Redfield; 1835, E. H. Starkweather; 1836, '37, Charles Story; 1838, Samuel Sumner; 1839, Jesse Cooper; 1840, '41, Samnel Sumner; 1842, Jesse Cooper; 1843, '44, John H. Kimball; 1845, '46, Nathan S. Hill; 1847, '48, Henry F. Prentiss; 1849, John L. Edwards; 1850, Norman Boardman; 1851, '52, Wm. M. Dickerman; 1853, Samuel A. Willard; 1854, H. C. Wilson; 1855, '56, John P. Sartle; 1857, '58, J. E. Dickerman; 1859, H. C. Wilson; 1860, '61, A. D. Bates; 1862, '63, N. T. Sheafe; 1864, '65, Wm. W. Grout; 1866, Lewis H. Bisbee; 1867, '68, J. B. Robinson.

(See after paper of Mr. White—Admissions to the Bar, by Hon. E. A. Stewart.—*Ed.*)

SENATORS FROM ORLEANS COUNTY.

1836—'38, Augustus Young, South Craftsbury, whig; 1839, S. S. Hemenway, Barton, democrat; 1840, Jacob Bates, Derby, whig; 1841, S. S. Hemenway, Barton, d.; 1842—'44, D. M. Camp, Derby, w.; 1845, '46, E. B. Simonds, Glover, w.; 1847, Elma White, Brownington, w.; 1848, T. P. Redfield, Irasburgh, Free Soil; 1849, E. White, Brownington, w.; 1850—'52, H. M. Bates, Irasburgh, w.; 1853, A. J. Rowell, Troy, f. s.; 1854, E. White, Brownington, w.; 1855, George Worthington, Jr., Irasburgh, American; 1856, '57, W. B. Cole, Charleston, republican; 1858, G. Worthington, Jr., Irasburgh, r.; 1859, '60, G. A. Hinman, Holland, r.; 1861, '62, N. P. Nelson, Craftsbury, r.; 1862, '63, E. Cleveland, Coventry, r.; 1863, '64, J. H. Kellam, Irasburgh, r.; 1864, '65, L. Richmond, Derby, r.; 1865, '66, J. F. Skinner, Barton, r.; 1866, '67, L. Baker, Newport, r.; 1867, '68, J. W. Simpson, Craftsbury, r.; 1868, W. G. Elkins, Troy, republican.

It appears from this table that the county has been represented by democratic senators 2 years, by free soilers 2 years, by an American 1 year, by whigs 15 years, and by republicans 11 years, during the last 8 of which the

county has had two senators. Irasburgh has furnished a senator 8 years, Craftsbury seven years, Derby 6 years, Barton 4 years, Brownington 3 years, Charleston, Coventry, Glover, Holland, Newport and Troy, 2 years each.

PROHIBITORY LAW, AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The statute of 1852, "to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors for purposes of drinking," provided for its own submission to a popular vote; and the county of Orleans, at town meetings held on the 2d Tuesday of Feb., (Feb. 8) 1853, indicated its will in regard to the law, as follows:

	Yes.	No.
Albany,	103	101
Barton,	56	70
Brownington,	48	58
Charleston,	62	37
Coventry,	53	89
Craftsbury,	76	115
Derby,	115	48
Glover,	48	145
Greensboro',	84	91
Holland,	8	28
Irasburgh,	109	52
Jay,	11	28
Lowell,	29	86
Morgan,	27	30
Newport,	no meeting held	
Salem,	10	50
Troy,	52	74
Westfield,	52	58
Westmore,	1	42

Total, 944 1202

Majority against the law, 258

The popular vote throughout the State was in favor of the law, which accordingly went into operation Feb. 8, 1853. With one exception, the commissioners elected in Orleans county have been in favor of the enforcement of the law. They have been as follows:

1853, Samuel Conant; 1854, Lemuel Richmond; 1855, '56, J. F. Skinner; 1857, N. P. Nelson; 1858, '59, Wm. J. Hastings; 1860, Silas G. Bean; 1861, '62, C. A. J. Marsh; 1863, '64, Joseph Bates, 2d; 1865, '66, Pliny N. Granger; 1867, '68, James Clement; 1869, Josiah B. Wheelock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Under the statute of 1845, "relating to common schools," the following county superintendents of common schools were appointed by the judges of Orleans county court:—1845—'47, David M. Camp; 1848, '49, Samuel R. Hall.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Since the enactment of the statute of 1856,

establishing a Board of Education, and providing for Teachers' Institutes, an Institute has been held in Orleans county nearly every year.

The first institute was held at Barton, Jan. 29, 1848, and was well attended by teachers of common schools in several towns, and by many teachers of high schools and academies. The Rev. S. R. Hall lectured on mental arithmetic, and took part in the discussions of other topics; and Mr. Benjamin H. Steele discussed written arithmetic. A very warm interest in the success of the institute, and a general satisfaction in its conduct, were shown by the people of Barton.

The second institute was also held at Barton Nov. 26, 1858, and seemed to receive a warmer welcome on that account. The Rev. John H. Beckwith, the Rev. S. R. Hall and the Rev. Pliny H. White, addressed the institute—"adding much to the interest and instructiveness of the session." Instruction in geography and grammar was given by Mr. Edward Conant.—"The very deep interest manifested by all, together with the somewhat unusual array of ability in the instructors, all combined to render the institute uncommonly effective."

The institute for 1859 was held at Coventry, November 22. The session was commenced in the school-room of the academy, but the increasing attendance made it necessary to adjourn to the town-hall, which was filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The Rev. Messrs. Thomas Bayne, A. R. Gray, S. R. Hall and Pliny H. White, participated in the discussions, and a large number of teachers of the higher schools were present and assisting.

The institute for the next year was held at West Albany, Dec. 6, 1860. "An unusual number of professional men attended this session, among whom were Drs. G. A. Hinman and D. N. Blanchard, and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Bayne, A. R. Gray, E. D. Hopkins, S. R. B. Perkins, George Putnam, and Pliny H. White. The attendance steadily and rapidly increased, until the house was entirely filled with an attentive and interested audience of teachers and citizens."

The institute for 1861 was held at Derby, Dec. 25 and 26, and was very largely attended. The Rev. Messrs. A. R. Gray and Pliny H. White, and Messrs. M. F. Farney and D. M. Camp, 2d, with other practical teachers, took part in the exercises. "The multitude of citizens in attendance, with the earnest attention and interest displayed, were indications full of encouragement."

The next institute was held at Glover, Nov. 18 and 19, 1862. English grammar was discussed by Mr. Corliss of West Topsham—an address on reading was delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Todd of Glover, and a lecture upon geology and mineralogy was delivered by the Rev. S. R. Hall.

The next institute was held at Irasburgh, Jan. 19 and 20, 1864, and was more numerously attended, both by teachers and by citizens, than any previous institute had been—every town in the county being represented. The Rev. Messrs. S. R. Hall, Azro A. Smith and Pliny H. White, contributed to the success of the occasion. Milton R. Tyler, Esq., of Irasburgh, exerted himself, actively and efficiently, in furthering the work.

Another institute was held in 1864, at South Troy, Dec. 20—teachers in large numbers, parents and citizens were present, and seemed stirred by a common interest. Messrs. M. F. Varney and George W. Todd, principals of academies at North Troy and Glover, and the Rev. Messrs. B. M. Frink, C. Liscom, S. R. B. Perkins, and A. H. Smith, took part in the exercises. The session was more than usually successful.

The institute for 1865 was held at Newport, December 15 and 16. At first the attendance was exceedingly small; but it became quite large before the session closed. Lessons in reading and in arithmetic were given by Mr. B. F. Bingham.

The next institute was held at Greensboro, Feb. 8 and 9, 1867, and was warmly welcomed and largely attended. Teachers were present from several counties. More than usual interest attached to this session of the institute, because it was the first session in Orleans county under the law allowing teachers to make application for certificates authorizing them to teach for a term of years. Forty-four teachers applied for such certificates, and some received them.

The next session was held at Barton, Oct. 29 and 30, 1868. A. E. Rankin, Esq., secretary of the board of education, was assisted by Mr. John Tenney, of Albany, N. Y., and the subjects of reading, grammar, geography and arithmetic were discussed. The Rev. Messrs. J. G. Lorimer, S. K. B. Perkins, W. H. Robinson, David Shurtleff and Pliny H. White, took part in the exercises.

A meeting of the Vermont Teachers' Association was held at Barton Jan. 22, 23, and 24, 1868. J. S. Spaulding, LL. D. presided over

the meeting, and delivered the opening address. Lectures were delivered by Hiram Orcott, of Lebanon, N. H., on "the education of woman,"—by Prof. G. N. Webber, on "the Relation of Language to Thought"—by Gen. John W. Phelps, on "Good Behavior"—by Prof. M. H. Buckham, on "Practical Education," and by Prof. B. Kellogg, on "The diseases and Misuse of the Mind. A paper by the Rev. C. E. Ferrin, upon "The Relation to each other of the Common School, the Academy and the College," was read. The subjects of "School Discipline" and "The Best Method of Teaching English Grammar," were discussed by teachers and friends of education from various parts of the State.

PASTORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN ORLEANS COUNTY,

Arranged according to dates of their settlement.

Jacob S. Clark, Morgan, Jan. 11, 1827.

Daniel Wild, Brookfield, July 1, 1820.

Samuel R. Hall, Brownington, Jan. 4, 1854.

Jabez S. Howard, Holland, June 3, 1844.

S. K. B. Perkins, Glover, Jan. 11, 1860.

Azro A. Smith, Westfield, Feb. 10, 1864.

John H. Woodward, Irasburgh, Sept. 21, 1864.

Azel W. Weld, Greensboro, Oct. 26, 1864.

The longest pastorate is that of Rev. Jacob S. Clark, which has continued now more than 38 years—but is now merely nominal.

Coventry, June 7, 1866.

SONS OF ORLEANS COUNTY MINISTERS IN THE WAR OF '61.

William Chamberlin, son of the late Rev. Schuyler Chamberlin of Craftsbury, a private in the 1st Vt. Cavalry.

John C. Chapin, son of the late Rev. Wm. A. Chapin of Greensboro—was a private in a western regiment, and died of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh.

Charles W. Liscomb, Co. B, 13th regiment, John E. Liscomb of Co. D, 8th Reg., and Hiram Liscomb of 118th N. Y. Reg., were sons of the Rev. Cyrus Liscomb of Irasburgh.

John A. Ryder of the 8th Reg. and Ziba Ryder of the 9th, are sons of Rev. Samuel Ryder of Coventry.

Aug., 1863.

The first Paper published in Orleans county was the "Northern Oziris," at Derby—the first number of which appeared Dec. 15, 1831. It was published by J. M. Stevens for the proprietors. After an interval of a month the second number appeared, in which it was said, "It will be published on every Thursday morning

during the year, and we have no good reason to doubt it will so continue to be published for the next half century." The final number, however, appeared Apr. 19, 1832.

"Lamoille River Express" commenced on Friday, June 1, 1838—J. W. Remington, publisher.

"The Yeoman's Record" made its first appearance at Irasburgh Aug. 13, 1845, edited and published by E. Rawson. It was purchased by A. G. Conant, who assumed the publication Sept. 29, 1847, E. Rawson resumed the control March 22, 1848, and the paper was discontinued March 20, 1850.

The "Orleans County Gazette" was first issued May 11, 1850. It was published by Leonard B. Jameson, and edited by him and John A. Jameson. At the commencement of the third volume, May 8, 1852, J. M. Dana became the sole editor and publisher. At the commencement of the fifth volume, June 17, 1854, George W. Hartshorn became the editor and publisher, and edited the paper during the remainder of its existence. With No. 29, the "North Union" was established June 10, 1854, by E. E. G. Wheeler and F. C. Harrington, publishers and editors. At the 16th No., Sept. 23 1854, Mr. Wheeler retired from the paper, and it was edited and published by F. C. Harrington. Vol. 3 of the North Union began on the 19th of June, 1856—ended about the first of October. With No. 3 it passed into the hands of stockholders—G. A. Hinman, editor. Of the fifth volume Sylvester Howard, Jr., became publisher, and published it till the close of the volume, having as partner for a few weeks A. A. Earle, and for the last 3 months H. D. Morris. At the close of the 5th volume the Gazette was united with the "North Union."

"White River Advertiser and Vermont Family Gazette" commenced on Wednesday Oct. 6, 1852.

"Orleans Independent Standard," commenced in 1856, at Irasburgh, A. A. Earle editor,—now published at Barton.

The "Newport News" was discontinued Dec. 8, 1864, and the materials and good-will were sold to the "Vermont Union," at Lyndon.

"Green Mountain Express" commenced at Irasburgh in 1863, (H. & G. H. Bradford, editors), and after about one year passed into the hands of stockholders and finally sold to W. G. Cambridge, in Sept. 1864.

The "Newport Republican" was established Oct. 19, 1864, by W. G. Cambridge, editor and

proprietor, at \$2,00 per annum. It was discontinued Feb. 22, 1865.

The "Newport Express" commenced March 1, 1865, at \$2,00—D. K. Simonds and R. Cummings publishers, D. K. Simonds editor.

[Mr. White left his paper unfinished, and a foregoing leaf or paragraph seems to be missing here.—*Ed.*]

ADMISSIONS TO THE ORLEANS COUNTY BAR.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

March term, 1800, Moses Chase; November term, '01, William Baxter; August, '03, Ezra Carter; March, '05, Jesse Olds and Henry Works; March, '06, Hezekiah Frost; August, '06, Charles Reynolds; do. '07, Joseph H. Ellis; March, '09, Horace Bassett; August, '09, Roger G. Bulkley; August, '10, Joshua Sawyer; do. '11, John Wallace; do. 12, Peter Burbank; March, '13, Chester W. Bloss; August, '15, William Richardson; March, '16, Nathaniel Reed, Jr.; March, '17, Salmon Nye; Aug., '18, David Gould; September, '22, John L. Fuller; February, '22, Samuel Upham; September, '24, John H. Kimball, Geo. M. Mason; September, '25, James A. Paddock and Harvey Burton; October, '27, Isaac F. Redfield; August '31, Dan'l F. Kimball; December, '32, Carlos Baxter; December, '33, Franklin Johnson; June, '43, Elbridge G. Johnson; December, '34, Elijah Farr; June, '35, Charles W. Prentiss; June, '37, Timothy P. Redfield; December, '42, David Chadwick and Edward A. Cahoon; June, '43, John L. Edwards; June, '44, Wm. M. Dickerman, E. Winchester; December, '44, William T. Barron, Eben A. Randall; June, '45, Nathaniel S. Clark; December, '46, Isaac N. Cushman; June, '48, Thomas Abbott and Wm. M. Heath; Dec., '48, John P. Sattle; June, '50, Henry H. Frost; June, '51, Fernando C. Harrington; June, '52, Jerre E. Dickerman; June, '53, Don A. Bartlett and George Baldwin; Dec., '56, Frederick Mott; June, '57, Amasa Bartlett; Dec., '57, Healey C. Akeley and R. A. Barker; June, '58, Alonzo D. Bates, William G. P. Bates, Benjamin H. Stæle and Edward A. Stewart; Dec., '59, Enoch H. Bartlett; June, 1860, Merrill J. Hill and B. F. D. Carpenter; June, '61, Charles Williams; December, '61, J. S. Dorman, Charles N. Fleming and John B. Robinson; June, '62, George D. Wyman, Lewis H. Bisbee, John Young and Elijah S. Cowles; June, '63, Geo. W. Todd; Dec. '64, Riley E. Wright; Dec., '65, Josiah Grout, Jr., June, '66, Charles B. Daggett, D. K. Simonds and

Henry C. Bates; Dec., '67, Solomon W. Dane; Dec., '68, George P. Keeler and Israel A. Moulton; October, '69, Leonard S. Thompson.

The Orleans County Court, in the fall of '69, proved a total failure, in consequence of the floods. Judge Prout did not arrive until a week after the time.

ORLEANS COUNTY, CONTINUED.

BY REV. S. R. HALL, LL. D.

This County is situated in the central part of northern Vermont; being bounded N. by Canada, E. by Caledonia, S. by Essex and W. by Franklin and Lamoille counties. It was an unbroken wilderness till after the Revolutionary war, and inhabited only by Indians. Hunters had visited it, and soldiers had passed through some portions of it, in military excursions. A portion of Rogers' men, returning, after the destruction of St. Francis *Indian village* in 1759, passed through, from Memphremagog lake, by Lake Beautiful, in Barton, on their way to the foot of the Fifteen-mile Falls, on Connecticut river, or what was then called lower Coos. Marks made on the trees by these soldiers, it is believed have been discovered in several towns, and also a "*shirt of mail*" and the remnants of an "*iron spider*" have been found, that were probably left by them. A son of one of these soldiers was a resident in the county, after the lapse of more than a century? *

Many years later a military road was made through the south-west portion of the county, to Hazens' notch in the present town of Westfield. The traces of that road, though made during the early part of the Revolution, are still distinct in Greensboro, Craftsbury, Albany, and Lowell.

The county was incorporated Nov. 5, 1792, and embraced 22 townships and some gores. Craftsbury and Brownington, were constituted half-shire towns. When the new County Lamoille was constituted, 3 towns were embraced in the limits of that County, and the area of Orleans was diminished by more than 100 square miles. Irasburg was constituted the shire town in 1816. The number of towns remaining in the county is 19.

The physical geography, and geology of Orleans County are diverse from any other portion of the State. It is situated almost

* Mr. Joel Priest, Brownington.

wholly within the Y of the Green mountains. The geological formations of the County separate it into 3 divisions. 1. The talcose and chlorite schists characterise the four western towns, bordering on the Missisco river and its tributaries. 2. The central part lies wholly in the calcareous mica slate region, consisting of impure carbonate of lime, clay and hornblend schists, with occasional beds of both older and recent granite. The lime, clay and hornblend are interstratified. The changes from one to the other, in some places occur many times, within a few rods. 3. The eastern part of the County is almost wholly granitic i. e. granite, gneiss and sienite. The granitic rocks are more recent than the stratified rocks; fragments of these are frequently found embedded in the granite.* Veins of granite are often found projected into fissures of the older rocks. A very interesting exhibition of this may be seen at Coventry Narrows, described by Dr. Hitchcock, Geological Rep. p. 562, Fig. 290, nebular or concretionary granite described by Dr. H. p. 563, and illustrated by Fig. 292, is a great curiosity, though of no particular value, except for cabinet specimens. This variety is largely distributed in Craftsbury. The minerals of most interest and value occur in the Missisco valley. "The most striking features of this valley are the immense ranges of serpentine and soapstone. There are two ranges of the former, and two of the latter; extending from Potton on the north, to Lowell in the south end of the valley. The quantity of serpentine in Lowell and Westfield, is greater than in any other part of the State. The eastern range contains the veins of magnetic iron ore, which supplied the furnace at Troy. The quantity is inexhaustible; but the ore contains titanium, and is hard to smelt. The iron, when manufactured, is of the best quality, having great strength and hardness. It is finely adapted to make wire, screws, &c. It would make the best kind of rails for railroads. Should a railroad be constructed in the Missisco valley, this ore will be of immense value to the County and State. It might, even now, be wrought with profit to the owners. It makes the most valuable hollow ware and stoves.

In the serpentine range on the west side of the river, is found chromate of iron, a min-

eral of great value in the arts. The largest beds of it are in the eastern part of Jay, within one and a half miles of Missisco river †.

Small beds of chromate of iron have been found in the serpentine range, on the east side of the river, south of the magnetic iron ore, in both Troy and Westfield. Most beautiful specimens of asbestos, common and ligniform, are found in the serpentine at Lowell and Westfield. This serpentine might be wrought, and would be found of equal value to any in the State. It contains the most beautiful veins of amianthus and bitter spar. Some varieties resemble verde antique.

The soapstone which accompanies the serpentine, is generally hard, but no doubt might, in many places, be wrought to great advantage." ‡

The streams mostly flow northerly and north-westerly, towards the Memphremagog lake. The Missisco river flows northerly, till it enters Canada, and then turning westward re-enters Vermont, passing through the county of Franklin and pours into Champlain. But the upper valley of this stream is appropriately classed with others, the waters from which flow into Memphremagog. The latter lake, at no very distant geological period, no doubt, covered the low lands of the Missisco valley, as well as those bordering on Black, Barton and Clyde rivers. The highest land between the lake and Missisco valley is, in some places, probably not more than 100 to 150 feet.

The County is more abundantly supplied with lakes, ponds and streams, than any other portion of Vermont, if not New England, of equal area. Black, Barton and Clyde rivers are almost entirely limited to the County, also the head waters of the Missisco, and Wild branch. Several streams which flow north into Canada, and empty into Magog and St. Francis rivers, rise in ponds within the county.

A considerable portion of Memphremagog lake, Caspian lake, Willoughby lake, Morgan lake, Bellwater pond, or Lake Beautiful, are with a very large number of ponds, within the County.

These ponds and lakes furnished abundance of the finest fish, to the Indians, hunters and

* See Geological Report, p. 562.

† See Geol. Report, pp. 836 and 837.

‡ Sumner's Hist. of Missisco Valley.

early settlers.* They also were the home of numerous beaver and otter; while the meadows on the numerous rivers, furnished rich pasture to moose and deer, thousands of which were killed principally for their skins.

The face of the country differs considerably from other parts of the State. The general slope is northward; and though there is considerable difference in the height of arable land, the highest points are reached by a gradual rise, and the summits or ridges are capable of convenient cultivation. Precipitous cliffs and ledges are uncommon, except on the western boundary. From Hazen's notch to Jay peak, is a continuous mountain range, varying from 2500 to 4000 feet above the ocean. The summit of Jay peak, in the north-west corner of Westfield, is 4018 feet above tide water. The summit of Westmore mountain, in the extreme east part, is nearly 3000 feet. The elevation of several ponds, lakes and towns has been ascertained.

Ft. above ocean.

Elligo Pond, Craftsbury, is	863
Hosmore Pond, "	1001
Bellwater Pond, or Lake Beautiful, Barton,	933
Salem Pond, Salem,	967
Pensioner's Pond, Charleston,	1140
Island Pond, Brighton,	1182
Morgan Lake, Morgan,	1160
Willoughby Lake, Westmore,	1161
Memphremagog Lake, †	695
South Troy village,	740
Irasburgh (Court House),	875
Barton village,	953
Derby (Centre),	975

* About the year 1800, Mr. Erastus Spencer, with Mr. Elijah Spencer, and two others residing in the east part of Brownington, went to a pond near the foot of Bald mountain in Westmore, and in a single day caught more than 500 pounds of trout, weighed after being dressed. They were obliged to procure oxen to carry home the avails of their day's work!

† The waters of Memphremagog lake being 695 feet above the ocean, would have to be raised only 500 feet in order to flow back, so as to unite with the waters of Island pond, in the county of Essex, and cover the site of Hosmer ponds Craftsbury, Salem pond, Derby pond, Pensioner's pond, Morgan lake, Willoughby lake, Bellwater pond, or Lake Beautiful, Runaway pond, formerly known as Long pond, and all the smaller ponds of the country. A barrier as high as that no doubt once existed near the present outlet of the lake and all these various lakes and ponds were once a part of that lake. Most of the villages in both the Missisco valley and the rest of the country are located in the bed of this lake, as it existed in a former age. (See Hall's Geography and History of Vermont, p. 16.)

Ft. above ocean.

Derby, (Line),	1050
Craftsbury Common,	1158
Brownington (village),	1113

Cultivated lands in Holland, Greensboro, Craftsbury, Westmore and a portion of Glover, vary from 1100 to 1500 feet above the ocean. Most of the lands lying on the rivers, vary from 700 to 900. Much of the table land, lying between the streams, is of the best quality for cultivation and grazing. The meadows and intervals are unsurpassed by any in the State.

The soil differs materially in different parts of the County; by the character of the rock in place. The prevailing rock in the Missisco valley is talcose schist. This variety of rock contains very little carbonate of lime, and decomposes very slowly. The soil will, therefore, be deficient in lime, except on the intervals, or drift soil. The rock in the extreme eastern part of the county is mostly granite or gneiss. The decomposition of these rocks, is not rapid, but sufficiently so, to furnish some new materials of value to the soil. The remaining portion of the county is embraced in the calcareous mica slate region. These varieties of rock, limestone, clay and hornblend, are found interstratified, and all are inclined to very rapid decomposition, so that the soil will be constantly enriched by the addition of lime, and the other materials embraced in the rocks. Decomposed lime, hornblend and clay schists form the very best varieties of soil for wheat, grass, barley, &c.

In the northern part of the county the soil is generally a deep loam, resulting from drift agency, and in many instances, covering the rock in place to a great depth. This soil, originating in a region of purer limestone at the north, is rich in salts of lime and very highly productive. Troy, Newport, Coventry, Craftsbury, Derby, Charleston and Holland, contain many thousand acres of this variety of soil, of great excellence.

A prominent fact, in the entire calcareous mica slate region, is the immense growth of sphagnous peat or muck. This substance has already filled the basins of many original ponds, and those formed by beavers; and is rapidly accumulating on the borders of many others. Beneath many of these beds of muck, shell marl is found in large quantities, furnishing abundant material for manufacturing the best quality of caustic lime. When peat

or muck is combined with wood-ashes, or lime, in the proportions of two bushels of the latter to a cord of the former, it is more valuable as manure than any made at the barn. Nothing exceeds it in value, as a top-dressing for grass lands. The abundance and distribution of this substance is very remarkable. In one town the writer surveyed the beds of muck, and found more than 640 cords for each acre of land in the township. Many other towns have an equal supply. These beds of muck constitute the *future wealth* of the agriculturist. Most of the arable land in the county may be easily enriched to any degree desired. The natural soil is not inferior to that in any portion of New England, but these resources of indefinitely increasing its fertility, add immensely to its value.

Another part should be noticed. The numerous rivers and streams in the county furnish an immense amount of most valuable *water power*. Excellent sites for mills, factories, &c., abound;—only a *small part* of which have as yet been improved. This should excite no surprise, when it is remembered that but little more than half a century has elapsed since the Indian wigwam occupied the site of our smiling villages, and the "wild fox dug his hole unscared," in what are now our best cultivated fields, and where rural dwellings are scattered over hill, plain and valley.

Falls of great beauty exist on both Missisco and Clyde rivers. The principal falls on the Missisco, are in North Troy. Rev. Z. Thompson says, "here the river precipitates itself over a ledge of rocks about 70 feet. These falls and the still water below present a grand and interesting spectacle, when viewed from a rock that projects over them 120 feet in perpendicular height." Accurate measurement, might somewhat diminish Mr. Thompson's estimate, but would not lessen the grandeur of the scene.

The falls on the Clyde in West Charleston cannot be viewed from a position so favorable. The descent of the water is not perpendicular; but the fall is greater. Both are objects of great interest to the beholder. Many other falls on these streams furnish excellent sites for mills, factories, &c.

The climate does not vary materially from other portions of the State of similar latitude and altitude. The altitude is greater than that of the Champlain valley, but less than the upper valley of Connecticut river. The

Memphremagog lake and other large bodies of water modify the temperature, and the average range of the thermometer at Craftsbury, Brownington and Derby, is only a few degrees lower than at Burlington. The winters are long, and the cold somewhat severe. But the greater uniformity of temperature, from November to April than what is usual, either in Champlain valley, or the Atlantic slope, in the same latitude, is an important compensation. Men and animals suffer less from a continuous low temperature, than by frequent changes from a higher to a lower. The thermometer does not fall so low, as at places considerably further south. Early frosts are less frequent than in some parts of Massachusetts.

There are really but *two* seasons, summer and winter. The transition from one to the other is commonly sudden. The only real inconvenience to the agriculturist is the shortness of seedtime. The summers are generally sufficiently long and warm to mature corn—the exceptions being rare, in favorable locations. Domestic animals not only thrive and mature well, but have a decided preference in the market over those reared in many other sections of country. Better horses, oxen, or cows, than the average of those reared in the county, are not easy to find. The quantity of butter made from a cow, is not exceeded, if equaled, in any part of New England.*

The forest trees are similar to those generally in northern New England and Canada East. The *arbor vitæ* (white cedar,) is however more abundant, and of larger size than in any other portion of the Northern States. The sugar-maple is the glory of the forests, furnishing as it does in every town, an important revenue of saccharine secretions, conducive alike to health, pleasure and profit.

The noble pine, formerly abundant, has, alas, suffered so much from vandal extirpators, as hardly to have a representative now of its once towering height and gigantic bulk. Ruthless hands have laid this forest king in an untimely grave! True, here and there a scattered few remain, that feebly represent the glory of the fallen, as the Indian of this age does the Phillips and Tecumsehs of the former. Would that the insane cupidity of early settlers had spared a few of these mag-

*More than 200 pounds per cow, has been sold frequently from dairies of considerable size, beside the supplies of a family.

nificent specimens of the former forests. But all that our children can know of them, is learned from the large stumps that yet adhere to the earth which reared them.*

A few of the immense elms remain, and it is hoped may long be preserved, to exhibit a trace of the magnificence of the early forests.

The botanist finds the county very rich,—most of the plants given by Mr. Thompson in his History of Vermont are found in it, a few not found elsewhere in the State.

The first settlements in the County were made simultaneously at Greensboro and Craftsbury, in 1788. Most of the other towns were settled prior to the commencement of the present century. An account of the early settlers, their hardships and sufferings will be more appropriately given in the history of the several towns.

{We here omit a description of Glover and Runaway Pond, furnished by Hall, having a full account of it given in the history of Glover.—*Ed.*}

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

A COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

has existed many years, and has aided in supplying, not only the destitute within the county, but the State and country at large, with the Holy Scriptures. Many thousand dollars have been contributed for this object. Various religious denominations unite in this important work.

ORLEANS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS, IN ORDER.—Orem Newcomb, Esq., of Derby; Dea. Samuel Baker, Greensboro; Rev. J. N. Loomis, Craftsbury; Rev. S. Chamberlain, Albany; William J. Hastings, Craftsbury; J. H. Skinner of Derby; Dea. Loring Frost, of Coventry; Hon. E. B. Simonds, of Glover.

SECRETARIES.—Geo. Nye, Esq., Irasburgh; Jesse Cooper, Esq., Irasburgh; Rev. Joel Fisk, Irasburgh; Rev. A. L. Cooper, Derby; Thomas Jameson, Irasburgh; Rev. Sidney K. B. Perkins, Glover.

DEPOSITARIES.—Geo. Worthington, Esq., Irasburgh; Dea. Hubbard Hastings, Irasburgh; Jesse Cooper, Esq., Irasburgh; Amasa Bartlett, Esq., Irasburgh; Rev. S. R. Hall, Brownington; Rev. Thomas Bayne, Irasburgh; Rev. Pliny H. White, Coventry; Rev. Wm. A. Robinson, Barton.

*A pine recently felled in Coventry, yielded 4131 feet of inch boards!

At the organization of Orleans County Bible Society, Aug. 16, 1814, Officers chosen for the ensuing, or first year:—Elijah Strong, Esq., President; Luther Newcomb, Esq., Vice President; Ralph Parker, Esq., Hon. Royal Corbin, Thomas Taylor, Esq., Directors; Hon. George Nye, Treasurer; Thomas Tolman, Esq., Secretary.

AGENTS, IN THE TOWNS:—Greensboro, Asahel Washburn, Esq.; Glover, Jno. Boardman, Esq.; Barton, Jno. Kimball, Esq.; Brownington, Jasper Robinson, Esq.; Derby, Rev. Luther Leland; Duncansboro, Amos Sawyer, Esq.; Coventry, Peter Redfield, Esq.; Craftsbury, Augustus Young, Esq.; Hyde Park, Joshua Sawyer, Esq.; Morgan, Jotham Cummings, Esq.; Holland, Eber Robinson, Esq.; Navy, Stephen Cole, Esq.; Troy, Josiah Lyon, Esq.; Salem, Eph'm. Blake, Esq.; Westfield, Medad Hitchcock, Esq.; Kelly Vale, Asahel Curtis, Esq.; Eden, Rev. Joseph Farrar; Morristown, Samuel Cook, Esq.; Irasburgh, Nath'l. Killam, Esq.; Lutterloch, Aaron Chamberlain, Esq.; Wolcott, Mr. Seth Hubbell; Elmore, Martin Elmore, Esq. The first Annual Meeting of the Society will be holden at Brownington, in August, next, on the 2d day of the Court (Tuesday) 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house.

Dec. 1814. Att. THO'S TOLMAN, Sec.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY NATURAL, AND CIVIL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

was formed in 1853. The objects of this society are expressed in the first article of the Constitution—"To promote the study of natural history, primarily in Orleans County and Northern Vermont and to collect and preserve while the early settlers are able to furnish them the items of interest in the civil history of the county, which would otherwise be soon lost to the future historian."

For several years, this society was very active and made many valuable collections, and procured the writing of several town histories. Some of these have been published, and also a history of the Missisco valley by Samuel Sumner, Esq., and a brief notice of the county by Rev. S. R. Hall. Other town histories will be embraced in this number of the Vermont Historical Gazetteer.

The first president was the Hon. S. C. Crafts, for several years Governor of Vermont. After his death Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D., was appointed to that office, and continues. So many of the early members have died, or re-

moved from the county, that the operations of the society were discontinued during the late war. It is proposed to re-organize during the present year (1869), and it is hoped with greater energy than formerly.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Several societies have existed, at different times, some of which are still active in efforts to advance the improvements of agriculture. Much benefit has been the result of these organizations.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The most successful temperance organizations have been the Good Templars. Town societies of this order exist in nearly every town, and have essentially advanced the interests of the temperance cause.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. has existed many years, and accomplished much good.

Rev. S. R. Hall LL. D. was many years president, and after his resignation, Rev. A. A. Smith was appointed and still continues in office. The constitution of this important society is as follows:

"Whereas the future welfare of our County depends upon the intellectual and moral culture of the people, and as the Common School, the ordinary place of learning for the mass of both sexes, is in too many instances sadly neglected; and whereas we greatly need a higher and better standard of qualifications among our Teachers, and a deeper and more heartfelt interest among Parents and Pupils, and feeling that something should be done to remove existing evils, and permanently to advance the true interests of popular education, we the undersigned do unite for the accomplishment of these purposes, and adopt for our guidance the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. The name of this society shall be the *Orleans County Teachers' Association*.

Art. II. The object of this Association shall be the advancement of the interests of education in the County, and especially the improvement of *Common Schools*.

Art. III. The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, chosen by the Association, and the Superintendents of Schools in the several towns *ex officio*, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and Executive Committee of three; said officers may be chosen annually, but shall hold their offices till others are appointed.

Art. IV. The Association shall hold its annual meeting in the month of October, at such time and place as may be fixed by adjournment, or may be called by the Executive Committee, with other meetings, quarterly or oftener, as thought best, and the notices of

such meetings shall be published in the County paper, by the Executive Committee at least two weeks before the time appointed.

Art. V. The exercises of each meeting shall be Lectures, discussions and reports by Committees previously appointed. The Executive Committee shall secure at least two lectures for each meeting, from some teacher or friend of education, and shall also present a series of subjects for discussion, and may appoint two persons to lead in the discussion of each topic.

Art. VI. Any teacher or friend of education may become a member of the Association by signing the Constitution and paying 25 cents. Females shall not be required to pay the initiation fee. The funds shall be appropriated to advance the interests of the Society, by the payment for able works on education, the payment of the expenses of lecturers invited from beyond the limits of the County, and for any other object judged expedient by the Committee; all moneys shall be paid from the Treasury by their order, and they shall make an annual report of all moneys appropriated by them, the Treasurer shall also be required to make a similar report to the Association.

Art. VII. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, but not so as to change the purpose of the Association."

ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

At an early period, an academy or County Grammar school was established at Brownington. Of this school Rev. A. L. Twilight was for many years the able and successful principal. Under his able management and efforts, the seminary attained a high character and was highly successful. Many were fitted for college, who have since become eminently useful. Other able teachers, Rev. Mr. Woodward, Judge Porter and Rev. Mr. Scales, conducted the seminary a short time each. But Mr. Twilight conducted it longer than all the others.*

A similar institution was established a few years later at Craftsbury. It attained eminence among the academies of the State. In 1840, Rev. S. R. Hall assumed the charge of it, and aimed to make it a Normal school, or teachers' seminary, of high order, similar to the one he had conducted at Anderson, Mass. As Mr. Hall was pastor of the church, he was led to resign his connection with the school after a few years. Able and successful teachers have given the school high eminence. It has the richest cabinet and collections for a museum, of any school in Northern Vermont,

* For further accounts see biography of Mr. Twilight in the history of Brownington. Ed.

if not in the State. For many years, both of these institutions exerted a salutary influence. But after a part of the county funds were given to other schools, both of these declined. Others however have been commenced at Derby, Glover, Barton, Westfield, Troy and Albany. That at Derby is now eminently prosperous. A new building, highly creditable to that town, has been just completed, another at Craftsbury, is being completed.

In all the other towns mentioned and at Charleston and Irasburg, good buildings have been provided for academies or high schools. No county in the State surpasses Orleans, in the efforts made to provide for the education of youth. May these efforts continue and increase.

ORLEANS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY J. M. CURRIER, M. D.

This society was organized at Orleans, (now 1869 Coventry) Aug. 15, 1843. The following were the first officers:

S. S. Kendall, M. D., president; J. F. Skinner, M. D., vice president; Daniel Bates, M. D., secretary; Geo. A. Hinman, M. D., treasurer; S. S. Kendall, M. D., librarian; Lemuel Richmond, M. D., J. F. Skinner, M. D., and Daniel Bates, M. D., censors.

The following names are found appended to the constitution as members:

Lemuel Richmond, Derby Line, J. F. Skinner, Barton, Daniel Bates, Lewis Morrill, Newport, Geo. A. Hinman, West Charleston, S. S. Kendall, Coventry, Geo. Damon, Dyer Bill, West Albany, Lewis Patch, Derby, H. P. Hoyt, Henry Hayes, Elijah Robinson, L. W. Adgate, Irasburgh, A. G. Bugbee, Derby Line, D. W. Blanchard, Coventry, John B. Masta, Barton, S. A. Skinner, Brownington.

Very few meetings were holden under this organization until Sept. 11, 1851, when there took place a re-organization, at Coventry.—The following officers were elected:

Lemuel Richmond, M. D., president; Dyer Bill, M. D., vice president; D. W. Blanchard, M. D., secretary; S. S. Kendall, M. D. treasurer; L. W. Adgate, M. D., librarian.

Meetings were regularly holden in the different towns until June 22, 1854, after which time none were holden until June 7, 1864, when there took place another re-organization. The following officers were elected:

Lemuel Richmond, M. D., president; J. F. Skinner, M. D., vice president; D. W. Blanchard, M. D., secretary; L. W. Adgate, M. D.,

treasurer; A. G. Bugbee, M. D., J. M. Currier, M. D., R. B. Skinner, M. D., censors.

Successful meetings have been holden up to the present time, (1869). The following names have been appended to the constitution as members, in addition to the above, viz. J. M. Currier, M. D., Newport, R. B. Skinner, M. D., Barton, F. W. Goodall, M. D., Glover, G. B. Cutler, M. D., Troy, W. B. Moody, M. D., Brownington, S. Putnam, M. D., Greensboro, N. Tittmore, M. D., Lowell, George Woodward, M. D., Albany, S. R. Corey, M. D., East Craftsbury, T. H. Hoskins, M. D., Newport, C. G. Adams, M. D., Island Pond, N. Cheney, M. D., Beebe Plain, R. P. Johnson, M. D., Stanstead; S. E. Farnsworth, M. D., Lowell, Charles L. Erwin, M. D., Newport Centre, E. O. Ranny, M. D., Barton Landing, H. J. Miller, M. D., South Troy, J. M. Winslow, M. D., Brownington, C. L. French, M. D., Glover.

The following is the order of presidents of the society:

First president, S. S. Kendall; second, J. F. Skinner; third, Lemuel Richmond; fourth, D. W. Blanchard.

This society was formed for self-improvement, in which the members could report their cases, and receive as well as impart knowledge relating to the pathology and treatment of diseases. It has had an elevating effect upon the medical profession of the county, dispelling jealousy, hatred and self-cenceit, and inspiring confidence, respect, and love for research among its members.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

BY J. M. CURRIER, M. D.

This Society organized Sept. 28, 1869, was designed to supercede the Orleans County Natural and Civil Historical Society, which was organized in 1853, and continued in active and efficient operation until 1859, since which time no meetings have been holden.

It has adopted mainly the constitution and by-laws of the Portland Society of Natural History, modified only to suit the different circumstances. The museum and library are located at Derby, Vt. The cabinet contains several hundred valuable specimens, mostly minerals, which will soon be properly labeled and catalogued.

The meetings are holden in the several towns in the county, as may be determined from time to time. There are six regular

meetings in a year, and the by-laws provide for special meetings whenever the interests of the society require them.

The society contemplates commencing a series of publications, under the title of "Transactions of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences," during the year 1870, and to continue them annually.

The following are the present officers of the society, (1870) viz.:

George A. Hinman, M. D., president; Rev. H. A. Spencer, first vice president; E. P. Colton, Esq., second vice president; J. M. Currier, M. D., Rec. and Cor. secretary; M. H. Fuller, A. B., treasurer; Hon. E. A. Stewart and M. H. Fuller, A. B., curators.

Honorary members: Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D., Hon. D. M. Camp.

The Orleans County Natural and Civil Historical Society was organized in 1853. The following were the first officers:

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, president; Rev. S. R. Hall, Rev. A. R. Gray, vice presidents;—George A. Hinman, M. D., secretary; S. A. Skinner, M. D., treasurer.

There were four regular meetings in a year, held in the several towns, as determined by the society, from time to time. The library and cabinet were kept at Derby Academy, Vt.

AGRICULTURE IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

BY HON. Z. E. JAMESON, OF IRASBURGH.

The geological character of each town will doubtless be given by other writers. It is a subject that attracts the attention of but few farmers, and needs no particular consideration, except so far as it affects the soil. This is so satisfactory, that many seem to regard their own estates as best.

Those upon the hills speak of their excellent pastures and great crops of grass: these alone are reliable sources of prosperity. But the valleys are often equally productive of grass, and being more free from stone, are easily tilled, and tempt the farmer to the free use of the plow, and the more extensive cultivation of grain and hoed crops.

As an example of the actual productions in this county, I give the statistics collected by school-district clerks, in 13 towns, in 1867.

The number of farms reported is 718, and the actual produce and number of acres are usually from the farmer's own estimate:

Acres wheat,	568
" oats,	2,287

Acres rye and barley,	66
" potatoes,	708
" corn,	348
" India or buckwheat,	600
" mowing,	16,903
" pasture,	22,207
Bushels of roots for cattle,	14,735
Number of oxen,	771
" cows,	3,128
Pounds of butter,	222,829
" cheese,	35,745
Number cattle less than 3 yrs. old,	2,297
" sheep,	14,065
Pounds of fattened pork,	377,400
Number of store pigs,	844
Bushels of apples,	9,219
Swarms of bees,	614
Pounds of surplus honey,	4,197
Number of maple trees tapped,	153,835
Pounds of sugar made,	350,745
Number of horses over 4 yrs. old,	924
" colts less than "	546

The yield per acre of the crops is somewhat variable, yet shows no failure; and in many cases the yield is large—as from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat, 50 to 80 bushels of oats—300 bushels of potatoes.

The wheat raised is not nearly enough to supply the home demand. When the country was first settled wheat was considered a sure and remunerative crop: but from perhaps 1840 to 1860 many fields were completely destroyed by midge, or what is commonly called weevil—especially on valley land that inclined to be sandy—but constant experiments gradually proved, that if spring wheat was sown very early on fertile land, a crop is almost certain. Winter wheat is not raised.

The oat crop is raised on every variety of soil, and with but little care; and, in the absence of a regular rotation of crops, oats are often raised 3 or 4 years on one piece of land: thus raised because oats are reliable, and are always in demand, and are a source of moneyed income. They are sown at any time after the snow leaves the ground until June 15.

Barley, rye, corn and buckwheat are only raised in small quantities, as will be seen by comparing the number of acres with the number of farms, reported.

Doubtless when the importance of feeding grain to all kinds of stock is fully appreciated, as well as the profit in fattening cattle and sheep, these kinds of coarse grain will be more extensively raised.

Potatoes average only about one acre to the farm; yet in towns where there are starch-factories, as in Albany, Barton, Coventry, Derby, Charleston, Lowell, and other towns, potatoes are planted in fields of from 5 to 20 acres, and yield, in some cases, over 400 bushels per acre,—and generally 200 per acre. The price paid at the factories, in 1868, was from 30 to 40 cts,—the highest price being for well-ripened, good eating potatoes, as such yield the most starch; from 7 to 8 lbs. to the bushel.

In Coventry, in each of 3 years, were received at the factory from 30,000 to 36,000 bushels. Three other years were received from 20,000 to 24,000 each year. The method of raising potatoes is usually to plow up a piece of pasture, or grass ground, and for a fertilizer use only a spoonful of plaster (gypsum) in each hill. The inferior kinds, however, will not generally rot, even if grown on rich ground. The second year of plowing, apply manure and sow grass-seed and grain. In this way land does not run out, and a cash income is secured. The products intended for market, such as oats, butter, cheese, hops and cattle, are bought by men who are called speculators, but who are of great assistance to farmers in making a home market for all surplus productions; and as the farmers usually take papers that report the markets, they know the value, and the prices obtained usually leave but a small margin of profit to the dealer; but his capital is returned so often that the risk is less. Every day express-matter can be sent to the city, and every week special butter-cars and cattle-trains accommodate the dealer.

No produce has been so variable as hops.—The crop in the field yields from 100 lbs. to a ton per acre; in price from 2 cents per pound to 75 cents. One day in October, 1868, it was reported that 150,000 pounds were delivered at Newport, at 15 cents per pound. In nearly every town there are a few acres still cultivated.

The sugar made in the county is not enough to supply the home wants, although there are quantities sent to all parts of the country to those who prefer the maple to all other sugars: yet it is evident the merchants bring in more than they send off. The average yield per farm is nearly 500 lbs. A good sugar-place is usually considered a valuable addition to a farm and worthy of preservation; yet it is doubtless true that an acre of good tillage yields a greater annual income than an acre of maples.

The cattle in Orleans county are mostly na-

tives, bred in a somewhat care-less manner.—The males used for breeding being often inferior animals, and their stock remarkable for no particular excellencies. With some farmers the color was the chief thing. The ox or cow *must* be *red*, then, if it was otherwise valuable, so much the better. Such ideas led to the introduction of Devon stock; and in many parts of the county the cattle show the influence of Devon blood in color and build, but there is no herd of pure Devons, of long standing, known to the writer. At the fair in 1868, there were two exhibitors of Devons, E. A. Leach, Irasburg, and Geo. Nelson, Craftsbury.

Notwithstanding the popular feeling in favor of red color, there were a few persons who, from time to time, tried to introduce the Durhams.—Levi Brigham and brother, of Lowell, have had this stock for about 20 years, but have not sought especial notoriety. In 1858 Hon. E. Cleveland obtained of this blood three heifers from Kentucky and two from Canada, from which, with judicious breeding, a fine herd has been produced, and as this breed has continued to gain in public favor, the investment has financially resulted favorably, purchasers being ready to take all surplus stock at a good price. Whenever this herd has been exhibited at fairs, either State or county, it has received the favorable consideration of spectators and awarding committees. Its present high standing is as much due to the personal care of H. C. Cleveland, as to the natural excellencies of the breed for beef and milk.

Half-bloods, with good care, seem to grow to a large size and mature young. A few others are commencing herds of Durhams, but whether for experiment or permanency it is impossible to say.

The Dutch cattle are only represented by animals owned by T. Baker, of Barton, and A. M. Ripley, Coventry. They are recommended as superior milking stock; but the present indications are that their chief value will be in crossing with the common stock. Half-bloods sired by a Dutch bull, are produced of large frames, strong digestive organs, quietness and docility in feeding and management.

The Jersey cattle have been kept several years by N. T. Sheafe, Esq., Derby Line, with great satisfaction. They seem to sustain their usual reputation as good milkers.

There may have been occasional specimens of the Hereford, Ayrshire, Galloways, &c., but no herd of any of these breeds. The tendency for

several years has been, among large farmers, to devote their chief attention to dairying. Sometimes cows and team are all the stock kept; no young heifers growing up to take the places of failing cows. The income of a good dairy has often been from \$75 to \$100 per cow.

The sheep kept probably number 20,000.—Most of the large flocks are high grade merinos, a healthy, hardy sheep, well covered with excellent wool, yielding in fleece and lambs a satisfactory return for the shepherd's care.

To improve these flocks the best bred bucks have been obtained, at prices from \$50 to \$500. There are some good fine sheep in nearly every town; but there seems to have been the most attention paid to them in Coventry, where there are several large and choice flocks. Through the north-eastern towns there are many small flocks of large sheep kept for raising lambs for market, and the steadily increasing demand for these lambs has called more attention to their production, and a desire to increase their size by breeding with the choice English bucks, South Devon, Leicester and Coltswoolds.

This branch of farming has proved highly remunerative, and will, doubtless, be more extensively followed. A. B. Mathewson, of Barton, has kept, according to report, about 100 large ewes, from which 100 lambs were produced at \$5 each, and a fleece at \$2, making an income of \$700 from the flock. Small flocks are occasionally reported that give an income of \$10, \$12, and even \$15 to each sheep wintered.

The surplus produce of the county is nearly all shipped at the depots in the county on the Connecticut & Passumpsic road, although some of the eastern towns occasionally deliver produce at Island Pond, on the Grand Trunk R. R.—The main highways are usually kept in good condition, and follow streams or take the levellest route; and while all admit the value of railroads to the farmer, it is evident that extensive manufactories that would employ a large number of persons, who would use here what is now transported, would be of still greater advantage to the county and cause a greater degree of prosperity than has yet been attained.

There was an agricultural society in Orleans county about 1849 that held an annual fair about ten years in succession in different villages near the centre of the county. The premiums were paid by the help of a State appropriation and the sale of membership tickets—the fair being held in open ground free to all.

Then a fair-ground company was formed, that prepared and fenced a ground near Barton Landing, made a good track, and charged an entrance fee. From some cause it became unpopular, and the idea of a "horse-trot" prevailed, therefore the show was discontinued 15 years.

In 1867 a county agricultural society was formed, and held a fair at Barton Landing on the old ground. It was very successful. There were 429 articles entered, and \$766.26 received, and, after premiums were paid \$444.89 was left in the treasury.

The officers in 1867 and 1868 were: Mark Nutter, Barton, president; Wm. J. Hastings, Craftsbury, J. B. Wheelock, Coventry, vice presidents; Z. E. Jameson, Irasburgh, D. F. Bisbee, Newport, secretaries; and one executive committee from each town in the county.

In 1868 the fair was held on a new fair-ground near Barton village—a beautiful place, and well prepared, by a company who furnish its use free to the society for 5 years. The number of entries at the fair were 510, of which 110 were horses and colts. There were specimens of Durham, Devon, Dutch, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; but the first class were the most numerous, and the herd of H. C. Cleveland, of Coventry, attracted especial attention, also the Dutch of Thomas Baker, of Barton.

The officers for 1869 are M. M. Kelsey, Derby, president; A. M. Ripley, Coventry, Thomas Baker, Barton, vice presidents; Z. E. Jameson, Irasburgh, Geo. W. True, Coventry, secretaries; \$1200 offered in premiums.

ALBANY.

BY NORRIS M. DARLING.

The charter of this township was granted to Col. Henry E. Lutherloh and Maj. Thomas Cogswell, and their associates, viz.:

Gen. Joseph Badger, Col. Ebenezer Smith, Col. Antipas Gilman, Noah Dow, Charles Clapham, Richard Sinclair, Gen. John Tyler, John Tyler, John Tyler, Jr. James Lord, Nathaniel Coit, Hezekiah Lord, John Mott, Nathan Geer, Joshua Stanton, Abiel Fellows, Andrew Lester, Noah Holcomb, Ruluff Dutcher, Nehemiah Lawrence, Rachel Fellows, Elisha Sheldon, Jr. Elijah Stanton, David Whitney, Correl Merrill, Samuel B. Sheldon, Calvin Ackley, Andrew Carney, Elisha Lee, Timothy O'Brien, Joshua Porter, Jr., Nergalsharezzer Rude, James Jordan, Frank Moore, Authur Frink, John Wheeler, Jacob Galusha, Samuel Moore, Jr., Ebenezer Fletcher, Jacob Vosburgh, Moses Rinesdale, Ebenezer Reed, Gabriel Dutcher, Isaac White, Andrew Frink, John Park, Samuel Hull, Gid-

eon Smith, Ezra Crane, Jr., James Holmes, John Fellows, Caleb Nichols, James Parks, John Russel, Joshua Fitch, Jr., Isaac Peck, John Caton, Thomas Selleck and Elias Lord.

Granting to them the ancient and honorable township of Lutterloh—the same being 6 miles square—reserving five equal shares for specific purposes therein named. The outlines of the town were surveyed out, and the corners noted Sept. 23 and 24, 1788. The conditions of this charter are as follows :

—That each proprietor of the township, his heirs or assigns, shall plant or cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square on the floor, or have one family settle on each respective right or share of land, within the term of four years from the time the outlines of said township shall be known and established, as the law directs—on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right or share of land in said township, not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, this 26th day of June, A. D. Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-two, in the sixth year of our Independence.

By his Excellency's command,
Joseph Fay, Sec'y.

THOS. CHITTENDEN.

The provisions and conditions of the foregoing charter were such, that but few, if any, received any lasting benefit from it. As will be seen, the outlines of the town were surveyed six years subsequent to the grant of the charter. Then, after four years, all that did not comply with its provisions must forfeit their respective rights. According to the tenor of this charter, the most of these shares fell back to the freemen of the State, to be by them re-granted to such as would occupy them ; or, in the language of the charter, "to such freemen as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same." The liability to loss and forfeiture of rights in this town, served materially to retard its settlement. Disputed titles, and a partial survey, operated to drive away some that would have staid. The want of schools for their children prevented many from coming into town. The few inhabitants, and scattered locale of the few, made it impracticable to have schools at this stage of the town's history : for it is a matter of history, that the centre, and almost every corner of this town were taken up about the same time, and when the population did not exceed 10 or 15 families, nearly all quarters of the township were being settled. Hayden and

Jesse Rogers were in the S. W. part, on the old military road—David P. Cobb was in the N. W. corner, on the old county road—the Chamberlins, Eli and Aaron, were 3 miles N. E. from the Centre—and Silas Downer, near the S. E. corner, close to Mindon line, (now Craftsbury) —while the Fairfields, Cogswells, and the Neals and Skinners, were scattered all along the centre road from Irasburgh line towards the south.

The town of Lutterloch (now Albany,) was organized March 27, 1806. The notice for this meeting was issued by Thomas Cogswell, Esq., upon the petition of Wm. Hayden, Jesse Rogers, Eli Chamberlin, Joseph Fairfield, Benj. Neal, Walter Neal, Jacob Fairfield and Daniel Skinner. The business of this meeting was

"1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To choose a Town Clerk for the year ensuing.

3d. To choose Selectmen, Listers. Constable or Collector, and Surveyors of highways.

4th. To see how much money the town will raise to defray town charges.

5th. To see what method the town will take for the support of schools, and to transact," &c.

At this meeting Thomas Cogswell was moderator, and Benjamin Neal "town clerk"—Silas Downer, Eli Chamberlin and Thomas Cogswell, selectmen and listers.

Benjamin Neal constable and collector ; Walter Neal, William Hayden and Silas Hubbard, highway surveyors.

"Forty dollars was raised to repair and make highways and bridges," and nothing for schools. Joseph Fairfield hog-constable. Officers all sworn. Benj. Neal, Town Clerk."

At a town-meeting, held March 27, 1807, David P. Cobb was elected grand jury—the first in town—also,

"Voted, to pay a Bounty of *three dollars* a head for all bears that may be killed by the inhabitants of the town—said bears to be started in said town."

The first record of births was as follows :

"Cynthia Neal, daughter of Benj. and Lucy Neal, borne Feb. 18, 1804 : Augusta Neal, borne May 29, 1805 : Anny Neal, borne June 27, 1806.

Attest, Benj. Neal, Town Clerk."

"The first Grand-List of the town of Lutterloh, taken A. D. 1807,—the selectmen being the first listers.

Eli Chamberlin,	\$58,00	Isaac Lougee,	20,00
Aar'n Chamberlin,	75,12	Benj. Neal,	86,75
Thos. Cogswell,	105,00	Walter Neal,	58,00
Silas Downer,	81,50	Daniel Skinner,	46,50
Joseph Fairfield,	76,50	Joshua Stanton,	20,12
Henry Gale,	39,75	Jesse Rogers,	70,00
Wm. Hayden,	60,00	David P. Cobb,	46,56
		Erasnius Ballard,	33,50

This may certify that the above is a true list of the ratable property in Lutterloh, for the year 1807.

Eli Chamberlin, } Selectmen
Daniel Skinner, } of
Thomas Cogswell, } Lutterloh.

A true copy,

Attest, Benjamin Neal, Town Clerk."

The first record of Deaths is as follows:

"Died, at Lutterloh, July 25th, 1808, Anny Neal, daughter of Benj. and Lucy Neal, aged two years and one month—and Orpha Gale, aged two years and seven months."

The first freemen's meeting in town was held the first Tuesday in September, 1807, at which time "Hon. Isaac Tichenor received one vote for Governor, and Hon. Israel Smith nine: and Hon. Paul Brigham had 9 votes for Lieut. Gov. Benj. Swan had 10 votes for Treasurer. For town representative none.

Attest, Benj. Neal, Town Clerk."

Up to this time the number of tax-payers in town did not exceed 15; and the freemen were probably less, as the record shows but 10 legal voters in freemen's meeting. During this year John Fairman and John Skinner came into town, and Isaac Longee and David P. Cobb had moved out.

In 1809 William Hayden, Stephen Scott and Ithiel Smith came into town; and the next year D. P. Cobb came back to town, and James Harlow, Ebenezer Harlow, Moses Kelsy, Abijah Reed and Luther Scott, came in and settled in different parts of the town. During the next 2 years various changes were made—some taking leave, some returning, and a few new settlers came in—among the last Isaac Jennie and William Rowell; both of these settled in the east part of the town.

From 1811 to 1814 there seems to have been but few added to the number. Mr. Thomas Cogswell, who has figured so largely in the town affairs, appears no more on its records—for war had been in the land, and among the killed was Corp. Thomas Cogswell of Lutterloh, one of the earliest settlers in town, and first appointed justice of the peace in and for the county of Orleans, in Lutterloh. Mr. Cogswell was a man of undaunted courage—large, stout, athletic. It is said his skill at single combat, hand-to-hand fight was exhibited with major Hamilton, his commander. Some matter of dispute brought them to blows. The grit of both never blunted: they fought till separated by friends—neither willing to give up till parted. The whole affair was hushed up, and major and corporal were again on good terms. Mr. Cogswell fell in the skirmish near Shatagree River: he

was shot in the forehead by a musket-ball. A firm friend in need, he was lamented by his comrades. It is said he was emphatically a military man, better qualified to command his regiment, perhaps, than the then commandant. Erect as he was, and imposing in appearance, his bearing was more like a Colonel than a Corporal, and would have been a fit contemporary with Ethan of old. Let his faults and foibles go down with him to his lonely grave—his virtues let us cherish and emulate. The writer of the above acknowledges his indebtedness to "uncle Sam" Russell, a comrade in arms with Mr. Cogswell, and witness of what is written. Mr. Cogswell's widow remained in town a short time, and then went to parts to the writer unknown.

During the year 1815 two families moved out and only one came in—Mr. Fulsam Bean. The grand-list was reduced from \$1567.25, in 1814, to \$1536.46 in 1815. The freemen's meeting shows but 19 votes: whereas the year before there were 20.

"At the meeting of the assembly" of Vermont this year, the name of the town was changed from Lutterloh to Albany. It is said that there was great excitement among the inhabitants upon this matter of a name, some proposing one name and some another. In some instances the discussions warmed up to a white heat. Nearly all were for a change.—Some would call the town Adams, after the renowned John Q. Adams—but Albany prevailed, and Albany it is.

The first public document on record, dated as at Albany, was the constable's return, as made at Albany, Feb. 6, 1816, on what was then familiarly known as a summons to be served on some specified person within named, to depart said town. Under this date I find the collector makes his return of service, of similar character, upon Moses Delano—and what is a little peculiar in this summons is, that it "summons Moses Delano, now residing in Lutterloh, to depart said town, *with all his family*." This is put into the hands of the then youthful "Constable and Collector" to be served. This service was deferred from April to the 6th of February following—when, perhaps, as he was on a visit to his dulcena, "on a sly," he left the copy of the summons at the "last and usual place of abode," &c. How soon after this official business he made known his attachment for the girl, officially, is not a matter of record. Tradition says that one day this same officer

came and arrested this captivating lass—"for that she had stolen his heart;" and for the recovery of which, and for want thereof, he was authorized to "take the body." This was the first wedding in Albany known to the writer—there may have been some in Lutterloh.

During the year 1816 there was an increase in population and of the grand-list. This year Josiah Coolidge bought out James Harlow, and moved into town—at whose house were held the town and freemen's meetings for a year or more. During this and the subsequent year large additions to the legal voters in town were made, and the grand-list stood \$2,000. There seemed to have been an impetus given to the settlement of this town. The year following, viz. 1818, the first company of militia was organized, consisting of 11 officers, 2 musicians, and 34 privates. This formidable array of martial men and officers, it appears, had all of 19 guns. The first officers of this company were William Hayden, captain; Enoch Rowell, lieutenant, and John Fairman, ensign; Henry Skinner, 1st sergeant, Joseph Chamberlin, 2d do. Simeon Spaulding 3d do. and Frederick Delano 4th do.; William Hanson 1st corporal, Jonathan Clifford 2d, Theodore Lee 3d, and Harvey Skinner 4th corporal. Of this company 9 were returned equipped *at this time*. The next year the increase of legal voters in town was unprecedented in the town's history: ten were added to the number of voters, and the grand-list looms up to \$2633,50.

Among those that came in this year, I notice some of those who are here to-day—worn, and scarred, and seared, by time—they are relicts of other days, and may with many others be regarded as among the fathers of the town. Among them I see the name Jonathan Norris, whose youth, manhood and old age has come and almost gone, in the history of this town. The partner of his life has but just stepped through the bridge of time, just where a plank was up—and onward he is traveling alone.

About this time our aged and respected Doctor Bill, with his family, moved in, and settled near the center of the town: and such has been the hold of the Doctor upon the attachments of the people, that many have tried in vain to supplant him here in his profession. Among the many others are Anson Hand, Joel Cheney, James M. Darling, Dea. David Hardy, of whose christian experience and ministrations, and labor of love, connected with the early history of the religious interest in

the place, the writer intends to speak in connection with some of the churches in town.—Also, at this time, I find the name of Stephen Cory, the owner of the first, and for a long time the only mill in town—a respectable citizen, and the father of Dr. Simeon R. Cory, now of Craftsbury. There was not only an increase in population, the whole number being 253, but there is an increase of the grand-list, which this year amounts to \$2,750. There is also a general appearance of thrift since the war and the cold seasons of 1816 and 1817, individual grand-lists having nearly doubled, and the aggregate nearly quadrupled.

During the next 2 years, large numbers were added to the number of freemen. In these years we notice the arrival of Jabez Page, from Cabot, Dea. E. Carter, from Peacham, David Saxton who, about this time, was appointed the first deacon of the Congregational church, which appointment was soon followed by the appointment of a second deacon.—Ephraim Carter, late of Peacham. John Culver, also, was among the new arrivals. Mr. Culver had a numerous and interesting family, having 6 children at this time between 4 and 18 years of age. Mr. Culver soon commenced to build the first saw-mill, in the west part of the town, on the river. The location of the dam, across the stream, proved bad on one shore, and the result was that the whole thing was abandoned, or moved up stream about 100 rods—after a few years of useless endeavors to secure that dam. It was within the flowage of this pond, where the last family of beavers had been captured in 1808, by Capt. Hayden and a man from Craftsbury. This family, four in number, were taken during the winter of that year, for food, and were the last, known to live on Black River. This may appear out of place; nevertheless it is history.

Joseph Chamberlin also came into town this year, from Craftsbury. Their family was quite large. They reported 8 at one time, between 4 and 18 years. Soon after this family came into town, they were severely afflicted by the accidental scalding, and almost immediate death of a little boy. The little fellow sat down into a tub of boiling suds. "Oh!" said he, "Mamma, I thought it was a chair!" were his last words, uttered even in the agonies of death. This Chamberlin family are all scattered away—many of this numerous

family, 16 in number, have seen the ups and downs of life.

Ralph Corey, too, came in about this time. He settled upon the river, as many did about this time. Mr. Corey subsequently lost one of his limbs, his being the first case of amputation, known to the writer, to have been performed in town.

There is still another circumstance connected with this family, that at the time proved to be a singular, natural (perhaps) curiosity. It is said of Mrs. Corey, that at the age of 25 or 30 years, she was small of stature, slim and delicate, and withal, good looking. But about this time, or a little later in life, she commenced to grow—regularly she gained.—When first apprised of the fact, she would abstain from food till almost famished with hunger, with a view to stop it, but all to no purpose. Her physicians informed her that it was useless to try to starve it down. She grew tall and large; even the nose of her face assumed huge dimensions, and her hands—no man in town had such a pair of hands as hers: and this growth continued to the end of life. She was more than 6 feet tall, and of a large frame, though thin of flesh. She lived several years in this way, laboring hard all of the time. She died about 1838, I think.

Prior to 1822 Darius Wilcox moved from Craftsbury to this town and settled upon the center road. George Youran also came here from Tunbridge; and also the Haven's, from Barnet, and settled upon the river. Joseph Hyde, Roger Willis, John Whipple, Jess. Bosworth, Samuel Russel and Levi Warren, besides many others, made their entrance here before the end of 1822.

All these additions to the numerical force and physical strength of the town, served also to change, materially, the moral and religious elements. Large additions were made by letter to the Congregational church, probably the only one in town, and foundations for others were being gathered together. Along with this interest generally goes a corresponding interest in education; hence, we find the town regulating their school-districts, bounding them, and for the first time, numbering them, at this time from 1 to 8 inclusive. These several districts, as per reports, numbered from 25 to 41 scholars, from 4 to 18 years of age.

About this time Cha's and Millen Seaver, then young men, proposed to present the town with a public common, located near the then

center of business in town, and near the geographical center of the town. This liberal proposal was finally accepted, and a town-house erected on or near the same. The building of this house was put in specifications and let to the lowest bidder. It appears that John Culver took the contract to build the same, for \$389.00. It also appears he did not build, or at least, finish this house, for subsequently we find the town voting as to dimensions altering its size from 30 by 30 feet, to 30 by 33. This last vote was taken March 13, 1823.— Jan. 13, 1824, at a meeting "called to see what the town would do in regard to accepting the town-house," "provided Mr. Corley will give competent bonds that the house shall be completed by the first day of June next." At this meeting it was voted "To accept the house, provided Mr. Corley gets it done by the first day of June." And further, "Voted to raise one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents, in grain, and forty dollars in money, to pay for said house." And at the same meeting, "Voted to have the said house done by the first day of June."

We see from these proceedings that the town was willing to do what was fair with the builders of this house, if they would come to time. At a town meeting held in March following, it was "Voted to move the town meetings to the town-house." The next we hear of this matter, is a vote taken at a subsequent meeting, called to "See if the town would accept and pay for the town house, as they shall agree." The vote of the town on this subject, is as follows: "Voted that Corley Shall Take Thirty dollars less, than was agreed, at first."

It appears from the history of this important transaction, that the town intended to have it all their own way, or else the builder had been slow as to time, of finishing up the house, and the town was willing to make him pay thirty dollars for being dilatory. This old town-house has stood the storms of many winters, and much strife, political and otherwise. It has witnessed the excited and silent breathings of expectant aspirants for office, as the chairman of the meeting calls attention to the result of their exciting balloting, the heart droopings of the defeated, and buoyant look of the successful competitors. More than this; it has witnessed the earnest appeal of the ambassador of the Mighty Ruler of the universe, who has stood there and repeated

the words of his master, to the erring and rebellious—"Choose you this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God, serve him. If Baal, then serve him:" and many here have made the decision, and have chosen that part that Mary chose, "while others made a wretched choice, and rather starve than come."

This now dilapidated old house has been town-house, temperance-hall, school-room and meeting-house. But now is seldom used except for town and freemen's meetings. One or two more reports from these town meetings and I will close.

At a meeting called to be holden Aug. 27, 1825, one specified article reads as follows:

"To see if the town will let Mrs. Hadley have the old man, Samuel Hadley, to support, during his natural life, as she has proposed."

The action of the town is expressive in words following:

"Voted not to let Mr. Samuel Hadley, go, to live with his wife, agreeable to her proposal."

What this grew out of, or what grew out of this, the writer knows not.

During the 2 years last past, there have been several additions to the list of prominent men in town, both from the majority of young men resident in town, and also from immigration. Among the former may be seen the name of Luthur Delano, who has served the town so well, and so long as town clerk. Among the latter the name of Chester Tenney, who moved from Hanover, N. H., to this town and purchased on the river. He was a man of refined sensibility and fine sense, and his abilities were appreciated by his fellow-citizens while he was able to mingle in public gatherings. His usefulness was limited on account of ill health, and he finally passed away, in 1833, leaving a widow and three small boys, and a large concourse of friends to lament his early departure. Another of those who came in about this time was Daniel Lawrence, from Troy, N. H. Mr. Lawrence settled on the center road, near the "Center," on a small farm, where he lived till his death—44 years on this farm, and died, aged 87 years, leaving the wife of his youth, and a numerous family of children, grown to man and womanhood, to lament their loss.

The years 1825, '26, found many new names added to the list of business men in town, among which are the names of Wells Allen, who came from Brookfield to this town, and who filled several town offices a number of

years, and was representative 2 years; and B. H. Reed, who was a carpenter and joiner of "ye olden time."

The next year still greater additions were made to the solid men, among which Rufus B. Hovey and Sila Hovey and their families, from Brookfield, Orange county. These men and several other Hoveys, that then or afterwards came here were the sons of Rufus Hovey, late of Brookfield. (A more full account of this family may be found in connection with this history.) Also we find the name of Capt. Benjamin Aiken, who, for a number of years, enjoyed the confidence of the people. He was for a number of years one of the first magistrates in practice, and was a radical leader of the Democratic party. In financial affairs he was not quite equal to the emergencies of the times. An accident crippled him for life. He died last spring (1869) at an advanced age, having seen much of the vicissitudes of life. Just before this time Jabez Page had erected mills and commenced business at wool-carding and cloth-dressing—the first of the kind in town. It appears also that John Culver had sold out his mill to J. Rogers, who started the first grist-mill in town.

Among the arrivals this year was also the Rev. Elias W. Kellog. Mr. K. at this time was a very acceptable preacher of the Congregational order. He was ordained January, 1827, and in March following was elected town clerk, in place of John R. Putnam, who had so long and so well fulfilled the responsibilities of this important office. This year was added likewise to the list, John Paine, Jr., who bought a farm upon the river, and still lives on the same farm, and is among the wealthiest farmers in town. Jonathan Fitz, who came here from Craftsbury and commenced the business of tanning at Albany Centre, and continued this business, in connection with the boot and shoe business, by himself or with his sons while he lived. Soon after his death the old place was sold out, and the business of manufacturing leather in town abandoned. Mr. Fitz was for many years postmaster here.

About this time we also find the name of Simeon S. Hovey, so long the popular school-teacher in this and surrounding towns. Mr. Hovey was a practical surveyor, and lines and roads surveyed by him were *called all right*. Mr. Hovey was the younger brother of R. B. and Silas Hovey. He was a minor when he came to town from Brookfield, as a part of

R. B. Hovey's family, together with one sister, afterwards Mrs. Phelps, and two younger brothers. Simeon married for his first wife the daughter of Eli Chamberlin, Esq., and settled on a farm. This wife soon after died, which so disarranged his plans that he afterwards sold his farm and went into the mercantile business, at Albany Centre. He lived to marry the second time and also to enjoy the confidence of the people. He represented the town 2 years, and died the February following, very suddenly, leaving a wife and 2 small children, and a large community of friends and townsmen to lament his early death. A more extended account of this friend might be deemed appropriate to this work, but time will fail the writer to speak of all at length.

In summing up this history we find the population of the town in 1830, 683; the grand list \$3,704. But the reader must remember the grand list was not made up on the same rate per cent. then as now. With all the gain of property the present (1869) grand-list is but about \$200 more than then.

From 1830 there is a noted increase of the population, very many changes among neighbors, and a steady appearance of thrift.—Roads had been laid out, and made, centering into the different places of business. School districts had been organized, and school houses built. Small farms, full of stumps, dotted every section of the town. Log cabins, or small houses were very common, especially on the river road. There was occasionally a good house and out-buildings, but they were few and far between. No rich old charterman occupied a prominent position among the denizens of Lutterloh or Albany. Col. Lutterloh, who gave the charter name to the town, was either too poor, or else unwilling to pay the charter expenses, and consequently lost his chance to monopolize the larger proportion of the proprietors' rights, and by that means control the public affairs.

Equality and independence seem to have been the general characteristics of the early Albanians. Scarcely a family came into town from the date of the organization till 1820, but what was peremptorily ordered to depart from the town with their family. Property or respectability was of no account. The selectmen treated all alike.

From 1830 to '33, the religious interest appears to have created quite an excitement.—

Additions were made to some of the then existing churches. To the Congregational church 35 were added, and their prospects appeared to be bright. The building of a meeting-house was in contemplation by this church at this time. A division among the members as to location, postponed the work—schisms crept in, their minister left, and the church was very much weakened. This state of affairs with this church, offered a fine opportunity to the Methodists to start the work of building them a house. This element had been very much strengthened by immigration for several years past. These forces were now consolidated, and the result was that in 1833 they erected the first meeting-house in this town. Much dissatisfaction existed touching this matter, and many years went by before the attempt was made to build another meeting-house.

However, in 1841, the Congregational society erected a house of worship at the centre of the town. This house they occupied about 5 years, when it was burned down. This was an exceedingly heavy drawback to the prosperity of the church.

In 1842 the Baptists, who had heretofore occupied the town-house some, and the Methodist chapel some, when they were not able to supply the pulpit all the time, having received additional strength from time to time, erected a church for their use, at the place now known as the Albany Village, on the river road.—After 4 or five years, when the new house at the Centre was burned down, it was proposed to sell a part of the Baptist house to the Congregational society, which proposition was accepted, to the general satisfaction of both societies, taking the circumstances of both into the account. To be sure some on both sides were not quite satisfied. This joint ownership and occupancy of this house continued about 20 years, when the partnership was dissolved, and the Baptists took the old house, paying therefor the stipulated price. This house they thoroughly remodeled and repaired the same year.

One year later the Congregational society erected for their use their second house, in the same village, and near the Baptist house.—While these doings were being enacted in the Center and west part of the town, the people of the north and east part were not religiously idle. The "Free-willers," as they are called, commenced and erected a very pretty

nouse, on the creek road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Irasburgh common. This house was built about the year 1858. Prior to this latter date, the Wesleyan Methodists, a sect that drew off from the Episcopal Methodists, in Radical Anti Slavery times, began to gather into a society, in the vicinity of South Albany, a small village in that part of the town. This society, at first small, at length succeeded in erecting a very convenient, though small house of worship, and now they have gathered in a working church. Their peculiar mission seems to be, to battle against sin, in all its forms, whether in cottage or in hall,—all political iniquities, all evils, social, secret, civil and religious, feel the force of the battle-axe of this religious order. But this is not all; there are also, in the east part of this town, the Catholics,—this people, so peculiar in their habits,—and they have a strong-hold upon some of the best farms in the eastern and central parts of the town; and last year they commenced to build a church. They have the house up, and the out-side finished; and the priest tells them when they pay in full for that, he will cause the inside to be completed, which will probably be accomplished this present year, 1870. A more thrifty or industrious class of people, perhaps, cannot be found in town: and with a few exceptions, they are "dacent" people, and most of the families take pains to send their children to school, though I am sorry to say some do not.

I have thus hastily sketched this chapter, upon the various religious elements and what they have done, and are doing, hoping to be able to connect with this history a more extended and special account, statistical and otherwise, of each of these churches.

The reader will recollect that we left the political history of the town in the year 1830. From this time to the present there were great and permanent improvements in all the industrial interests pertinent to a new settlement. Population increased; new families moved in, and some moved out. New farms were taken up, and older ones improved. The little log-cabin, so useful to the early settlers in this climate, soon began to be superceded by the more tidy-looking and commodious dwellings occasionally seen, even in this day, what are called "low-wide" houses, with their fire-places and large brick-chimneys—and these, by the stately and well-proportioned dwellings of more modern times.

Suffice it to say that Albany is deemed to be a fine agricultural town, hard to be beat, in the neatness and arrangement of its farm-dwellings and out-buildings, especially along the Black River valley road. The prospect this valley affords to those who are passing over the well known "Old Centre Road," of a pleasant summer's day, can seldom be equalled in the State.

Other parts of the town exhibit equal evidences of thrift and wealth. Their forests of cedar, and apple and sugar-orchards, their rich and fertile soils, their inexhaustible beds of the richest muck and shell-marl, open up to those parts of the town the means of present profit, and future fertility and wealth. Industry and economy are the marked characteristics of the inhabitants, spiced strongly with the usual amount of generosity and hospitality of rural life; and interwoven with these may readily be detected the refinements of genuinely refined society. The rough edges of pioneer life and settlements have been rounding off, and more congenial and conciliating temperaments succeed the old-fashioned, "rough and ready" style of neighborly intercourse.

There are insurmountable barriers to a concentration of business. There are three or four prominent centres of business. These points are designated by their post office name, in this history.

ALBANY VILLAGE

is situated on the river road, and contains 34 dwelling-houses, 2 churches, 2 stores, 1 school-house and academy, 1 hotel, 1 post-office, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 shoe-shop, 1 tin-shop, 1 tailor-shop, 1 millinery-establishment, 1 saw-mill and 1 planing-mill, 2 carriage-makers, 5 cattle, horse and sheep-brokers, 1 horse-trainer, and other agencies and interests too numerous to mention. Two mails leave this post-office: the Northern, daily, and the Southern, three times a week.

EAST ALBANY.

There is not much show of a village, as the arrangement is comparatively new. They have several dwellings, a church, a school-house, 1 store, 1 post-office, 1 saw-mill, 1 starch-factory, 3 cattle, horse and sheep, and produce-broker, and the place seems destined to increase.

About 2 miles north of this post-office is another mill, several dwellings, a school-house, and a church.

SOUTH ALBANY

is situated near the S. E. corner of the township, and consists of 1 school-district, contain-

ing something over 30 families. The principal business is agriculture, some of the best farms in town lying here. The outlet of Hartwell Pond runs through this little village, upon which are mills. There is also 1 store, 1 church, 1 school-house, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 painter and paper-hanger, besides other industrial interests. South Albany post-office is their address here.

THE CENTER

of the town has some fine residences, 1 church, 1 school-house, 1 hotel, the town-house, &c.—This is the place of town and freemen's meetings. There is no water-power, nor other prominent business interest. The inhabitants are mostly interested in agricultural pursuits. The Methodist church and a fine parsonage are located here. The post-office address is Albany.

SCHOOLS.

We find it recorded, that in one of the first town meetings they raised nothing for schools. The first vote on record of money raised for schools, was taken March 16, 1814. "Voted to raise one cent on the dollar, for the use of schools." Two years subsequently to this, two cents was raised on the dollar, on the grand-list, for the support of schools. The first school tax, as above, amounted to \$15.67. In 1817, at the annual March meeting, M. Cheney, F. Delano, Eli Chamberlin, Jr., Wm. Rowell, Harvey Skinner, W. Bean and A. Bosworth were appointed a committee to divide the town into school-districts, which, it appears, they accomplished, as we find a record of their description and boundaries, five in number. Also, at the same time, it was voted to raise two cents on the dollar, for schooling. It will be recollected that at this time the grand-list was as 2 to 20, a young man without property paying taxes on a list of \$20. Agreeably to the foregoing arrangement, we find on the 9th day of April following, a list of scholars in the Centre district, total, 19 over 4 and under 18 years. Also, April 20, same year, the number of scholars in the S. E. district between 4 and 18 years to be, total, 17.

In March 12, 1820, at the annual meeting of the town, it was voted to raise 2 cents on the dollar of the grand-list, for the support of schools in said town; and "That each district should lay out their proportion of money as they see fit, to school their children." At this time the population of the town was about 250, and, perhaps, got for reasons before given, we find, but 36 scholars, returned in town, those not having regular district schools, not making any returns.

Subsequent to 1820 the school interest increased and the titles to land became permanently fixed. The liberal donation to colleges and public institutions of learning, of many lots of land within the limits of this town, which lots could be leased for all time by paying an annual rent of from \$7 to \$18 a year, afforded a fine opportunity for adventurers of limited means to procure good farms, with a small capital—and all served to hasten the more general settlement of this town. Population rapidly increased, and from time to time, new school districts were organized, and also an increased interest and enlargement of the old schools, till, at the date of this writing, 1870, there are 15 school districts in town, and with the exception of one or two districts, all have first-class school-houses, and some of them have large, commodious playgrounds.

Aside from the common schools, there is a regular chartered academy, located in Albany village, in which one or more terms of school are taught in each year. This school has a small permanent fund. The school for the last two years has been under the tuition of W. W. Miles, Esq., of this town. The public money distributed among the several school districts, amounts to about \$450 yearly, aside from the amount raised by direct tax in each district.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN, TOGETHER WITH THE MAIN ROADS.

Albany, formerly called Lutterloh, is a township, near the central part of Orleans county. It is 36 miles north of Montpelier, and about 45 miles easterly from St. Albans, in Lat. 44°, 43'. It is bounded northerly by Irasburgh, easterly by Glover, south by Craftsbury, and west by Eden and Lowell. This township is watered by Black river, and some of its principal branches. The creek, as it is called, waters the eastern part, and in its course northerly affords several mill sites and falls into Black river in Irasburgh. Black river rises in the Great Hosmore and other ponds in the eastern part of Albany, and runs south-easterly about 5 or 6 miles into Craftsbury Lower Village. Soon after passing this place it takes in the outlet of the Eligo pond, partly in Craftsbury and partly in Greensboro, when turning in the north-easterly direction it flows on towards the western part of Albany. In passing through this town the river receives several considerable branches from the west. Some of these streams have falls of considerable note, and

there is a small stream in the S. W. part of the town that plunges down a fall of nearly 200 feet, almost perpendicular.

The Rogers brook affords a succession of falls and rapids both wild and romantic. The Phelps brook also exhibits a curious commingling of water and rocks for a distance of some 40 rods, falling some 150 feet. As may be inferred there are several natural ponds in this town. The principal are the Great Hosmer, Heartwell, Page, Heart and Duck ponds. The two latter are near the River road. There are no mountains in town, except in the N. W. corner, where a spur of the Green mountains is cut off from the main chain by the Phelps brook. This mountain is familiarly known as Hovey's mountain. The general surface of the town is uneven or hilly. The Black river valley is very fine and broad, almost any variety of soil from sandy loam to clay may be found in this valley. Excellent tillage, meadow or pasture land can be found in this locality. East of the river the bed rock is mostly lime stone, while on the west the rock is usually clay slate, or talcose slate and quartz. There is a vein of clay slate that were it not for the occasional appearance of small cubes of sulphate of iron, might easily be wrought into roofing. In the central and eastern part of the town there are several rich beds of muck and shell marle. Some fine ledges of granite rocks. There is also a very fine ledge of granite in slabs of almost any desired thickness, and if you want it thinner it can be split—very fine rock for building purposes. The timber is made up of the varieties usual in northern Vermont. Beech, birch, maple, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, tamarac, fir, butternut, white and brown ash are the principal.

The settlement of this town commenced just prior to 1800, at which time the population did not exceed 12. The first road through this town, crossed the south-westerly corner, and is nearly the same as now leads from Craftsbury to Lowell,—in its general direction. This road was opened in the summer of 1779, by Gen. Hazen with a part of his regiment. It is said that the pretended object of this road was a thoroughfare from N. H. to Canada, but was in reality simply strategical. This road crossed Black river about 200 rods north of Craftsbury line, ascended the mountain, up the Rogers brook

valley, running about 3 miles in town. Some of the old road has been abandoned, but the main direction is retained and is the same as used to this day. The Center road was for many years the most important road in town. This road led from Irasburgh south to Craftsbury and other southern towns in what was then Orleans county. East of this and parallel to it is the creek road. Upon this road are several fine farms and some public buildings. On this road near Craftsbury line was the first and only whiskey still ever operated in town. This still dried up long before my day. I think it did not run but a very few years to curse the people or the land. About 1834 or 5 the road running up and down the river in this town began to attract attention. This road had been laid out a little at a time to accommodate those who had ventured to settle in this valley, and as I was saying this road began to be looked at with a view to save some of the hills upon the center road. And the result was that this road was continued up the river through Craftsbury, and became the main thoroughfare to Burlington from the central part of Orleans Co. About the year 1806 a petition was presented to Thomas Coggsell, Esq., to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town to meet for organization. For petition, &c., see 1st page of general history.

JESSE ROGERS AND A SMUGGLING STORY OF "YE OLDEN TIME."

Jesse Rogers and his wife came into this town in the Spring of 1806 from Greenfield, N. H. They had at this time two children, Robert and Sally.

They came in on the old military road and settled in the S. W. part of the town upon the well known Rogers farm, the same as occupied now by Mr. Jesse Rogers of to-day. They brought grain and some of the other necessities of life with them; but when they got out of grain which they did before harvest, Mr. Rogers was obliged to go to Newbury to get a supply. The nearest mill for grinding was at Hardwick, a distance of about 18 miles. At this mill he would call on his way home and get his grain ground. In a short time, however, a mill was built in Craftsbury, just above South Craftsbury village. To this mill many of the early settlers of Albany were indebted for their grinding. But to return—Mr. Rogers bought him a cow, and in just 21 days the cow fell down a steep

hill and broke her neck. This, to them at this time, was a great loss. To this family were added two sons and one daughter, born in town. Their advantages for school were somewhat limited. Molly Wiley opened a school just in the edge of Craftsbury, and to this school those in this part of the town sent their scholars. To the nearest neighbors down the river, at this time, it was about 4 or 5 miles, while towards the south there were several families not very far away. Mrs. Rogers was a remarkable woman, tough and sprightly. She says she used to go down the river meadow, nearly to Irasburgh line, for her cows, who would sometimes stray off. Her route lay through an unbroken forest of every variety of timber, from the tag-alder to the sturdy elm, interwoven with the spontaneous growth of vines and weeds, perhaps higher than her head, her only guide being the certain, or uncertain, trail of her cows. Sometimes even she was overtaken by night, made hideous by the shrill and oft' repeated calls of birds and wild beasts, as they reverberated from hill to hill. Mr. Rogers was successful in his efforts to make a farm. This land was good and productive, and what was better to him, his title was all right. About 1813 smuggling was carried on in this locality to a considerable extent. Mr. Hayden, who had been custom officer, had, for some reasons, lost his appointment, and there was no officer nearer than Irasburgh. On one occasion Robert Rogers, then a lad, had been out in the timber, where he detected a large drove of cattle on the line of what was then called Cory's smuggling road, cut through from Craftsbury under the mountain towards Lowell, coming into the Gen. Hazen road, nearly west of Albany center. Young Rogers was where he got sight of this drove of beef on the way to feed the British army in Canada. Robert hastened home, and then to Irasburgh, to see Major Enos, then U. S. officer of customs. The Major, taking the boy up behind him, started in hot haste for Craftsbury, where, gathering up a posse of determined loyal men, taking the Gen. Hazen road by Rogers's, and he and Robert in company, on they went for Lowell. A herd of hungry cattle are not rapid locomoters. Our boys came up to them at Curtis's tavern near Lowell corners. The drovers were just baiting their cattle. It is said, by the way,

that at this time there were lots of the men then in Lowell, that would throw up their hats as high as anybody when they were over the line. This gave confidence to the smugglers, and when our Major politely informed the drivers of these beeves that Uncle Sam had sent him to secure this fine lot of beef, and that he was under the necessity of taking them back over the mountains for the use of our own men, they refused to let the cattle go. Two men were posted at the bars with orders to shoot down the first man that should touch one of the bars. What was to be done? The Major, or his posse, had not so much as a horse pistol, but he had *men*. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Onios Skinner, each with an ample cane in hand, uplifted high, quickly strode up to these men, and with looks and voice said, "Hold! the first man that fires a shot shall be the first in hell." At this juncture Mr. Wyram Mason of Craftsbury, stepped up and coolly took out all the bars, laying them by, one by one. Through these bars the cattle were driven, and started back. It is said that the Major even offered to compromise the matter with the owners, proposing to all go in company to Burlington with the cattle, when he said the men should receive for their beef government contract prices. This offer they spurned, thinking to be able to rally forces enough to return the cattle that night, but their efforts proved abortive. The cattle, 110 in number, were taken to Craftsbury common, by the Hazen road, and watched by the citizens till morning, when they were started for Burlington. They were met by Capt. Patridge on the route. Several skirmishes for the recovery occurred on the road, the last of which was in Underhill, where, it is said, some blood was let. A suit was afterward instituted to recover the value of these cattle, and the Rogerses were summoned to Windsor to the trial, but the case was thrown out of court, and thus ended one of the most exciting and interesting seizures in this locality.

Mr. Rogers and his sons put in the first grist-mill in town. This mill was situated where the mills now stand near the village. Mr. Rogers kept a hotel for some time about 1830, and after a few years Robert Rogers, the eldest of the family, went to New York, where he amassed a fortune, and has since lived in Burlington, Vt., and now lives in New Jersey. James, with his numerous fam-

ily, 15 in number, went West, where he died some years since. Jesse, his father's namesake, and Mrs. Beede, still live in this locality. Mr. Rogers died in 1838. Mrs. Rogers lived to a good old age, retaining her faculties to the last. In her youthful days she was somewhat poetical, and her patriotic or smuggling songs were both pointed and cutting, but I have no specimens. She died about 1865, nearly one hundred years old.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church in the town was organized Aug. 16, 1818, by Rev. James Hobert of Berlin, and Rev. James Parker of Enosburgh, at the dwelling-house of Moses Delano; and consisted of Aaron Chamberlin, Moses Chamberlin, Theodore S. Lee and Mrs. Hannah Skinner. David Sexton was appointed the (first) deacon, in March, 1822—Jabez Page in June, 1823; Ephraim Carter in November following; Joseph B. Chamberlin Dec. 6, 1830; Dea. Durkee, Sen., about 1836; Moses Pearson in March, 1841; Orin Austin in 1842, and Nathan Skinner and Wells A. Hyde in December, 1869. Of the above deacons J. B. Chamberlin died in town, and all the rest moved away, except deacons Page, Skinner and Hyde, who still remain here.

This church did not enjoy stated preaching for a number of years. Rev. Mr. Hobert, and the Rev. Mr. Chapin, and several others, supplied here occasionally till April, 1826, when Elias W. Kellog commenced to preach for them stately. In January, 1827, he was ordained over this branch of Zion. Up to this time about 40 members had been added to the church. During the ministrations of the Rev. E. W. Kellog, which continued up to 1834, there were added to this church 69 members: 36 of these were added in the noted revival year 1831.

From 1834 to '39 the church was supplied partially by Revs. Lyman Case, Reuben Mason and Moses P. Clark. During this time 18 were added to its membership. At this time Elias R. Kilbey began to supply, and was ordained in March of the next year. In 1841 the Congregationalists erected a house of worship at the center of the town. This house was burned in February, 1846, as before stated in the general history. In April following this church and society purchased one half of the Baptist meeting-house, on the river-road, the Rev. Mr. Kilbey preaching the one half of the time until the day of his death, in February, 1851. Dur-

ing his ministry 39 were added to the church. After Mr. Kilbey's death the church was supplied by Mr. Lyman Case and the Rev. Mr. Kidder for about one year—after which the Rev. Phineas Baily supplied them, commencing in December, 1852—continuing 5 years. The total number added during this time was 13.

In August, 1858, the Rev. A. R. Gray became acting pastor, and continued this service until January, 1866, and 8 were added to the church. During this year the copartnership that had so long existed between this church and the Baptist, in the ownership of the meeting-house was dissolved, and the following year the new Congregational meeting-house was erected and dedicated March 5, 1868. During this year the church was supplied by theological students and others—and 4 were added to their number. In January, 1869, the Rev. John P. Demeritt began to supply, and has continued so to do to this date, (February, 1870,) and 16 have been added to the church.

This church has passed through severe trials and disappointments. At the time of their greatest apparent prosperity, they have been compelled to adopt the language of the Psalmist and say: "Thou hast lifted me up and cast me down." Their numbers have been reduced very low by emigration and death. Still "The Lord will provide," has ever been illustrated in their history.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the Rev. J. P. Demeritt and Hon. L. P. Tenney and his lady for the minutes of the history of this church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist element began to develop itself quite early in the history of this town. Deacon David Hardy and his wife, widow Lydia Delano, Josiah Slack and his wife, had been in town for a number of years. Delano's house was open for meetings of all Christian denominations. Deacon Hardy used to exhort the people, and his labors have not been lost.—Those primitive meetings had their influence. By them the rough edges of pioneer life were rounded off, and a regard for religion was cultivated. Elder Marvin Grow of Greensboro, preached in town some, performing missionary work, by trying to guide the moral and religious sensibilities of this then new place.

Up to 1832 there had been no organized body of Baptists. This year a church was formed, consisting of the following persons, viz. Dea.

David Hardy, Rebecca Hardy, (his wife) Polly Hovey, Polly B. Hovey, Mahitable Havens, Chastina Allen, Hiram Chafey, Aseneth Chafey and Horace N. Hovey. The ministers present to organize this church were Elders John Ide, Coventry, Marvin Grow, Greensboro, Edward Mitchell and N. H. Down of Troy. There were also delegates present from Craftsbury, Coventry and Irasburgh. The church was recognized Sept. 13. 1832. H. N. Hovey (now Rev.) was the first church clerk. In 1834 Dea. M. Darling moved into town from Groton—was united to this church by letter, and was appointed the first deacon the same year, which office he has held to this day of writing (1870).

During the early history of this church there were added to its numbers as follows: From 1832 to '35, 14; during the year 1835, 30; to 1843, 11; during '43, 39; from '43 to '49, 6; and from '49 to '70, 35.

The records show but few expulsions from the church. But the last few years have drawn heavily from their numbers by death and emigration.

THE MINISTERS

during the first 8 years were Revs. Prosper Powell, Moses Flint, Amos Dodge, I. D. Newell, D. Burroughs and S. B. Rider. In 1841 Stillman Fisher, a graduate of Oberlin (O.) College, was ordained to the work of the ministry over this church. In about 2 years Isaac Waldron was here ordained as pastor, and continued his labors nearly 2 years. During the year 1845 Rev. H. N. Hovey was by this church ordained to the ministry, and was pastor of the church about 6 years—when desiring to travel he was let go, and Rev. H. I. Campbell was preacher for them about 1 year, when Rev. Mr. Hovey returned and again assumed the pastorate, except at short intervals, up to November, 1864. From this time James Fergusson was with them nearly 3 years—after which Rev. A. Norcross ministered to this people till Jan. 1, 1870.

THE DEACONS

have been Deacons M. Darling, R. B. Hovey, Silas Hovey, Hiram Chafey and Clark O. Lamphere. Of these deacons the 2 Dea. Hoveys are dead: the others are still with the church.

Two members of this church are in the ministry. Among those who are or were members are whole households: Dea. R. B. Hovey and Polly his wife, with all their children, 7 boys and 3 girls, are or were members, and all living now except the Deacon, who died in 1844.—Five of this numerous family are settled in the West—mostly in Iowa.

This church has had times of prosperity and adversity; and the record says, "we are praying, watching and believing, that the Lord will do and defer not."

Our contributions abroad are not large, on account of home-work. \$187 have been raised for various purposes outside of the church, within the year.

The writer is indebted to D. F. Marckris, clerk, for much of this sketch of the B. church.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Of the earliest class of Methodists in town I cannot write from personal knowledge. I only know of them, that early in the settlement of the town, the Methodist element was well represented. Some of the Chamberlins, most of the Rowells, the Hydes, some of the Seavers, the Wilcoxes, Blaisdels, the Mileses, Paines, Haydens and others were among the number. I have no date of the time of the first class, but it was prior to 1830; though not till 1833 were they thought to be strong enough to build a house of worship, which year the chapel was erected at Albany Center. Up to this time they had held their meetings in school-houses, dwelling-houses and barns, also in the town-house, after its erection. In 1834 Brother Liscom preached to the people,—since this time a succession of ministers, some years all the time, and some years only one half of the time. Usually at such times the other denominations supplied the pulpit the balance of the time.

Among the ministers who have preached here are the Revs. George Putnam, O. G. Clark, Brother Clark, Blake, Smith, Brother Aspinwall, Elder Ball, Hopkins, Hadley, Spinney and Fales, besides many others. Some of the principal stewards of this church were Eli Chamberlin, John Paine, Jona. P. Blaisdel, Ezra Wilcox and Stephen Vance. In connection with the chapel is a fine parsonage, convenient to their meeting-house, together with a small farm.—This church, like most churches, have had troubles, trials and dissensions. Like Paul of old, they have had trials among ministers, and trials among false brethren: but "out of all the Lord will deliver his people," &c., "while they look not on things temporal, but upon things eternal."

[Written from recollection. It was intended to have this history furnished by Rev. Mr. Fales, present incumbent, but could not get a word from him.—N. M. D.]

Sometime, down in the early ages, there came two brothers to this region of hills and timber, by the name of Chamberlin, Eli and Aaron.—

Long before the town was organized they lived here. These two men figured largely in the organization, and helped materially to form the business affairs of the youthful town. Mr. Eli Chamberlin was one of the first of the selectmen and representatives, in 1812. He had one son and four daughters, and died about 1830.—His son, Eli, succeeded to his farm, and lives there to this day. Eli, Jr., was early the constable and collector of the town, and has filled almost all of the important offices. His family consisted of 6 boys and 2 girls—Ellen and Violet. The former married John B. Hovey, and Violet married Dr. Scott, of Lyndon. Of the boys, William, Wilber, Heman and John are respectable farmers living in town. Schuyler is a mechanic, in Nashua, N. H., and the youngest, Charles, studied medicine, and is now in practice in Barre.

Mr. Aaron Chamberlin's family numbered 10 boys and 3 girls: of these boys 7 have died in the prime of life, and 3 still live, 2 of them on the old farm, and 1, Samuel B., is in Massachusetts. Of the girls, 2 are living, and 1 is dead.

Soon after this family moved here, Mrs. C. planted a sap-trough of earth with apple-seeds, saying as she did it, that she did not expect to eat of the fruit. She told me in after life that she had lived to eat of the fruit of that orchard for more than 30 years.

Soon after this family came here there was a terrible tornado passed over the place where they lived. Such was the force of the storm of wind, that whole sections of timber were uprooted or broken down. This gale came down from the west, and bore all before it.—Mr. Chamberlin's cows were in the woods, and were hemmed in, but fortunately were not injured, though such was the destruction of timber around them, it was several days before they could be released from imprisonment among the fallen trees.

Among the sons of this family who have died are Dr. Moses Chamberlin, late of Jamaica, Vt., and Dea. Joseph B. Chamberlin, late of this place. Mr. Aaron lived to a good old age. He was one of the four to compose the Congregational church at its organization.—He was town clerk for a number of years.—It is said that once in "ye olden time" when John Skinner, Esq., was tything man, that Mr. C.'s potatoes were frozen into the ground by an untimely freeze; that upon a Sunday the frost came out of the ground. Now said Skinner knew that his neighbor's potatoes

were in the ground, so up he comes to see what was Chamberlin at, and lo, and behold, there he was digging potatoes. Says Mr. Officer, "Is this the way you keep the Sabbath?" "Yes," says Chamberlin, "and if you had been at home reading your Bible, where you ought to be, it would be better for you, and as well for me,"—and raising his hoe, says he, "vacate my fields,"—and he vacated.

This little innovation ruined the neighborly feeling between these men. Mr. Chamberlin died about 25 years ago. Mrs. Chamberlin survived him about 16 years, and died very old.

DAVID COBB.

Among the earliest settlers of this town was Mr. David Cobb. He made his first pitch on a lot in the south-west corner of the town, just south of the Gen. Hazen road. This place was soon abandoned, and a ministerial lot in the N. W. corner of the town taken up. This lot lay on or near the old county road leading through Albany Centre to Westfield and Troy, in the Missisco valley. To this man was born Fanny Cobb, the first female child born in this town. Their family consisted of 4 sons and one daughter. These people lived to make several new settlements in different parts of the town, and so, perhaps, proved themselves to be among the most valuable of pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb lived to a good old age, and went to their graves in peace, having endured hardships and affliction that seemed to ripen them for the harvest of death.

MR. WILLIAM HAYDEN

was among the early settlers of Albany. He was a native of Braintree, Mass. He moved from Braintree to Covington, in the same State, and from there to Albany, Vt., in the year 1801. He commenced on that same lot now included in what is known as the Wm. Hayden farm. Mr. Hayden married in 1798, Silence Dale, of Bridgewater, Mass. In 1804 he sold out his betterments, as the saying then was, and began on Lot No. 4. On this farm he lived for nearly 30 years. Mr. Hayden, as appears, was a man of wealth and influence, noted for his shrewdness and success in business. He opened and kept the first public house licensed in town; was the first military captain, having been elected at the organization of the militia company in this place. He was the only man ever appointed collector of customs here. He also erected the first cloth-

manufacturing establishment, having engaged largely for the times in the manufacture of cloth, employing several women and girls in spinning and weaving—and his was the first store within the limits of this town. Success attended all his efforts to amass wealth, and but for his willingness to help others, he might have retained his business and home.

By signing as surety he lost heavily, and was at last obliged to leave his farm and family, go to jail, and "swear out," which term, once so common, is now almost obsolete, and perhaps needs explanation.

From Albany Mr. Hayden went to Potton, P. Q., in 1830, hoping to better his condition, with varying success. He staid there until the rebellion in Canada, known as the Radical Rebellion of 1837, or '38. In this war he favored the party opposed to the crown. His early characteristics displaying themselves, he soon became obnoxious to the friends of royalty, was threatened, and left Canada and took up his abode in Troy, Vt. Trusting some of his old Canadian friends, he was one day decoyed back to Potton on pretense of important business, arrested, and started for Montreal jail, but failed to get there for reasons never fully divulged. At all events, he came back to Troy, over the mountain from Richford, about the fourth day after his arrest.—In this affair he lost a fine farm and other property. From Troy he removed to Farnsboile, N. Y., where he died in 1846, aged 69 years.

Mr. Hayden's widow still lives, and at this date, 1870, 92 years old and very smart.—Their family consisted of 5 sons and 4 daughters. Two of the children died in infancy.—Wm. Hayden, Jr., the eldest, married Azuba, daughter of John Culver, and is now living on the farm first taken up by his father. This farm is situated in the south-west part of the town on the river road, and is the largest and most valuable farm in town, containing 700 acres of valuable land. This is one of the few farms in town that have not changed hands or gone out of the original family name. Mr. Wm. Hayden, the present owner, is now about 70, and, excepting that he has nearly lost his sight, retains much of that indomitable spirit that actuated him in the prime of life, and by which he has succeeded in laying up quite a competence. His history as a R. R. contractor, both in the States and Canadas, has never been tarnished by any act of

meanness or injustice to those who have labored for him; even now the essence of human kindness may be drawn from him, but it cannot be done with a blister. His family consisted of 5 children, one son and four daughters. The second daughter died while quite young. The rest of the children all lived to grow up,—were married and settled in this town, except the youngest, who resides in an adjoining town; and are all heads of families of children, more or less numerous.

ENOCH ROWELL AND BROTHERS

came into town from Plainfield, N. H., about the year 1813. They settled on the farm previously occupied by Silas Downer. On this farm was the whiskey still—first and last in town. Mr. Rowell contracted to pay so many gallons of potatoe whiskey towards the farm. This still was run until the contract was up, and then stopped. Mr. Rowell was a farmer of the old school—a firm, substantial, reliable man; was not easily excited, nor easy to forget injuries. He held responsible offices in town while he lived, and was respected by his neighbors. He had four brothers who soon followed him here.

WILLIAM came in very soon after his elder brother, and settled on a farm adjoining his. William's family of children were not so numerous as Enoch's. He succeeded in laying up money, and soon had some to let. In this matter he was very accommodating, and seldom lost.

ELIPHALET came soon after William and bought a farm near South Albany, upon which he still lives enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Uncle DANIEL ROWELL, (as he was familiarly called,) another of these brothers, bought a farm on what is called Chamberlin Hill, and lived there many years. His judgment was deemed to be good, and his honesty unquestionable. He was extensively employed in buying cattle and other farm stock, and in other important agencies. He was taken away in the midst of his usefulness.

CONVERSE, the younger of these brothers, who used to keep school winters, in his younger days, married Orpha, daughter of Aaron Chamberlin. They lived for a short time on the farm with his brother Daniel, but afterwards bought a farm on the Creek road.—Mr. Rowell and his wife, still on their farm, are surrounded with the needful in abundance. From these five brothers has grown up the

largest family circle that has been raised in town.

LEVI WARREN

came into town from Peacham about the year 1821, and settled on the then only road leading from Irasburgh, south, to Craftsbury and other southern towns in Orleans County.—Being what were called good livers, and having a commodious house for the times and place, they soon began to entertain travelers; and in 1828 raised the sign so well known on that road.

Warren's hotel was remarkable for three things: the first, a good table; second, a good stable; and third, a social host. It is difficult to tell which of these peculiarities brought them the most custom, for the eccentricities of the host exceed the power of my pen to describe.

Mr. Warren kept this house about 20 years, and then passed away; and the old house, like its former owner, has out-lived its usefulness, and stands to-day, but a wreck of its former greatness, unoccupied.

Mr. Warren's family of children consisted of 5 sons and one daughter:

LEVI, JR., was a cloth-dresser by trade—at that time an important business—and owned, in company with Nathan Beede, Esq., the wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills, near the present site of Albany Village, on Black River, the first and only establishment of the kind within the limits of the town, and occupied the present site of the circular-saw-mill. In this mill, Levi, Jr., sold out his interest and moved to Craftsbury, on to a farm, where he died of cancer several years ago.

ORIN W., the second son, studied medicine with Dr. Holman, (botanical,) of Portsmouth, N. H. Dr. O. Warren went to Pittsfield, N. H., and practiced in that vicinity, where he was, it is said, very successful, and very otherwise. During the last 15 or 20 years he has been in California, where he went for repairs, and rumor says he has made "his pile" out there.

BENJAMIN F. WARREN, the fourth son, was a brilliant young man. He obtained a thorough education at the schools, (for he would be satisfied with nothing less,) studied medicine and surgery after the most approved style, obtained celebrity as a physician and surgeon, and is a respected citizen and physician at the present time in Concord, N. H.

KNIGHTS W. left home when young, went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he has since resided, doing a trafficking business, with varying success.

WILLIAM W., the youngest of the family, is now a respectable farmer, resident in this town.

The daughter married, lost her husband, and in a few years returned to her father's house, a childless widow, and lived to soothe the declining years of her aged parents for some time, till called to her eternal home.—She, together with her parents, were worthy and excellent members of the Congregational church.

JOHN N. HIGHT

moved here from Barnet about 1823. His wife was Laura Livingston, of Peacham.—Their children were Emily, born in 1821; Dennis, Mary Jane, Alice, Lydia, James, John, William B., Wallace and Amorette.

I cannot write particularly of all the children of this most interesting family. When Mr. Hight came into town the place was new and population sparse. He bought a small farm near the centre of the town, and for a time succeeded in securing a livelihood for his family, but as his family increased, his farm was too small. Hoping to better his condition, he disposed of his farm and removed to the east part of the town. This exchange proved disastrous. Circumstances beyond his control compelled him to go in debt; and debts must be paid. The cold seasons, and the terribly hard times during Van Buren's administration, from 1836 to '40, so deranged his financial affairs, that in spite of his unconquerable spirit and indefatigable efforts, poverty stared them in the face. His crops were cut down by untimely frosts; creditors could not, or would not wait, and in the general crash he went down.

His farm and property was gone, his credit limited, and his family large, and most of them too young to help much; and but for his unconquerable spirit, his history would have ended here. However, he moved his family into a shanty near the south part of the town, on the center road, and by working out for a few years managed to sustain his family and keep them together. To do this he was compelled to be absent most of the time from his family, which was not quite congenial to a man of his social temperament.

An opportunity offering, he concluded to buy a lot of timber-land and try and make him another farm. This farm lays in the west part of this town, on the well known Gen. Hazen road. A small opening was made and a house erected. I well recollect that one corner of this house stood upon a stump. Into this house the family was moved. The eldest boy, Dennis, was now about 16 or 17 years of age, and proved to be a great help to his father in clearing up his new farm. They would chop and clear from 5 to 10 acres a year without a team, besides working for their support and to meet their payments for their land. Success attended their efforts.—His other children began to be some help, and prosperity and plenty came in at their doors.

During the years of his adversity, such was his integrity, that he was appointed to offices of profit and trust, and, to the honor of the man, and to the honor of the town, he served as justice of the peace, selectman, and was elected representative of the town two years. In politics, Mr. Hight was a whig of the old school, and a Republican of the new—in loyalty he excelled.

About this time Dennis came to his majority, and soon made arrangements to leave for the West. He started for Sante Fe, New Mexico, engaging to drive an ox-team from Independence, Mo., across the plains. The train consisted of about 40 men, and from 2 to 300 head of cattle, mostly freighted with whisky, coffee and sugar. They were overtaken by a terrible storm of rain and snow some time in November; and so severe was the storm and cold, that 150 of their oxen perished before morning, inclosed as they were in the kraal made with their wagons.—They were 500 miles from the habitations of men, with the snow a foot and a half deep; the cold intense; their cattle all dead or dying, of starvation. A council was called, and it was decided that a part should remain by the wagons, and the rest should start for the States. Among those whose lot it was to stay were Dennis, and W. H. Johnston, his brother-in law, and four other boys from this town, two brothers, sons of Orange Hovey, and David and Luther Bailey.

Such a winter of suffering, from cold, starvation and thirst; after the snow was gone, of constant watching for fear of Indians, who hung around them almost constantly, and who burned the grass up to their kraal, seldom

falls to the lot of man to endure,—and what, with the wolf-meat they were compelled to eat, and the whisky, which answered the double purpose of fuel and drink, so changed their natures as almost to make demons of them:

"Of earth, Heaven or hell, they recked not,
Nor yet of friends, or home, thought they;
But simply thought of *me*."

The middle of April came at last, and with it men and oxen, to take their wagons to their destinations. Before the next winter Dennis and Johnston returned to this town, After stopping at home a few months, Dennis started for California, and for a number of years no reliable news reached his friends from him.

MARY JANE, the 2d daughter, was one whose smiling face and labors of love will long be remembered by a large circle of friends. She died very suddenly of small pox, in February, 1864.

ALICE married John Merrill of Craftsbury, and went directly West to Columbus City, Iowa. Just before the wedding, Mrs. Laura Hight, the mother, died, leaving her family entire. She departed this life in peace, having a hope that entered to that within the vail. The loss of the mother to this family was *that*, and *more*—for, with her went home and home-scenes. The father soon broke up house-keeping, sold his farm, and the family being mostly grown up, soon began to scatter away. The heart-feeling, under these circumstances, are better illustrated by B. Wallace Hight's beautiful production, entitled, "*My Childhood Home*," than by any thing I can write:

MY CHILDHOOD HOME.

My childhood's Home! that blest retreat,
My happy home of yore;
O, how I love thy precincts sweet,
Where oft I've roved with careless feet—
Bright thoughts of thee with joy I'll greet,
Till life's short dream is o'er.

My childhood's home! my heart still clings
With pleasure dear to thee—
Fond memory, recollection brings
Of early days and many things
That o'er thy scenes of beauty, flings
A charm that's dear to me.

My childhood's home! I love it well—
The dearest spot on earth
Is home—the place where dear friends dwell—
Be it on mount, or in the dell—
The place where fondest bosoms swell,
Is by the fire-side hearth.

O, how my memory loves to turn
 And view the past once more:
 The fires may glow on friendship's urn
 As long as life's faint embers burn;
 But days once passed can ne'er return,
 As they once came, of yore.

My early youth and dreams have flown
 A-down oblivion's stream;
 And now life's storms I brave alone—
 A home no longer is my own—
 The past to me has lessons shown,
 Which seemeth like a dream.

As once again I cast my eyes
 The scenes of childhood o'er,
 A thousand sorrowing thoughts arise—
 That home's the place I dearly prize;
 The dearest spot beneath the skies,
 Can be my home no more.

In future days, when age hath come,
 And sorrow marred my brow,
 Perhaps again my feet may roam
 Around my pleasant childhood's home;
 But with time sad'ning change will come
 To all I cherish now.

Of many things I may not speak—
 I've thoughts that ne'er can die;
 Enough to make the strong heart weak,
 And life's broad way seem drear and bleak,
 That bring a paleness to the cheek,
 And tears unto the eye.

B. WALLACE HIGHT, Albany.

This production of the pen of B. W. Hight was written when very young, and is the only specimen I have of his poetic effusions. Had I more of them I could at least select. This young man commenced his academical course at the Albany academy, then under the direction of Dr. A. J. Hyde, and pursued and completed his course at Morrisville, Vt.; entered Burlington College in 1859. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg't, and served faithfully to the close of the war.—He was in the first battle of Bull-Run—had his face blistered by the too near approach of a solid shot, and the fragment of a shell partially disabled his arm for the time. He was promoted to the lieutenantancy, an office which he held when mustered out. On account of injuries received in his eyes, he did not re-enter College. He studied law in Burlington, and is now in the practice in Wisconsin.

James Hight went West several years before the war of 1861—5. He enlisted into one of the Iowa regiments—was in several engagements with the rebels, and finally wounded badly in the battle of Shilo, and taken prisoner. After suffering in several prisons for want of proper care, he was so far reduced that he

died a few days after he was exchanged, at Annapolis, Md.

He was a young man of brilliant intellect—studious and industrious, and yet of modest and retiring habits. He also had some talent at poetry.

A FRAGMENT FROM THE POETRY OF JAMES S. HIGHT.

In the realms of thought
 He swept a seraph's wing, and on the heights
 Of contemplation, where the gems of truth
 Lie bright and sparkling as the jeweled sands
 Of rich Golconda—here he loved to roam,
 And felt that knowledge, too, was with him. Truth
 And knowledge had a kindred birth and walked
 The fields of light in sisterly embrace.
 He loved the breathings high of Poesy,
 And o'er the page of genius poured its glance;
 He hung in deep enchantment. Genius grand
 Received perpetual incense, and his soul
 Blended its offerings with the muses' tribute.

Of the remaining children of this family, one daughter is in Massachusetts, and the rest are in Iowa.

JOHN is a lawyer, and has been celebrated as an impromptu speaker and advocate.

Having thus hastily touched upon scenes and characters of interest connected with this, one of the most interesting families raised in this town, the writer will only further add, that the father, after the death of his wife, before referred to, spent most of his time with his children, either in Albany, or in the West, and was found dead in bed in the morning, while stopping with his son-in-law, John Merrill, of Columbus City, Iowa, in the fall of 1867, aged about 75 years.

BENJAMIN PEARLE

came into this town from Peacham in the year 1826, and settled on a farm on the river, west of the Center. He lived on this farm until 1834, when he sold out to Dea. M. Darling, of Groton, Vt., and bought a farm where a part of Albany Village now stands. He soon sold out this place, and has since owned several of the best farms, in different parts of the town.

In 1837 the most sad calamity happened to this family that it falls to our lot to record, in connection with the the history of this town. At this time the family consisted of Mr. P., his wife, 4 children, and a niece of about 12 years. The house they occupied was small, having but one room below, and one out-side door, which was covered by a temporary shed. The family retired to rest at night as usual.—The two eldest boys, from 6 to 9 years of age,

slept up stairs, as also did the girl; and the two younger children in the trundle-bed in the same room with their parents. In the midst of the night Mr. P. was awakened by the crackling of fire and smell of smoke. He sprang from the bed and rushed for the door leading to the shed, which, with its surroundings, were all on fire,—rushing out through. He hoped to be able to extinguish the flames, which up to this time were all out-side of the house. The intense heat through which he passed made it impossible for him to close the door after him, or to return by that way to his room. Once inside of the door, the fire seemed to have been aided by demons. Mrs. P. in the mean-time had left her bed, and babes below, and gone to the chamber, to awaken the children, and in the hurry and fright of the moment, failed to shut the chamber-door after her. She, as appears, succeeded in awakening the girl, but before she could arouse the little boys, the forked flames had so far advanced as to cut off her retreat down stairs; and, terrible as was the alternative, she was driven to leave the children in bed, to perish, and seek her own safety by flight, or perish in her vain attempts to arouse them. Nearly suffocated with smoke and scorched with fire, she threw herself from the chamber-window to the ground. The little girl attempted to follow her, but failed to get to the window before the destroying element had her, and she perished just under the window. The little boys, as afterwards appeared, never awoke so as to leave the bed.

While this awful scene was being enacted up stairs, Mr. P. was active below. When all hopes to extinguish the flames were fled, his thoughts went after the security of his family: and springing to a window that lighted his room, he smashed it in, and seized the two younger children, together with some of their bedding, and threw them out of the window, and quickly followed them; putting them beyond the reach of the fire, he began to look for the fate of the balance of his family. He found his wife beneath the window where she had fallen, stunned and bruised, unable to move without help. But his little boys and the girl! where were they? Not a sound was heard—choked and smothered in the smoke, or else, locked fast in sleep, they passed away. Neighbors and friends began to gather around, the living were cared for, and in the morning the ashes of the dead were gathered up and

buried,—the sympathies of the people were aroused, and displayed themselves in substantial aid. The fall from the chamber window, and the terrible anguish of the mother at the loss of her beautiful boys, nearly crushed Mrs. Pearle for a long time. Long weeks of pain and sorrow followed before she could resume the care of her fragment of a family.

The eldest of the two surviving children graduated at Burlington, and is no other than Silas H. Pearle, the well known and popular teacher of the State Normal School, at Johnson, Vt. Mrs. Pearle died about 2 years ago, leaving two sons and two daughters. Mr. P. still lives, with his son-in-law, George H. Keniston, and is a hale, hearty-looking, well-to-do farmer, an exemplary christian, and has filled several responsible offices in town.

RUFUS B. HOVEY AND BROTHERS

were the sons of Rufus C. Hovey, of Brookfield. His wife was Polly Kendall. They came to this town about the year 1827, and with them came several of his younger brothers, and others soon followed. Among them were Silas, Simeon S., Asahel K., Laura, and Horace N., the youngest. These brothers bought farms on the river-road, which were by them cultivated for a longer or shorter time. The two oldest of these brothers were appointed deacons of the Baptist church, and the three youngest were school-masters in their day, and, as pedagogues, were popular. The youngest, H. N. Hovey, took his academical course at Derby, and entered the ministry in Albany about 1844 or '45.

Several years subsequent to the arrival of the brothers, as above, another of these brothers came and settled here. From these brothers have arisen a large concourse of descendants, the most of whom have left their native town and settled East, South and West.

This family held important offices in town affairs while they resided here. Of them all, not one is left in town, except the widow of R. B. Hovey, and five of their children.

NATIVES OF ALBANY.

Connected with this history of the town is the record of the names of some of her sons, who are now in active life in the various professions, in different parts of our country.

The first I will mention is Dr. Orin Warren, and his younger brother, Dr. Benj. F. Warren, brothers, already mentioned in the account of Levi Warren.

Dr. A. B. Hovey, son of Dea. Silas Hovey, of this town, went into the practice of medicine in the West, and has attained great celebrity as a physician, and especially as surgeon. He is now in Tiffin, Ohio.

Dr. Philo. Fairman, of Wolcott, Vt., is the only surviving member of his family, except a half-sister. His father was the only son of John Fairman, Esq., who was among the earliest settlers, and lived to a good old age.

Dr. Curtis Bill, son of Dr. Dyer Bill, studied medicine, and went into practice in Tennessee, some few years ago. When the Rebellion broke out, he, in common with many other northern men, was driven away from his property and business; but as soon as circumstances would allow, went back, and still remains in practice in that State.

Dr. G. B. Bullard is the only son of Jonathan Bullard, a respectable, retired farmer of this village. Dr. Bullard pursued a thorough course of studies at Newbury Seminary; studied medicine at St. Johnsbury, and finally settled there.

Dr. A. J. Hyde, son of P. Hyde, Esq., commenced his academical course at Derby, and finished at Johnson; attended medical lectures in Burlington, Vt., and in New York City. He went into practice in Hardwick.

Dr. Charles Chamberlin, son of Eli C., Esq., commenced and pursued his academical course at Newbury; studied medicine with Dr. Scott, of Lyndon, and went into business in Barre, Vermont.

Dr. Daniel Dustin Hanson was the third son of his mother, and she a widow. Of his rise and progress, I only know rumor gives him great celebrity.

This, I think, makes up the list of M. Ds. that are now living and in active life, and, I am not writing their biographies, yet, I leave them to finish the record of their lives, history, hoping that like *Abou Ben Adhem*, it may be recorded of them, "that they loved their fellow-men."

Among those who chose the legal profession perhaps the name of Willard Rowell, Esq., son of Converse Rowell, should stand at the head. Mr. Rowell was educated at Newbury, and some 18 or 20 years ago went to California. He has been engaged in pioneer life most of the time, under the patronage of the government. He is now at home for the first time for 18 years.

John Hight commenced his academical course at the West Albany Academy, then under the tuition of Dr. A. J. Hyde; pursued his studies in various places, and finally went West, studied law, and went into practice in Iowa.

B. Wallace Hight, brother to John, studied law in Burlington and went West. [See Hight family.]

Josiah Livingston, son of Wheaton Livingston, is one of 15 children. He studied the sciences and law at Morrisville, and has gone into practice of the legal profession at West Topsham.

Hiram Blaisdell, son of Jonathan Blaisdell, was educated at Newbury; studied law with Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, and Heath, of Plainfield, where he now is.

DR. MOSES CHAMBERLIN, son of Aaron Chamberlin was one of the earliest settlers in this town. When his father came into town, Moses was a small boy, and of course, was subjected to the deprivations incident to the settlement of a new place. Battling against surrounding circumstances, and improving the golden opportunities that presented themselves, he finally mastered a practical education; afterward graduated at Middlebury College, and entered the practice of medicine in Jamaica, Vt. Dr. Chamberlin studied medicine with Dr. Atchinson, of Saxton River Vill, Vt., and entered the practice, &c. Dr. M. Chamberlin died in 1845, aged about 45 years.

DR. SIMEON E. CORY, son of Stephen Cory, who was among the early business men in town, commenced his academical studies at Derby, about the year 1841 or '42. He was remarkable as a young man, for steady habits, industrious, studious, made great proficiency in the sciences, and finally mastered the study of medicine, and entered its practice in East Craftsbury and vicinity, where, it is said, the Doctor has constantly increased his hold upon the affections of his friends, and has added many to the list. He has secured the confidence of the town politically, I think, for I see he has had the honor of representing that ancient and honorable town for two successive terms. The Doctor is now nearly 45. May he long live, a blessing to those who are ready to perish.

DR. GEO. NELSON TENNEY was the second son of Chester and Pamela Tenney, born about 1823. He obtained a

thorough common-school education, at the old red school-house. His father died when he was about 11 years of age. When out of school, he labored very hard with his elder brother, now Hon. L. P. Tenney. Being of a slender constitution, it was soon apparent that he was not designed to labor on a farm. To complete his education seemed to be the highest ambition of his life. Arrangements were accordingly made, and he commenced and pursued his academical course at Derby, with the intention of entering college at Dartmouth; but failing health prevented.—A short voyage at sea was recommended, and resorted to with good results. His friends advised him to give up his college course and proceed to the study of medicine, which he studied with Dr. Nelson, of Bellingham, Mass. He contracted disease while in the dissecting-room, at the lectures in New York, and died there very suddenly, Nov. 23, 1847, aged about 24 years, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

LONGEVITY.

The following persons have died in town at the advanced age of 85 years or over. Those whose age is supposed to be known, are marked:

Widow Jesse Rogers, 93; Joseph Chamberlin, 91; Mrs. Eunice Kendall, 93; Mr. Isaac Jenney, over 90; Widow Hand, over 90; Mrs. Joseph Pierce, about 90; Widow Bickford, over 90; David P. Cobb, Mrs. D. P. Cobb, Joshua Johnson, nearly 90; Widow Daniel Skinner, 85; Mr. and Mrs. True, Widow Hanson, Dea. David Hardy, Mrs. D. Hardy, Mrs. Delano, 87; Daniel Lawrence, 87; Widow Enoch Rowell, 85; Widow Aaron Chamberlin, over 85; Widow Eli Chamberlin, nearly 90, and William Farwell, 87, whose mother died at the advanced age of 112 years, but not in this town.

There are several very aged people still living in town, remarkable for their vigor of body and mind: Mr. Roger Willis and his wife, both smart. I think Mr. Willis walked about two miles to the store and purchased a dress for his wife, on his 92d birth-day.

Mrs. Lucy Davis, now 86 years old, has planned and woven more rag-carpets, probably, this year past, than any other woman of her age in Vermont. Then there is Mrs. John Fairman, and Aunt Miriam Rowell, her twin sister, now about 86 years old, and yet quite smart; the Widow Lawrence and Widow

Wilcox, as neat and tidy as girls,—besides perhaps, others, to the writer unknown; and yet others, whose labors and infirmities have brought them to their second childhood this side their graves. From the contemplation of scenes of the past, brought up by recalling those old familiar names, we pass to notice the

BUSINESS MEN

of the town at this date, (1870:) Albany post master, Martin B. Chafey. *Merchants*—H. W. & M. B. Chafey, Hamilton & Wheeler. *Farm stock brokers*—Wm. & Wm. H. Hayden, John C. Dow, Albert C. Dow, Alfred Dow, Alexander Frasier and Joshua B. Rowell. *Butter lumber, and produce dealer*—Isaac H. McClary. *Hotel and livery*—A. B. Shepard. *Dealer in stoves, hollow-ware, and manufacturer of tin-ware*, J. B. Darling.

East Albany: post-master, Guy E. Rowell; *Acting postmaster*, Byron Moore. *Merchant*—B. Moore. *Butter broker*—J. B. Freeman. *Farm stock brokers*—Enoch Rowell, Freeman & Rowell and E. C. Rowell—manufacturer starch, Burbank & Co.

South Albany: post master, K. W. Rowell. *Merchant*—K. W. Rowell. *Painter, glazier, and paper hanger*—Tyler Rowell, Ira Smith, Daniel Cobb—manufacturer lumber, W. W. Williams.

GRADUATES.

Dr. Moses Chamberlin now deceased, graduated at Middlebury College; Silas Pearle, of Johnson, of the University of Vermont; Sam'l Shonyo, of Barnston, P. Q., University of Vermont: Col. Solon Sanborn, residence unknown, of Dartmouth; Prof. Albert Sanborn, Waterbury, college unknown; Arthur J. Hovey, Newton, Mass., of Brown University; Edson Davis, residence unknown, of a college in Conn.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Moses Chamberlin, son of Aaron C.; Dr. S. R. Cory, now in Craftsbury, was the son of Stephen Cory, educated at Derby. Dr. John T. Emery, son of Chellis Emery, was a surgeon in the Army from N. H.—of the eclectic school. Dr. Marcus Lord, son of E. Lord, now in the West. Dr. Lord studied medicine in Montpelier, attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pa.—is of the homeopathic school—his present residence unknown.

TOWN CLERKS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

First Town Meeting, March 27, 1806.

TOWN CLERKS.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1806, Benjamin Neal,	At a freeman's meeting held at Lutterloh, on the first Tuesday of Sept. 1808, Thos. Cogswell was chosen first Rep. to the assembly "this Fall" as the record stands.
'07, " "	
'08, " "	
'09, Thos. Cogswell,	
'10, Benjamin Neal,	
'11, " "	
'12, " "	Eli Chamberlin,
'13, James Harlow,	None.
'14, " "	John Skinner,
'15, " "	" "
'16, " "	Daniel Skinner,
'17, " "	William Rowell,
'18, A. Chamberlin,	No record.
'19, " "	Simeon Spaulding,
'20, " "	William Rowell,
'21, " "	" "
'22, Parley Carley,	Eli Chamberlin, Jr.
'23, " "	No record.
'24, " "	Eli Chamberlin, Jr.
'25, John R. Putman,	Joseph B. Chamberlin,
'26, " "	" "
'27, " "	" "
'28, E. W. Kellog,	Dyer Bill,
'29, " "	" "
'30, " "	John Fairman,
'31, " "	No record.
'32, " "	Jabez Page,
'33, Luther Delano,	" "
'34, " "	John N. Knight,
'35, " "	Rufus B. Hovey,
'36, " "	John N. Knight,
'37, " "	Rufus B. Hovey,
'38, " "	Wells Allen,
'39, " "	" "
'40, " "	Simeon S. Hovey,
'41, " "	" "
'42, " "	William Rowell,
'43, " "	" "
'44, " "	William A. Boyce,
'45, " "	No record.
'46, " "	" "
'47, " "	" "
'48, " "	George Putnam,
'49, " "	" "
'50, " "	William Rowell,
'51, " "	Hiram Moore,
'52, " "	No record of election.
'53, " "	No choice.
'54, " "	Eli Chamberlin,
'55, Parley Hyde,	" "
'56, Luther Delano,	J. C. Rowell,
'57, " "	" "
'58, " "	None.
'59, " "	M. C. Chamberlin,
'60, " "	" "
'61, " "	L. P. Tenney,
'62, " "	" "
'63, " "	Charles Waterman,
'64, " "	Byron A. Moore,
'65, " "	" "
'66, " "	Dyer Bill,
'67, " "	" "
'68, " "	T. C. Miles,
'69, " "	" "

SELECTMEN OF LUTTERLOH.

1806, Eli Chamberlin, Silas Downer, Thom. as Cogswell; 1807, Eli Chamberlin, Daniel Skinner, Thomas Cogswell; 1808, Walter Neale, Wm. Hayden, Daniel Skinner; 1809, Daniel Skinner, Eli Chamberlin, Thomas Cogswell; 1810, Daniel Skinner, Thomas Cogswell, Jesse Rogers; 1811, Benj. Neale, Eli Chamberlin, John Fairman; 1812, the same; 1813, Wm. Rowell, John Fairman, Stephen Scott; 1814, Wm. Rowell, Aaron Chamberlin, Stephen Scott; 1815, Daniel Skinner, Aaron Chamberlin, John Fairman.

SELECTMEN OF ALBANY.

1816, Aaron Chamberlin, Moses Delano, Enoch Rowell; 1817, Enoch Rowell, John Fairman, Aaron Chamberlin; 1818, the same; 1819, Enoch Rowell, Aaron Chamberlin, John Skinner; 1820, Aaron Chamberlin, Enoch Rowell, John Fairman; 1821, Walter Neale, Harvey Skinner, Eli Chamberlin; 1822, Wm. Rowell, Eli Chamberlin, Stephen Scott; 1823, the same; 1824, Stephen Cory, Daniel Rowell, Jabez Page; 1825, Stephen Cory, Samuel English, Theodore S. Lee; 1826, Wm. Rowell, Samuel English, Wm. Hidden; 1827, the same; 1828, Wm. Rowell, Joseph B. Chamberlin, John N. Hight; 1829, John N. Hight, Rufus B. Hovey, Ira Grow; 1830, Rufus B. Hovey, Wells Allen, Chester Tenney; 1831, Wells Allen, Chester Tenney, Luke Story; 1832, Wells Allen, Luke Story, Luther Delano; 1833, Rufus B. Hovey, John Fairman, Horace Durkee; 1834, the same; 1835, Parley Hyde, Converse Rowell, John N. Hight; 1836, Parley Hyde, Converse Rowell, Daniel Rowell; 1837, Samuel C. Allen, Silas Hovey, John B. Maxfield; 1838, Rufus B. Hovey, Wm. Rowell, Enoch Rowell; 1839, Wm. Rowell, T. C. Miles, Eli Chamberlin; 1840, Parley Hyde, Nathan Beede, Zuar Rowell; 1841, the same; 1842, Parley Hyde, Eli Chamberlin, Erastus Fairman; 1843, the same; 1844, Erastus Fairman; Ezra Wilcox, John Paine; 1845, Edward Flint, Seth Phelps, Wm. B. Gates; 1846, Wm. Rowell, Isaac H. McClary, Shubal Church; 1847, Wm. Rowell, Chester Hyde, Eli Chamberlin; 1848, Luke Story, Isaac H. McClary, Jabez Page; 1849, Guy E. Rowell, Silas Hovey, John Sanborn; 1850, Guy E. Rowell, Silas Hovey, Charles Waterman; 1851, Charles Waterman, Joshua C. Rowell, Orson R. McClary; 1852, the same; 1853, Nathan Beede, Luke Story, Orange

Hovey; 1854, Nathan Beede, John N. Hight, Chester Hyde; 1855, Chester Hyde, John Paine, Luke Story; 1856, Nathan Beede, John Paine, Ezra Wilcox; 1857, Ezra Wilcox, Guy E. Rowell, Stephen Roberts; 1858, Stephen Roberts, Luther Delano, Daniel Lawrence; 1859, Luther Delano, John Walbridge, Zuar Rowell; 1860, John Walbridge, Zuar Rowell, H. S. Cooledge; 1861, H. S. Cooledge, L. P. Tenney, Byron Moore; 1862, L. P. Tenney, Byron Moore, Daniel Lawrence; 1863, L. P. Tenney, Wm. Chamberlin, Levi Rowell; 1864, Nathan Beede, John C. Dow, Guy E. Rowell; 1865, Guy E. Rowell, John C. Dow, O. V. Percival; 1866, John C. Dow, Daniel Lawrence, jr., John Bean; 1867, Daniel Lawrence, jr., Enoch Rowell, John B. Hovey; 1868, Enoch Rowell, John B. Hovey, A. G. Cheney; 1869, John B. Hovey, A. G. Cheney, J. B. Freeman.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861—1865.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Aiken, Benjamin O.	1st V.C.	I	24	Nov. 19, '61.	Trans. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Ames, Azro	15	I	19	Sept. 22, '62.	Re-en. Feb. 9, '64, Co. G, 17th Reg; died Nov. 10, '65, at Annapolis, Md. from wounds rec'd in battle of Wilderness.
Annis, George H.	"	"	21	Aug. 5, '62.	Mustered out July 3, '63.
Annis, William K.	"	"	18	Oct. 22, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Bumps, Seth	6	D	52	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Dec. 21, '61.
Bumps, John S.	"	"	18	"	Died Dec. 21, '63.
Brewer, Charles W.	"	"	18	"	Died Jan. 18, '62.
Bee, Louis	"	"	24	"	Deserted Aug. 23, '63.
Brooks, Reuben E.	1st V.C.	I	20	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Bumps, Alden O.	11	F	18	Dec. '63.	Taken pris. Jan. 23, '64; died Sept. 20, '64, at Florence, S. C.
Bartlet, Thomas	"	"	45	Dec. 3, '63.	Died in hospital Aug. 26, '64.
Badger, Chas. M.	"	A	24	Dec. 16, '63.	Trans. to Co. D; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Blaisdell, George	4	G	28	Aug. 27, '61.	Died Nov. 29, '61.
Beede, Jesse	11	F	34	Aug. 6, '62.	Mustered out Aug. '65.
Baro, Charles	15	I	18	Oct. 22, '62.	" Oct. 5, '63.
Outler, Aaron P.	3	E	21	July 16, '61.	" July 27, '64.
Clifford, Joseph	11	L	18	July 11, '63.	Trans. to Co. C; must. out Jan. 24, '65.
Crowley, Divine	"	F	18	Dec. 16, '62.	Taken pris. June 23, '63; died at Andersonville Aug. 25, '65.
Crowley, John	"	"	21	Aug. 30, '64	Mustered out June 24, '64.
Cobb, Carlos M.	"	"	25	Dec. 16, '63.	Died March 12, '65.
Chandler, Wilber F.	15	I	22	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Clough, David A.	"	D	18	"	Died Aug. 6, '63, at Burlington, Vt.
Cobb, Daniel R.	"	I	25	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Critchett, Martin C.	"	"	18	"	"
Critchett, Wm. B.	"	"	25	"	"
Colburn, Henry H.	3	B	21	June 1, '61.	Wounded severely at battle of Wilderness.
Chafey, Russel	11	D	29	Aug. 19, '62.	Died Dec. 10, '63.
Dix, Mahlon C.	9	E	20	Aug. 13, '64.	Must. out June 13, '65.
Dewey, George W.	11	F	29	Dec. 16, '63.	Taken pris. June 23, '64; died of ill treatment at Annapolis, Md. Dec. 3, '64.
Dix, Samuel N.	15	I	23	Oct. 22, '62.	Dis. June 16, '63, for disability.
Dix, Mahlon	"	"	18	"	Must. out Aug. 5, '63; re-en. as above.
Durkee, Joseph C.	11	F	23	July 16, '62.	Died March 21, '63, in camp.
Estus, Richard O.	"	C	36	July 18, '62.	Wolcott.
Estus, George R.	8	A	18	Dec. 19, '63.	"
Estus, Lewis	8	A	"	"	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Farr, Albert L.	11	F	18	Dec. 12, '63.	Discharged April 15, '64.
Freeman, Chas. W.	9	E	20	July 9, '62.	Taken pris. at Harper's Ferry; must. out June 13, '65.
Green, David	11	E	45	July 26, '64.	Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.
Hight, Bradbury W.	2	"	22	June 20, '61.	Pro. to Serg't Major March 17, '63; pro. to 2d Lieut.; must. out June 29, '64, having served 3 yrs. 9 mos. 9 days.
Hood, Charles	"	C	44	Aug. 17, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Hunter Hiram W.	6	D	23	Oct. 15, '61.	Severely wounded before Richmond in '62; discharged Mar. 27, '63.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Haladay, Wilber E.	8	B	18	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. Serg't July 1, '64; must. out June 28, '65, served 3 yrs. 7 mos. and 5 days.
Higgins, Milo	8	E	28	Feb. 18, '65.	Must. out June 13, '65; served 3 mos. 25 da.
Haines, Thomas B.	11	F	18	Dec. 16, '63.	Died March 22, '64.
Hunt, Willard	15	I	33	Sept. 5, '62.	Discharged.
Johnson, Oscar R.	4	D	22	Sept. 20, '61.	Dis. for disability June 4, '62.
Johnstone, Wm. H.	15	I	44	Sept. 3, '62.	Rec'd his com. as Capt. Sept. 26, '62; resigned and came home Jan. 12, '63.
Kizer, Hiram S.	8	C	34	Feb. 18, '62.	Died, time unknown.
Kelley, John D.	"	I	18	Feb. 10, '65.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Kirk, John	"	"	19	"	"
Kizer, Charles	11	M	21	Oct. 7, '63.	Deserted Feb. 20, '65.
King, Chester	"	L	18	July 11, '63.	Died Feb. 13, '64.
Kendall, Henry L.	15	I	26	Oct. 22, '62.	Pro. to orderly Nov. 14, '62; must. out Aug. 5, '63.
Lounge, Carlos	3	E	22	July 16, '61.	Taken pris. July 27, '63; confined at Andersonville &c. 20 mos.; came to Vt. on parole, and died Jan. 13, '65.
Livingston, Wm. S.	6	D	24	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. to Serg't Mar., '64; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 5, '65.
Leonard, Willis R.	8	K	18	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. served 4 ys. 1 mo. 23 days; must. out Jan. 28, '65.
Livingston, W. Jr.	"	B	28	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. 1st Lieut. Aug. 21, '64; must. out Jan. 28, '65.
Lounge, Joseph	11	L	18	July 11, '63.	Wounded at Coal Harbor June 1, '64; died July 2, '64, of his wounds.
Lord, Marcus M.	"	F	20	Dec. 16, '63.	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Lounge, Isaac	15	I	19	Oct. 22, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Lounge, James	"	"	24	Sept. 3, '62.	Re-en. Aug. 23, '64 in Co. E 9th Vt.
Mason, Charles H.	3	B	18	Apr. 12, '62.	Re-en. March 29, '64; des. May 8, '64; taken pris.; confined at City Point; broke jail, joined his Reg.; fought and bled at Shenandoah; must. out July 11, '65.
Miles, Lorenzo D.	"	E	22	July 16, '62.	Must. July 27, '64; in all battles of army of the Poto'e except the 7 days fight.
Martin, John S.	"	C	18	Apr. 12, '62.	Wound. July 3, '63, at Gettysburg in ankle; re-en. in V. R. C. May 10, '64; killed on N. Y. and Erie R.R. trans. reb. pris.
McClary, Ira D.	6	D	20	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. to 2d Lt. Dec. 29, '61; dis. for disability Apr. 11, '63; appointed 2d Lt. V. R. C. Dec. 8, '63; must. out Dec. '67.
McGuire, Henry H.	"	"	21	"	Discharged Sept. 30, '64; pro. to V. R. C.
Miles, Ephraim L.	Vt. Cav.	I	23	Nov. 19, '61.	Wounded in arm; must. out Nov. 18, '64.
Mitchel, Simeon	"	"	21	Sept. 28, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; taken pris. Jan. 29, '64.
Martin, Nelson	8	B	18	Feb. 18, '65.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
McGuire, James H.	9	E	21	Aug. 16, '64.	" June 15, '65.
Marckriss, E. M.	11	F	19	Sept. 12, '63.	Killed at Coal Harbor Jan. 1, '64.
Moxley, Charles	"	"	28	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Martin, Joseph	"	K	18	Dec. 1, '63.	" Apr. 16, '64.
Magoon, James N.	17	H	18	May 19, '64.	Deserted June 13, '64.
Nowel, Francis C.	9	A	39	July 9, '63.	Trans. to some other Co. June 13, '65.
Niles, Asa	"	E	22	"	Deserted his Reg. at Chicago on parole Jan. 27, '63; gave himself up to Vt. State officers, Apr. 17, '63, was imprisoned for a time and entered the 2d Reg.; must. out Sept. 12, '65.
Norris, Ward J.	"	"	19	Aug. 22, '64.	Trans. to 2d Reg. Co. C, Jan. 20, '65; must. out June 19, '65.
Norris, Almond E.	15	I	26	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Phelps, George H.	6	D	22	Sept., '61.	Lieut.; died at Camp Griffin Jan. 2, '62.
Perkins, Seth T.	"	"	23	Oct. 15, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 16, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, Va. May 12, '64. In 16 battles.
Powers, Frederick A. 1st V.C.	"	"	18	Sept. 16, '62.	Taken pris. Mar. 1, '64; died in reb. pris. same year.
Putnam, Oramel H.	8	B	20	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Phipps, Josephas	"	E	32	Feb. 18, '65.	" June 28, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Powers, Lewellyn	"	I	19	Feb. 10, '65.	Mustered out June 17, '65.
Paine, Henry H.	9	E	23	Aug. 13, '64.	" June 13, '65.
Redding, Dennis	3	I	19	July 16, '61.	" July 27, '64.
Reed, John	1st V.C.	"	44	Oct. 19, '61.	Killed April 1, '63 with Capt. Flint.
Rowell, Charles S.	11	F	28	Dec. 16, '63.	Trans. to Co. D, Jan. 24, '64, to Co. C June 24, '65; wound. at Petersburg; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Shonyo, Merrill	3	B	21	July 16, '61.	Wounded in foot at battle of Wilderness; must. out July 27, '64.
Shonyo, Frank	"	"	24	"	"
Sweetland, Samuel	"	D	28	July 30, '61.	Killed at Lee's Mills Apr. 16, '62; he was the 1st Albany man killed.
Stiles, Benjamin W.	6	"	19	Oct. 15, '61.	Died May 21, '62.
Stiles, Oliver T.	"	"	22	"	Pro. Serg't Dec. 15, '63; re-en. Dec. '63; pro. to 2d Lieut. May 15, '64; to 1st Lieut. Co. B, 6th Reg. '64; wounded severely in battle of Wilderness; dis. Oct. 12, '65.
Stiles, Franklin C.	"	"	23	"	Died April 17, '62.
Stiles, Wilbur A.	"	"	19	"	Discharged Oct. 28, '64.
Skinner, George E.	1st V.C.	I	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 4, '64.
Shaw, Lowell	9	E	20	Aug. 17, '64.	Re-enlisted; mustered out June 13, '65.
Spinner, Felix	11	M	18	Oct. 7, '63.	Sick in General Hospital Aug. 31, '64; discharged Nov. 12, '64.
Spennard, Benjamin	"	G	21	Dec. 16, '63.	Trans. to Co. A June 27, '65; he had one leg shot off in battle of Coal Harbor.
Stiles, Milo B.	"	F	28	"	In Gen. Hos. from Aug. 31, '64 to June 24, '65, when he was discharged.
Shaw, Lowell	15	I	19	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out Aug. 5, '63; re-en. Aug. 17, '64
Somers, Andrew	"	"	19	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Scott, Leander	17	G	18	Apr. 12, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Story, Warren	"	"	23	"	"
Tucker, Willard	9	E	27	July 9, '62.	Was surrendered with his Reg., pr'sr of war at Harper's Ferry; must. out June 13, '65.
Wright, Truman W.	3	B	21	Dec. 22, '61.	Died May 10, '62.
White, Hanson R.	4	H	28	Aug. 15, '64.	Trans. to Co. C, Feb. 25, '65; dis. July 5, '65.
Watson, Calvin S.	1st V.C.	B	29	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged June 3, '63.
Williams, Thomas	11	F	19	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 28, '62.
Willson, Samuel	"	I	45	Dec. 10, '63.	Sick in Gen. Hospital Aug. 31, '64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, '65, to Co. D, Aug. 10, '65; must. out Aug. 25, '65, and died in 10 days; in service was detailed to many places of trust.
Williams, William			21	July 27, '61.	Enlisted on board U. S. Ship Fear-Not, was at the taking of N. Orleans and forts below; must. out at N. Orleans Aug. 26, '62.
Williams, William	11	F	22	Dec. 16, '63.	Re-en. and was must. Dec. 16, '63; taken pr'sr at the Weldon R. R.; was in almost all the rebel prisons 6 mos. trans. to Co. C, June 24, '65; pro. July 16, '65; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Walcott, Asahel	"	"	45	"	Discharged April 15, '64.
Whitcher, Orange C.	1st V.C.	I	22	Dec. 14, '63.	" with his Regiment.
Way, Horace	11	D	17	Nov. 9, '63.	Mustered out May 16, '65.

The following men were drafted and paid commutation, or procured substitutes as per record:

Bill, George A.	Paid commutation	\$300	Page, Chester M.	"	300
Davis, Edson W.	"	300	Spaulding, Alonzo J.	"	300
Harvey, John C.	"	300	Wilcox, Schuyler C.	"	300
Moore, Byron	"	300	Rogers, Cornelius E.	Procured sub. at	325

RECAPITULATION.

Total no. of men furnished by Albany,	117	That had tried prison life in rebel prisons,	7
Died of disease in Camp and Hospital,	13	Deserted,	5
Died in rebel prisons,	4	Whole no. that had rec'd town bounty,	51
Killed in battle,	6	The town p'd in town bounties about	\$12,200

LIEUT. GEO. H. PHELPS,

son of Seth and Laura (Hovey) Phelps, was born in 1840. He early gave evidence of superior intellectual ability. His lessons at school were mastered with a will and always ready at the time, and he entered upon his Academical course, at the West Albany Academy, then under the direction of Dr. A. J. Hyde, in 1855. This Fall term seemed to arouse new energies, and the next Spring finds him pursuing the student's course at Morrisville Academy, studying and teaching alternately. He became popular as a scholar and teacher. From Morrisville, he went to Newbury Seminary where he fitted for college and entered Dartmouth a year in advance.—During his Collegiate year, he enlisted in the 6th Vt. Reg., Co. D. Mr. Phelps was elected lieutenant of his company, and served during life. He died in camp near Washington D.C. of typhoid fever, Jan. 2, 1862, aged 22 years, and his remains now rest, with the evergreen sprig, in the beautiful cemetery near his native village. Lieut. Phelps, as an officer, was respected and beloved by his men. He was a scholar and a gentleman. The news of his early death sent a thrill through the whole loyal community. Multitudes gathered at his funeral, and his memory will stay long with those who knew him.

OUR POWERS.

BY ANDREW J. HYDE, M. D.

"EVE," synonym of beauty, grace,
Of form and love,
Of which the muse may richly speak,
From these the surest subject take
To passions move;
And yet *his* hands, by marble wrought
Can deeper passions move, untaught.

"GREEK SLAVE!" an image sweet of those
In bondage bound;
Philanthropists may tempt to move
The chains that bind to aid through love
And free the bound;
His genius hands with stone can deeper start
The chords of pity in the heart.

"THE FISHER BOY!" A rural sign
Of happiness,
A fancied thought, can picture joy,
Or romance may her skill employ
To speak of bliss;
His artist hands can mould a fairer joy
And give the truer fisher boy.

"AMERICA!" An emblem of
Our native land,
No tongue may tempt, though great its fame
To thus idealize our name—
Our power—command;
His mind comes forth on marble cold
In statuary, all to mould:

It—genius—comes from nature pure;
Yes, from our Powers;
From him it comes in shades of gold,
In order, beauty, half—untold—
All native—ours;
The pearls and diamonds in the sea,
Reflecting scenes and beauties free,

Not like the many does he live,
Not like the rest;
Who lives so near the muse's heart,
Who lives a master of his art.
Lives not unblest,
Who lives and reigns with genius free
Half-way 'tween man and Deity.

BARTON.

BY THOMAS MAY.

Barton, bounded N. by Brownington, E. by Westmore and Sheffield, S. by Glover, W. by Irasburgh and Albany, containing 36 square miles, was granted Oct. 20, 1781, to William Barton and his associates, Colton Gilson, John Murray, Ira Allen, Daniel Owen, Elkanah Watson, Charles Handy, Henry Rice, Peter Philips, Wm. Griswold, Benjamin Gorton, John Gorton, Joseph Whitmarsh, Elisha Bartlett, Richard Steer, Enoch Sprague, John Holbrook, Benjamin Handy, John Mumford, Benjamin Bowen, Michael Holbrook, Asa Kimball, Ephraim Bowen, Jr., Joseph Gorton, Elijah Bean, Joshua Blevin, David Barton, Paul Jones, Elijah Gore, and five shares to be appropriated for public uses, as follows: one for colleges, one for the first settled minister, one for grammar schools, one for common schools and one for the support of the ministry. The town is lotted in 160 acres, two lots to one right.

The settlement of Barton was commenced by Asa Kimball, in the Spring of 1795. While clearing his land and raising his grain he lived in a cabin, constructed of poles and bark. The first grain that was raised was harrowed in with a cow and a steer. One of his steers failed for work when he got his land ready to sow and he yoked his cow with the other steer and harrowed in his grain. There was a family by the name of Eddy, who lived in Barton the Winter of 1795, '96, but left in the Spring of '96.

David Pilsbury and John Ames moved their families into Barton about the 10th of March, 1796: Asa Kimball and James May moved their families in the first day of April, 1795. Jonathan Allyn, Jonathan Robinson, David Abbot, Samuel Lord, James Redmond and Daniel Young also moved their families

in the same year. The first saw-mill was built by Wm. Barton in the summer of 1796, near where the railroad crosses the river at the Mansfield farm. The first grist-mill was built by Asa Kimball, in 1797, on the spot where the chair-factory now stands and a saw-mill was built by Asa Kimball in 1798, near where the grist-mill now stands.

The first child born in town was Amelia May, Oct. 3, 1796, daughter of James and Elizabeth May. The first male child was George Abbott, born June 3, 1797; died July 20, 1797. The first adult person that died in town was D. Pilsbury's hired man, Paul Blount, Sept. 1798.

The town was first organized March 28, 1798. Asa Kimball, moderator; Abner Allyn, Jr., was the first town-clerk; Jonathan Allyn, Asa Kimball, Jonathan Robinson, Selectmen; David Pilsbury, Treasurer; James Redmond, constable; David Pilsbury, sealer of leather; Asa Kimball, pound-keeper; Oliver Blodget, grand juror; Samuel Nichols, hayward; Oliver Blodget, tything-man; James May and David Pilsbury, surveyors of highway and fence viewers; Jeremiah Abbott, hog-reeve; Jonathan Allyn, sealer of weights and measures.

The voters in town when first organized, were David Abbott, Jonathan Allyn, Abner Allyn, John Beard, James Beard, Oliver Blodget, John Ames, Asa Kimball, Samuel Lord, James May, Samuel Nichols, David Pilsbury, John Palmer, James Redmond, Jonathan Robinson, Peter Taylor, Solomon Wadham and Daniel Young.

"Barton, March 7, 1798.

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town afore said are of the opinion that it would be for the advantage of the inhabitants of said town, to have the town organized the present season, and hereby request you to notify the inhabitants of said town, as the law directs, to meet at some convenient time and for the purpose of choosing town officers, and any other business that may be necessary.

To JONATHAN ALLYN, Esq.

David Pilsbury,	David Abbott,
Oliver Blodget,	Samuel Lord,
Asa Kimball,	Samuel Nichols,
Paul T. Kimball,	James May.

Whereas a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town of Barton have requested me to warn a meeting of the inhabitants of said town, for the purpose of organizing said town, I hereby notify and warn all the inhabitants of said town that qualified as the law directs to transact such business, to assemble together at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Pilsbury on Monday the 26th

day of this instant, March at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of choosing such town officers as the law requires and to transact any other business that may then be found necessary.

Given under my hand at Barton this 10th day of March, 1798.

JONATHAN ALLYN, Justice of the peace."

FIRST FREEMAN'S MEETING IN BARTON.

Agreeable to the warrant, the freemen met on the first Tuesday in September, 1798 and gave their votes as follows, viz. His excellency Isaac Tichenor had 20 votes for governor, and his honor Paul Brigham, Esq. 20 votes for lieutenant governor; Hon. John Bridgeman had 14 votes, Hon. Daniel Cahoon, Esq. 14, Samuel Cutler, Esq. 14, Hon. Ebenezer Crafts 14, Hon. Wm. Chamberlain 14, Elijah Dewey, Esq. 14, Hon. Timothy Follet 8, Hon. Stephen Jacob 14, Timothy Hinman, Esq. 6, Hon. Beriah Loomis 2, Hon. Cornelius Lynde 14, Hon. Timothy Todd 14, Hon. Noah Smith 14, Hon. Samuel Williams 12, for counselors. Hon. Samuel Mattocks had 13 votes, Hon. David Wing, Jr. Esq. 2 votes, for treasurer.

"The following appeared in open town meeting and were approbated by the select men, and took the freemen's oath viz. Peter Clark, James Luddon, Samuel Lord, James May, Capt. Peter Porter, Jonathan Smith, Justus Smith, Major Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, Jr., Obediah Wilcox and Solomon Wadham, all of Brownington, excepting Messrs. Lord, May and Wadham who are of this town.

"The following is a true list of all the ratable property in the town for 1798, viz. 18 polls, 26 acres of improved land, 3 houses, 18 oxen, 8 three year old steers, 20 cows, 9 two-year-olds, 8 horses, 1 horse two-year-old, 1 yearling colt, 2 watches, total \$946."

At the next town meeting, March 1789, met at the house of David Pilsbury, to choose town officers and see what the town would do to the two bridges over Barton river, one near Kimball's grist-mill, the other near Redmond's saw-mill, and what with the school lots. The same officers as the year before were filled, also, Abner Allyn, Jr. appointed overseer of the poor. The article for repairing the bridges was dismissed, and a vote passed empowering the selectmen to lease out the school lots, moreover Samuel Nichols and David Pilsbury were approbated for innkeepers.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

To warn all the Freemen of the town of Barton to meet at the dwelling-house of

David Pilsbury, inn-holder in said town, on the 27th day of March instant, at one of the clock, Afternoon to give in their Votes for 13 such persons as they would choose a council of censors in this State as provided by the constitution. Barton, 7th March 1799, James Redmond, constable.

"Barton 27th March, A. D. 1799.

I then proceeded to open this meeting according to the within warning and was there ready to receive the votes, but there was not any person that appeared in order to vote.

Attest. JAMES REDMOND, Constable."

Per record—a freeman's meeting was called Sept. 3, 1789, to choose a representative and attend to other town matters, for which the constable reports:

"State of Vermont,
Caledonia Co.

Barton, September 3d A. D. 1799.

I this day appeared and opened the freemen's meeting, agreeable to the above warrant, and at the close of said meeting there appeared to have been no votes brought forward.

Attest. JAMES REDMOND, Constable."

"State of Vermont,
Orleans Co.

Barton, 7th March, A. D. 1800.

To Hon. Timothy Hinman, Esq.—Sir, we the subscribers of the town of Barton aforesaid, do hereby request you as a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid to Issue your Warrant for, and to Warn the Inhabitants of said Town, to Assemble together at some convenient time and place within said Town in the present month of March, for the purpose of organizing said Town (anew) as the law directs and in such a manner as will not affect or nullify the former organization, which we believe will and ought to be held sacred; yet there having been disputes concerning the legality of said organization which we consider to be without a sufficient foundation, as a number of other Towns in the same predicament have not been noticed as illegal, and to prevent any further disputes in future we have thought it best to request you to call a new Meeting, and also that you will preside until a moderator is chosen, and that you will administer the necessary oaths, or affirmations to the Town Officers which the law requires when chosen:

Stephen Dexter,	Welcome Brown,
James May,	David Pilsbury,
James Salisbury,	Lemuel Surtevant."

"State of Vermont,
Orleans Co.

Derby, March 8th, 1800.

Whereas some suggestions have been made that the Town of Barton, in the County of Orleans has not been Legally organized and application this day made to me in writing by sundry of the Inhabitants, of said Town, to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of said Town of Barton, in conjunction with the selectmen of said town.

This is therefore to notify, and warn the Inhabitants of the town of Barton aforesaid that they meet at the dwelling-House of Mr. Jonathan Allyn, in Said Barton on Saturday 22, Day of this Instant, March at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to choose their necessary officers required by law for the year ensuing and any other legal business found necessary when met.

TIMOTHY HINMAN, justice of peace."

"State of Vermont,
Orleans Co.

Barton, March 8th 1800.

These are to notify and warn all the Inhabitants of the Town of Barton, who are qualified to act in Town affairs to meet on the 22d of this Instant, March at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the place specified in the above Warrant signed by Timothy Hinman and to act on the business therein mentioned. Jonathan Allyn, Asa Kimball, Jonathan Robinson, Selectmen."

"The Inhabitants of the Town of Barton met agreeable to the two Warrants above recited, one signed by the Hon. Timothy Hinman, Esq., and the other signed by the Selectmen of Said Barton, and made choice of the following officers:

Viz. Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant, moderator; Abner Allyn, Jr., town clerk and register; Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant, treasurer; Jonathan Allyn, Esq., Messrs. Asa Kimball and John Baird, selectmen; Mr. Oliver Blodget, Ensign, Jonathan Robinson and Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant, listers; Mr. Stephen Dexter, constable; Messrs. Oliver Blodget and John Brown, grand-jurors; Messrs. James May, Jonathan Robinson and James Baird, surveyors of highways; Messrs. Welcome Brown, Solomon Wadham and James Redmond, fence viewers; Mr. Asa Kimball, pound keeper; Mr. Stephen Dexter, sealer of leather; Jonathan Allyn, Esq., sealer of weights and measures; Mr. Joel Benton, tythingman; Mr. Welcome Brown, hayward; all the aforesaid officers which are required by law, have taken the affirmation of office and allegiance to this State, excepting Mr. James Redmond who has neglected to take said affirmation. Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant and Messrs. James Bard and James Salisbury Were appointed a committee to audit and settle accounts with the former Town Treasurer for the two years past, and Messrs. John Baird and Abner Allyn, Jr., were duly appointed by the town after being duly nominated by the proper authority of said Town, to serve as Grand jurors to attend the supreme and county courts when called for. Messrs James Baird, James Salisbury, James May, David Blodget, Asa Kimball, Stephen Dexter and Jonathan Allyn were duly appointed by the town after being nominated by the proper authority of Said town, to serve as petit jurors to attend the Supreme and county courts when called for."

Jonathan Allyn was appointed Justice of peace in 1797; John Kimball, in 1803; Oli-

ver Blodget, in 1810; Abisha Goodel, in 1810; Joseph B. Leland, in 1812; Jonathan Allyn, appointed justice of peace in 1797, represented the town in the general assembly in 1802, '03 and '04; Joseph Owen, in 1805 and '06; John Kimball, in 1807, '08 and '09; Oliver Blodget, in 1810; Jonathan Allyn, in 1815; Joseph B. Leland, in 1812; Samuel Works, in 1813 and '14;

The following is the true grand list taken by us the subscribers, listers for the town of Barton, 1800:—23 polls, 224 acres of improved land, 7 houses, 28 oxen, 11 three year old steers, 49 cows, 8 two year olds, 15 horses, 1 two year old colt, 2 yearling colts, 2 watches, \$1621.40.

LIST FOR 1801.—27 polls, 173 acres of improved land, 10 houses, 36 oxen, 5 three-year old steers, 46 cows, 18 two-year olds, 19 horses, 2 two-year old colts, 1 one-year old colt,—\$1857.60.

LIST FOR 1802.—35 polls, 276 acres of improved land, 14 houses, 33 oxen, 60 cows, 10 three year olds, 16 two year olds, 30 horses, 1 two year old colt, 105 sheep,

LIST FOR 1803.—polls 39, improved land 302 acres, 13 houses, 22 oxen, 60 cows, three year olds 13, two year olds 21, horses 30, two year colts 1, sheep 120,—\$2496.11.

LIST FOR 1810. Polls 81, acres improved land 300, oxen 77, cows and three year olds 168, two year olds 47, horses 60, two year old colts 6, houses 14, and 1 clock,—amount \$37,387.00.

March 15, 1799, Joel Benton moved his family into town, and Samuel Sturtevant his family on the 16th of the same month. Joseph Owen and Ellis Cobb came to Barton, June 1803, this season the smallpox prevailed to considerable extent. We had 3 pest-houses. There was but two deaths from this disorder, one a child of David Blodget and a child that came from Glover.

Ellis Cobb built a fulling-mill for dressing cloth in 1803.

Joseph Owen set up a still for manufacturing whiskey in 1804.

Lemuel Sturtevant opened a store of goods in 1801, but continued the same only a short time.

In 1800, Mrs. L. Sturtevant made a quilt and invited all the women in four towns, Barton, Brownington, Irasburgh and Glover. They all attended but one; two from each town except Barton.

TOWN CLERKS.

Abner Allyn, Jr., was town clerk from 1798 to 1803; John Kimball from 1803 to 1808; Ellis Cobb from 1808 to 1809; John Kimball 1 year; Aberha Goodel, 1810, '11, '12; Robert Rogers, 1812 to 1815; John Kimball, 1815 to 1831; T. C. Cobb, 1 year; John Kimball, 1832 to 1838; A. C. Robinson, 1 year; John Kimball, 1839 to 1842; Horace Pierce, 1842 to 1848; Wm. Graves, 1848 to the present, 1868.

The first barn was built by Daniel Pillsbury. The raisers came from Lyndon, finished the raising in the morning, and went back to Lyndon for breakfast.

Oct. 6, 1806, at the raising of a building in this town, they had the body of the frame up, but the beams not entered, when a gust of wind struck the frame and blew it down, killing one young man instantly, while not so much as breaking the skin. He had been drawing up a beam, and stood in a brace when the gale came. He jumped, but the plate struck across his shoulders. His face was jammed into the ground. He gasped but once after he was taken from under the timber.

HARDSHIPS.

The first settlers had to go to Lyndon and St. Johnsbury for all their milling and groceries, 20 to 30 miles, no road but spotted trees, and bring them mostly on their backs.

Joseph Eddy, who wintered in Barton in 1795 and '96, used to be employed to transport their supplies. He brought for J. Robinson one time a fire-pail kettle and half a bushel of meal, on his head. When most through he stopped at a spring and set his kettle down to drink and to rest awhile, and thought to leave the kettle by the spring and return for it. But, he stated, after starting a little way he could not keep his balance without the kettle, and returned for it and brought it through.

In October, 1796, Daniel Owens, a young man about 25 years of age, started on horse-back one afternoon to go to Lyndon. Night overtaking him, he tied his horse to a tree, took his saddle for a pillow, and camped out.

Two girls, Sally Haines about 16 years of age, and Almira, about 7 years, set out, near sunset, to go from Mr. F. Matthews' across the woods to Mr. B. Starkey's, about three fourths of a mile distant. When about half way through the woods they lost their path,

and wandered until dark, when Sally sat down and held the little girl in her lap till morning. They had a large dog that kept with them, and they were found in the forenoon of the next day.

The first coach came into this town in 1806. Hon. Daniel Owen and wife came to visit their children in a coach, and it was more of a curiosity to see than the locomotive of the present day.

In the Spring of 1809, the wolves were very troublesome among the sheep. There have been three wolves and quite a number of bears killed in this town. One year there were four bears killed in James May's corn-field and the woods near by. And there used to be moose in the woods east toward the Connecticut River. Joseph Abbot says he went out one time to bring in some moose meat. It was so far he could not get back the same day. In chopping a tree to build a fire to camp by, he broke his ax and had to camp without a fire, with only the moose-hide for a covering; and it was so cold he was afraid of freezing.

In the early settlement of this County, Daniel Young lived near the south corner of Barton, in the edge of Sheffield. He had one son, a dwarf, not so bright as some children. He went into the woods at one time to cut a whistle. His mother—upon missing him—started in search; but, her voice echoing beyond him, he only strayed deeper into the woods, and it was four or five days before he was found. All the men in Barton, Sheffield and adjoining towns, turned out to search the woods for him. When found, he had built him a house of small sticks, and was dancing round it. How he had subsisted is quite unknown; but he was certainly in fine spirits, and when asked, to frighten him, if he was not afraid of the bears, he said, "Georgie Miller has caught all the bears."

SELECTMEN.

The following have officiated as selectmen: viz., Richard Newton, jr., James Salisbury, Philemon Kimball, Jonathan Robinson, S. S. Hemenway, Samuel Works, Lyndon Robinson, Orin Cutler, John Colby, F. S. French, Thomas Baker, John G. Hall, I. K. Drew, Samuel Drew, Harris Smith, Abram Smith, Joseph Owen, jr., Wm. P. May, Daniel Smith, J. F. Brown, George Ireland, Cyrus Eaton, W. C. Parker, and Benjamin Mossman.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Col. Bangs and Capt. Bigelow opened a store in 1805; Samuel Works in 1806; Abisha Goodel in 1809; R. Rogers went into trade with S. Works in 1809 and traded until 1812.

PHYSICIANS.

Elihu Lee commenced practice in 1802; Abner Phelps in 1809; F. W. Adams in 1813; Dr. Gregory in 1817; Silas C. McClary in 1819; Dr. Hoyt in 1823; Daniel Bates in 1836; F. W. Adams, who had some years before removed, returned here in 1821 and practiced until 1836; Anson Pierce practiced here in 1840; Hiram P. Hoyt came to the Landing to practice in 1841; George Fairbrother, Dr. Fisk, and Dr. Ranney have all practiced at the Landing. J. F. and R. B. Skinner have practiced in Barton since 1853. Rugles (homeopathy) has been in practice here 2 years.

GRADUATES.

John H. and John Kimball graduated at Dartmouth; Thomas Scott Pierson at Middlebury College; Cephas Smith entered the University of Vermont, but died before he finished his studies; Woodbury Lang entered the University of Vermont, but left before he finished his studies.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer that came to reside in town was Asa King, in 1811, who only staid about 6 months; Charles Davis, the second, came in 1816, and staid about 2 years; J. H. Kimball opened his office in 1824; George Mason practiced in 1830; Thomas Abbot in 1846; John P. Sattle in 1850; George Tucker in 1857; W. W. Grout in 1858; Jonah Grout, jr., in 1865; John B. Robinson in 1865; Samuel S. Willard in 1870.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

There were quite a number of the first soldiers of the Revolution. Jonathan Robinson, David Pilsbury, Wm. Gould, Ebenezer Cross, Joseph Graves, Paul Seekins, John Brown, Joel Benton, Lemuel Sturtevant, John Merriam, Abraham Whitaker, Elias Bingham, David Abbott, Samuel Thacher, John Parlin, Joseph Hyde, David Hamlet, Capt. Samuel Wells; and George Keyzer and John Adams, who lived in this town and died in Glover.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Royal Cross, Daniel Horham, Elisha Parlin, Peter Cross, Nathan Gould, and James Gould were called out as militia for 3 months.

Abraham Whitaker, Alexander Benton, and Seymour Benton were one year's men. Andrew Folsom lives in town, who served in the Florida war. John Folsom went into the Mexican war; has not been heard from since. There were a number of soldiers of the war of 1812, that enlisted from other towns, that have lived in this town, and died here: viz., Richard Newton, Moses Spaulding, Philip Colby, Laban Cass, Otis Peck, and Moses C. Varney. There are but two soldiers of the war of 1812 now (1868) living in town—Alexander Benton and Enoch Fisk.

SMUGGLING.

In the month of March, 1814, the U. S. custom officers received information that a company of smugglers had crossed the line, intending to pass through this town. Accordingly, calling to their assistance some of the inhabitants of this town and Irasburgh, they went out to meet them; which they did near the north line of the town, on the "Willoughby Hill." There they had quite a hard battle. Several were severely wounded, on both sides. But the smugglers proved too strong a force for the custom officers and their party, and they drove through; having taken the precaution to send two ahead to see if there were likely to be any more obstructions in their way. After getting almost to Sheffield, they met their scout returning with the information that there was, at Sheffield, a force ready to meet them; and they turned round and came back to the village, called at that time "Barton Mills."

Their load consisted of cloths, steel, wire, and various other things. They managed to secrete some of it. The custom officers seized a part, and took two prisoners. The prisoners were placed under keepers and taken to the inn of Jonathan Robinson; whence they managed to escape the next day. A man drove into the yard, and going into the house left his team without hitching. The prisoners rushed out, and, jumping into the sleigh, drove off, not stopping until they had crossed the boundary.

In August, 1814, a drove of cattle was seized by the officers of the customs, and put into a back pasture, on Jonathan Robinson's farm. A party of men came from Canada to rescue them. In the darkness of the night, while hunting for them, one John Weare was accidentally shot in the leg. He was taken on horseback and carried to the first house in

Brownington, where his limb was amputated by Dr. F. W. Adams; using a beech with for his tourniquet, and a razor and sash-saw. The rest of the company made their escape to Canada.

In April, 1814, there were two pairs of saddle-bags, filled with steel, secreted by David Pilsbury. While the soldiers were stationed in town he informed the commanding officer when it was going to leave, and where to set a guard to take it. A corporal and one private were directed to go south into the woods, in Sheffield, and waylay them.

When the men arrived, the soldiers stepped from behind a tree, and ordered them to dismount. The men begged the soldiers to let them go; but were told they must go back to camp. The soldiers drove the men, forward of them, back so far as Dexter's tavern; when the men asked the soldiers if they would take a drink; and stepped into the tavern and brought out each a tumbler of sling, handing it to them. While they were drinking, the men snatched their guns and knocked them from off their horses, breaking one's jaw and arm, threw the saddle-bags off and mounted their horses, and cleared for Barnet. The soldiers pressed every horse in the neighborhood that was fit to travel, and pursued them. When they came in sight of the house where the men were, the men leaped through a window in the back side of the house, and made their escape.

During the embargo there was a herd of cattle seized by the officers of the customs, and tied in E. Chamberlain's barn. Two men were placed in the barn to guard them. The smugglers, who were on the alert, waited till they heard the guard snoring, when one of their party slipped in and turned out the cattle, and drove them off.

ASA KIMBALL

built the first grist-mill in 1797. It had but one run of stone. The bolt was in the lower room with a spout carrying the meal from the curb into the head of the bolt. He built a new grist-mill in 1809, with two runs of stone, on the spot where the mill now stands. This mill had an elevator to carry the meal up into the bolt. He built a saw-mill in 1798, just above where the grist-mill stands. He sold his mill to Col. Ellis Cobb in 1816 or 1817. He was a resolute and persevering man, and soon after he came into town opened a public-house and kept tavern as long as

he lived in Barton. He removed in 1816, to Candor, N. Y. where he stopped a few years and removed to Burlington, Ohio, where, in a few years, he died.

COL. ELLIS COBB.

Who bought out the mills of Kimball, was a native of Hardwick, Ct. He came to Barton in June, 1803; purchased at first just land sufficient to set a fulling-mill upon, and the next year half an acre more for his dwelling house, barn and a place to set his tenter-bars. In 1807, he purchased the land and privilege to set up a carding-machine. A man by the name of Barret furnished the machine, and Col. Cobb put up the building 15 by 15 feet, and carried on the carding upon shares. The first season Barret came round in the fall and Cobb bought the machine in 1813. He built the building now occupied for the carding-machine in 1814. He bought the mills and what real estate, Kimball had about the Falls in 1815. He also built a mill for hulling oats, but never did much at the business. Afterward Mr. Cobb went into company in the mercantile business with a Mr. Boardman. The first article they offered for sale was Turk's Island salt at \$5.00 a bushel. They traded one year when Cobb bought out Boardman and traded one year alone and then took in Mr. S. Chamberlain as a partner and traded awhile with him and sold out to him. He was one of the first members of the Congregational organization in 1807, and its first clerk. He built the first meeting-house in 1820, and sold the pews. He represented the town a number of years and was justice of the peace a number of years; was town clerk one year; sheriff one year; and post master at the time of his death. Ellis Cobb and Abigail Chamberlain were married in Danville, Oct. 27, 1805: Timothy C. Cobb was born Oct. 27, 1806; has been town treasurer for the last 25 years.

JAMES MAY, ESQ.

BY HON. I. F. REDFIELD.

James May was one of the earliest settlers in Barton, he came with his wife and one child to settle in this town on the first day of April 1796. He came in company with Mr. Asa Kimball, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. May. There were but two families in town before they came. Another family came the same month, making five in all. It is not important to enter much into the details of the hardships and privations endured by

them; they were similar to those experienced in most undertakings of the kind by the first settlers of this country.

Mr. May came from Lyndon upon snow-shoes a portion of the way, certainly,—his family and stores being drawn upon sleds through a continuous forest of more than 20 miles. The entire County and some of the adjoining ones were then an unbroken forest without roads or dwellings except in a few places; with no supplies for man or beast, and no means of obtaining any except from the earth itself. This spare and discouraging manner of subsistence continued through a long period. Many towns that had been considerably settled before the war of 1812 and the cold season that followed, were so completely exhausted and discouraged thereby that they fled for shelter and support to more genial regions and never returned. The snows at that time fell very deep and continued to cover the ground much longer than at the present day.

But friend May continued to meet all vicissitudes with the same unruffled calmness and composure. His wife was the daughter of Hon. Daniel Owen of Rhode Island, a man of character and distinction in his day, who held the offices of Lieut. governor and judge of the supreme court of that State, at different periods, and whose family had been tenderly reared and elegantly educated. Mrs. May had become devoted to the doctrines and usages of, and had united with the Society of Friends, the followers of George Fox. With this sect who are more commonly known as Quakers, her husband was connected after 1816. She was a lady of great energy and force of character and of very uncommon ability and a high degree of culture, and did very much, unquestionably, to form the character and ensure the success of her husband whom she survived a few years, and deceased at the advanced age of nearly 93 years on Aug. 28, 1865. Friend May lived to see great changes from an unbroken wilderness throughout almost half the northern section of the State. He lived to see it one of the most fertile and highly cultivated regions in New England, and from having no communication with the outer world whatever, he lived to see a railway train passing his own door almost hourly, whereby distance was almost annihilated and the most of commerce brought to him instead of being wholly inaccessible,

as for many years of his residence in this town. He had been a magistrate for nearly half a century,—probably trusted and confided in by all—and was almost always selected as a talesman upon jury in the higher courts, if present when such was required. He very often served on the petit and grand jurors in court and tried probably as many causes as court and juror, as almost any man in his county and was never suspected of any prejudice or passion in his decision. He went to his rest at the age of 88 years, just 67 years, to a day, from the day he came to reside in Barton. They had a numerous family, nine of whom came to maturity, but more than half of whom deceased before their parents. The writer feels that his intimate and confidential relations with the family, may in some degree have disqualified him from forming an entirely dispassionate estimate of the character of the parents or their family. They were surrounded by influences and subjected to a kind of training that was calculated to keep them quite aloof from the ordinary strifes and ambitions of social life, but they were on that account more free from extraneous and perverting appliances and might naturally therefore be expected to exhibit the fair results of innate faculties and domestic training. They were a family especially formed upon original models, and least of all subject to the slavish effects of conventional laws. But the writer believes that no family in northern Vermont was more exemplary in conduct, or more unexceptionable in character; but is aware that their isolation and pertinacious adherence to parental training did not always commend them to the admiration of those who regard themselves as subjected to a kind of serfdom as long as they are compelled to walk in any prescribed routine, although defined by the spirit of inspiration itself. The nature of our institutions and the arbitrary dictation of conventionalities in every department of social life has a tendency to render those who disregard its dictation less agreeable and less sought after by the mass of society, who are industriously pursuing the opposite course, and it is this very trait of following conscience rather than convenience, which so endeared friend May and his family to the writer. It is so rare now to find such a family, and it is so difficult for any one to maintain such a course with quietness and consistency, that we deem the few who con-

scientiously attempt it, and especially those who fairly maintain such a course, worthy of all praise.

JUDGE JOHN KIMBALL.

BY REV. WM. A. ROBINSON.

Worthy of more than passing notice among the strong, clear-headed, and capable early settlers of Barton, is the subject of this sketch.

His life is one of the many illustrations afforded by the records of pioneer settlements, to show the usefulness and influence of self-made men, to whom their very deprivations and hardships were made the means of discipline and culture. He was born Oct. 3, 1769, in Concord, N. H. His father, Dea. John Kimball, came originally from Bradford, Mass.—His mother's maiden name was Annie Ayres, of Haverhill, Mass. Of the boyhood and youth of Judge Kimball, we have little record beyond the fact that he enjoyed the limited common-school advantages which the then village of Concord afforded her children. His father was a deacon in the original Congregational church of Concord, and his own boyhood was passed under the ministry of Rev. Timothy Walker, who has well been, styled—The father of the town. When he was 21 years of age, he settled on a wild lot of land in Vershire, Vt. After keeping "bachelor's hall" a few months, he secured a companion in his wilderness life, in the person of a school-mistress from Strafford, Miss Eunice White, to whom he was married Dec. 6, 1792. With her he enjoyed nearly 50 years of married life, and by her he had 12 children. Judge Kimball spent 4 or 5 years in Vershire subsequent to his marriage, and then moved back to Concord, where he remained till 1801, when he removed to Barton. His family then consisted of 4 children, Annie, born in Vershire, March 2, 1794; John Hazen also born in Vershire, Aug. 30, 1795; Lucretia, born in Concord, May 19, 1797, and Mary, now the widow of Rev. Ora Pearson, and still living in Peacham, Vt., born in Concord, May 16, 1799. Soon after coming to Barton, he buried successively, a pair of twins and another child in infancy. Jan. 7, 1804, Frederick White Kimball, now living in Glover, Vt., was born; Feb. 19, 1806, Eliza was born; Nov. 5, 1808 Sylvester Dana; and Nov. 11, 1810, Clarissa, who as the wife of Milton Barnard, Esq., still lives in Barton. Of these children besides the three still living, Annie died in Barton, May 15,

1815. John H. who was a prominent lawyer and citizen of Barton for many years, died Feb. 23, 1858. Lucretia, married in 1817, Jesse Kimball of Bradford, Mass. where she died Dec. 6, 1823. Eliza, died Oct. 1, 1820. Sylvester Dana, also a prominent and honored citizen of Barton, died Oct. 9, 1856.

Judge Kimball was a man highly respected by his fellow citizens and selected by them to fill many positions of trust almost from the first of his residence in town. He was chosen town clerk in 1803, which office he occupied till 1842, excepting 9 years during which at different times the office was in the hands of others for brief periods. He was also chosen justice of the peace the same year, and his name appeared in the list of justices from that time to the time of his death. He also held the office of selectman at various times and for many years in the aggregate. He represented the town in the State legislature in 1807-'08-'09, and in various subsequent years, in all more than any other one man since the organization of the town. Between 1820-'30, he was for several years judge of probate for Orleans Co., and between 1830-'40 for 3 or 4 years assistant judge in the county court. While he was thus honored with the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, he was not inattentive to the honor that cometh from God. He was one of the original 18, who united in forming the present Congregational church, Sept. 24, 1817. He acted as moderator of the infant church at many of its meetings before any deacon or pastor had been chosen, and was a strong and influential member as long as he lived. He died May 9, 1844, at the age of 74.

Such is a brief and somewhat imperfect sketch of one of the early settlers of Barton, to whose lot it fell to endure many hardships and perform many labors, whose influence may not now be rightly estimated, but to whom the present generation in this town owe a debt they cannot expect to pay, save as they avoid his errors and imitate his virtues.

GLOVER POND IN BARTON.

When Glover Pond was let out, June 6, 1810, the water rushed with such force upon us as to take the trees up by the roots on the meadow the whole length of the township; and in some places the water spread 100 rods wide, and in other places rose 25 feet,—heaping the timber in large piles, some 30 feet

high. It swept every bridge from the stream, and one saw-mill. There was a log-house on the meadow 100 rods below where Roaring brook empties into the river. The family, consisting of a man and his wife, had started to go over the river to the mills. They had to cross the river on a log, and had got upon the log over the river, when they heard the roar of the water, and turned and made their escape. The water came nearly to the eaves of the house. There was a pan of milk upon the table. After the water had passed off, they found the pan of milk safe on the table, though the water moved the house about two feet. A large elm stump, below the house, prevented it from going off.

PONDS, RIVERS, ORES, ETC.

Lake Crystal—first named by the French *Belle Lac*, is a beautiful sheet of water in the south part of the township, 2½ miles in length and ½ mile in width.

Fuller Pond, in the west part of the township, covers a surface of about 100 acres, and there is another small pond upon the east, that lies partly in Barton and partly in Sheffield and Sutton.

The principal rivers are Barton River and Willoughby. Barton River, the chief, runs through the town north and south.

This town is not surpassed in New England for water power for mills and factories.—There are five dams within 100 rods below Crystal Lake. There are good falls on the stream that runs from Parker Pond in Glover; good falls on Willoughby River, that runs from Willoughby Lake in Westmore; two sets of falls on Barton River between Barton Village and the lower corner of the town, besides the falls at Barton Landing. The brook that runs from the east corner of the town has good falls all the way to the lake. This stream is called May Brook, from its emptying into the lake on the May farm. There are two saw-mills on this brook. The greatest curiosity in this town is the stone flume in this brook. About half a mile from the lake there is a channel in the granite rock, 150 feet or more in length by 8 feet wide and 20 deep. There is a saw-mill built over it.

The rock in this township is mostly granite, with some lime in some places. The soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain. The hills make the best of pastures; and the meadows up and down

Barton River are as productive as any in the State. The woodland hills are covered with hemlock, spruce, beech, birch, maple, &c.—There is more maple sugar made in this town than in any other in the County, except Glover.

There have been some small bits of gold found in Willow River in this town; and some iron ore in some places.

BARTON VILLAGE

is situated at the outlet of the Lake, and contains 102 dwellings, 132 families, 2 churches, 1 school-house, 1 hotel, 1 depot, 11 stores, 2 jewellers' shops, 3 milliners' shops, 3 blacksmiths' shops, 4 shoemakers' shops, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 clothier's shop and carding-machine, 1 chair factory, 3 sash, door and blind factories, 1 tin, sheet-iron and copperware shop, 2 brickmakers' quarters, 2 shingle mills, one wheel-wright's shop, 1 cabinet-shop, 2 marble shops, 3 harness shops, a post-office; "The Standard" printing office, Barton Academy, 3 lawyers' offices, 3 doctors' offices, and 2 dentists' offices.

BARTON LANDING

is in the north corner of the town, 5 miles from Barton Village. This village contains 45 dwellings and 56 families, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, 1 starch-factory, 1 planing-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 2 shoemakers' shops, 1 harness shop, 2 blacksmiths' shops, a post-office, 5 stores, 1 milliner's shop, 1 doctor's office, 1 hotel, 1 school-house, 1 meeting-house, and a railroad depot.

JACKSVILLE, OR SOUTH BARTON VILLAGE, is 4 miles south of Barton Village, on a tongue of land that was taken from Sheffield. It contains 15 or 20 dwellings, 25 or 30 families, a post-office, a school-house, a store, a blacksmith's shop, 3 saw-mills, and a railroad station.

There are 9 school districts in town; whole number of scholars, 354; average attendance, 213; number of families, 347; the amount expended in schools, \$15,088.99.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meeting was, in 1803 or 1804, appointed by Phineas Peck, a Methodist preacher, and held at Asa Kimball's house.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized, Aug. 27, 1807, by Rev. Elijah Lyman and Rev. Walter Chapin. The male members were Lemuel Sturtevant, Joseph Taber, John Brown, Samuel Thatcher, Cyrel Sturtevant, and Josiah Smith; the female

members, Priscilla Sturtevant, Eunice Kimball, Alice Wadham, Rhoda Pilsbury, and several others.

The first meeting-house was built in 1820, one mile north of the village, and occupied by the Congregationalists. The Methodists built a meeting-house in 1834, at the village. The Congregationalists built a meeting-house at the village in 1842.

The meeting-house at the Landing was built in 1848. The Methodists occupy it most of the time. They formed a church there about that time.

THE METHODISTS

organized a church in this town in 1807 or 1808. Wm. Gould, John Gould, Abraham Whitaker, Royal Cross, David Hamlet, David Abbott, Wm. Gould, jr., and Nathan Gould were among the first members. James Gould and some others from Glover were members of this church. They used to hold their meetings in a log school-house that stood on the road north of where Wm. Lang now lives. When they had quarterly meetings, they were held in Wm. Gould's barn. This church became extinct after the war of 1812. The ministers were Wells, Sampson, Peck, and others.

The present Methodist Church was organized in 1828. John Lord was presiding elder, and Royal Gage, preacher the first part of the year. Elihu Scott, Hezekiah S. Ramsdell, William Peck, John Smith, John Nason, — Kellogg, — Campbell, Moses G. Cass, G. B. Houston, Nathan Aspinwall, Hollis Kendal, A. T. Gibson, — Pettengill, — Spinney, D. S. Dexter, Otis Dunbar, Adna Newton, — Wooley, Dyar Willis, E. D. Hopkins, Isaac McAnn, Lewis Hill, H. P. Cushing, C. Taber, and G. H. Bickford have been the ministers on this circuit. The church numbers 85 members at the present time (1868.)

The Congregational church-members number 93.

John Kimball, son of J. H. Kimball, born in 1831, is a Congregational minister in Washington, D. C.; and T. C. and Edward, sons of J. H. Kimball, produce merchants in New York. Roger Sargent, son of Stephen and Fanny Sargent, who was born in Barton, though he left when but a few years old, is a Congregational minister.

Our young men, mostly, when they arrive at maturity, seek a home in the West, or elsewhere. There are not over 30 or 35 men

in town, over 21 years of age, who were born in town.

LONGEVITY.

The oldest person that has died in town was Elizabeth May, aged 92 years, 9 months and 9 days. The oldest man that died in town was Benjamin Nutter, aged 90. The oldest person now living in town is Prudence Martin, who is 92 years of age (1868.)

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

Volunteers for three years, credited previous to the call for 300,000 volunteers of Oct. 17, 1863:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
George W. Abbott,	4	D
James B. Abbott,	Cav.	D
Tho's Alford, killed in action May 5, '65.	10	K
Harvey J. Allen,	Cav.	D
Alexander Andrews,	4	D
Martin H. Barney,	10	C
George Bellers,	Cav.	M
Frederick T. Bickford,	5	D
Edgar Blake,	8	K
Simeous Bleau,	3	B
Hobart Bliss,	6	D
John S. Brown,	6	D
Thomas J. Burnham,	4	I
Thomas Butler,	11	M
James M. Cass,	4	D
Cyrus D. Colliston,	"	"
Erastus G. Collister,	11	L
James Clark,	4	D
David A. Connor,	"	"
William J. Cutting,	"	"
Jos. Demaro, killed in action Aug. 30, '64.	Cav.	M
Charles Devereux,	11	F
Julius S. Dorman,	11	M
Jacob L. Downing,	3	D
Orville Drown, d. Mar. 30, '65.	11	A
Zelotes Drown,	4	D
Ozmond Dwire,	"	"
Mozart Foss,	10	K
James W. Folsom,	7	H
John Gillingham,	4	D
George Grigwire,	11	F
Ephraim Guild,	4	D
William A. Hall,	7	H
Edward A. Haltham,	2 S. S.	E
Orange S. Hunt,	4	B
Orin S. Hunt,	11	F
Lorenzo Jenkins,	3	B
Morris Kennedy,	3	D
Hubbard S. Kimball,	4	D
James Kinehan,	Cav.	M
John Kinnehan,	"	"
Nathan D. Leonard,	3	D
William J. Lucas,	9	K
Albert Mann,	4	D
Hershel Marckres,	11	F
Lyman Mason, died in Ander- sonville.	11	L
Peter May,	2 Bat.	
James McCarty,	3	K

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
Robert McLellan,	Cav.	M
Carlos McDaniels, d. Nov. 22, '62	7	H
Cornelius McGoff,	3	D
Henry N. Northrup,	4	D
Ben Provost,	Cav.	M
John H. Putney,	9	E
Ozias S. Putney,	11	F
Geo. W. Quimby, killed Nov. 2, '62.	4	D
Martin V. Reuell,	Cav.	D
John B. Robinson,	4	D
George A. Sanborn,	11	M
Edmund Saul,	8	F
Joseph B. Skinner,	11	F
Theodore P. Skinner,	Cav.	I
Bowman Smith,	2 S. S.	E
Harry E. Smith,	4	D
Jasper A. Smith,	3	D
Sanford A. Smith,	6	D
Christopher Snell,	4	D
George D. Tucker,	"	"
Moses Valley, Jr.,	6	D
Edward B. Varney,	4	D
Frederick C. Wiggan,	Cav.	D
James A. Wiggan,	9	E
Ira A. Willey,	4	D
Elijah J. Williams, died of w'ds rec'd in ac'n May 5, '64.	6	D
Orin Willis,	2 S. S.	E
Mitchel Wright,	3	F

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Credit under call of Oct. 17, 1863:—

Joseph Arnold,	3	K
Charles H. Bean,	7	
Moody Bedell,	11	D
Charles Bishop,	11	F
James Brown,	7	
Leavitt F. Burroughs,	2 S. S.	H
Carlos E. Clark,	"	"
William H. Colby, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.	3	D
Lewis Davis,	9	
Archelas Drown,	3	D
Alonzo D. Folsom,	11	K
Thomas Foster,	"	"
Charles Henry,	Cav.	
John Henry,	"	
Thomas Hyde,	4	D
William H. Kennedy,	17	G
Moses Lathe,	11	
Page Orland G.,	17	C
Riley Randall,	11	F
Benjamin F. Robinson,	"	"
Thomas J. Robinson,	"	"
Aaron Skinner,	11	K
Alexander S. Whipple,	2 S. S.	H
Ira A. Willey, died at Charles- ton, June 20, '64.	11	F

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Daniel Ash,	9	E
Fenelon Belknap,	"	"
Joseph Brooks,	11	
Bertrand D. Campbell,	Cav.	
David Green,	11	
Dudley H. Holbrook,	7	
Daniel R. Hunt,	11	M

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
John Freating,	9	M
Philo M. Mason,	7	
Charles Powers,	9	
Gustavus H. Veazey,	11	
John W. Weeks,	7	
Samuel N. Whipple,	9	
James Clark,	4	D

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

William H. Daniels,	Cav.	I
Albert Mann,	4	D
Henry M. Northrup,	"	"
Christopher Snell,	"	"
Edward Varney,	"	"
Freeman B. White,	3	C

Enrolled men, furnish Substitutes.

Jerry Drew, William F. Walker,
B. M. R. Nelson,

Miscellaneous, not credited by name. Nine
men volunteers for nine months.

William S. Allard,	15	H
Fenelon A. Belknap,	15	I
James R. Colliston,	"	"
John Colliston,	"	"
John Desmond,	"	"
Osmond C. Drew,	"	"
William S. Drew,	"	"
Levi Dudley,	"	"
Benjamin F. Emerson,	15	H
Justin B. Ford,	15	I
George W. Foss,	"	"
Ethan Foster,	"	"
Augustus F. French,	15	F
Anson W. Gray,	15	H
William W. Grout,	15	C
James W. Hall,	15	I
Oel Harvey,	"	"
Amasa T. Hunt,	15	H
Patrick Kerwin,	15	I
Palmer Leland,	"	"
Donald McIver, d. May 19, '63.	"	"
Lucius D. Richards,	"	"
Levi E. Robbins,	15	H
Silas G. Shattuck, d Nov. 7, '62.	15	I
Francis A. Stafford,	"	"
Charles Taplin,	"	"
William M. Tibbets, died,	"	"
March 18, '63.		

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Alexander Tripp,	15	H
Alfred W. Varney,	15	I
Joseph N. Webster,	"	"

Furnished under Draft, paid Commutation.

Charles Clark,	Henry Lewin,
Grovenor J. Drown,	Archibald E. Mills,
Joseph R. Folsom,	John W. Pierce.
John Leland,	

Procured Substitutes.

J. P. Baldwin,	Myron W. Joslin,
William C. Brown,	Wilbur F. Mason,
Edward F. Dutton,	Oliver T. Willard.

Entered Service.

Thomas Hendry, 2d Reg., Co. E.

John Devereux, formerly of this town,
enlisted in Massachusetts, died of wounds

Alonzo F. Willey, from this town, enlisted
in Massachusetts—killed.

Henry Dexter, formerly from this town,
enlisted in Cavalry in California—killed in
skirmish.

ANNALS OF BARTON.

FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE REV. P. H. WHITE.

The first incident which has come to the
knowledge of the writer, in the history of
Barton is this: Roger's and his rangers, con-
sisting of 300 men, after having destroyed the
Abernaqui village—St. Francis, having learn-
ed they were discovered by the Indians, and
their main object being to get back in safety
to New England, divided. A part of them at-
tempting to go back to Missisco Bay, were
overtaken and destroyed. The remainder
followed up the St. Francis river and Mem-
phremagog lake, then up the Barton river.
When they arrived at the head of the Falls at
the outlet of Bitterwater pond, they found said
outlet from said Falls, to the pond, a distance
of about 60 rods, "full of nice trout," the same
being their spawning beds. The provisions
of the rangers having already been exhausted,
and some of their number having become so
faint from hunger that they had stopped to
die, the starving soldiers gladly rested and
replenished their stores from the river. The
chronicler from whom I obtained the above
story, says they were *trout*—he was probably
mistaken in the kind of fish, they were lunge,
as the trout in this pond cast their spawn in
September.

I well remember that early in this century,
the Indian cabins or wigwams in a decayed
state, were very numerous in the vicinity of
the outlet of the above pond, from which we
infer that this had been a favorite hunting
ground of the Indians. In confirmation, Dr.
I. A. Masta informed me he was told by an
old Indian by the name of Foosah, that he
killed 27 moose, beside large numbers of bea-
ver and otter near this pond in the winter of
1783, '84.

In 1781, Colonel William Barton, Cotton
Gibson, John Moony, Hon. Ira Allen, Hon.
Daniel Owen, Elkanah Watson and others,
among whom was John Paul Jones, the
"bravest of the brave among naval com-
manders," petitioned the governor, council and
general assembly of this State, for a grant of
unlocated lands for the purpose of settling a
new plantation to be erected into a township

by the name of Providence. The township, in compliance with said petition, was granted Oct. 20, 1781, and a charter given to said petitioners Oct. 20, 1789, and in the 14th year of the Independence in which it received the name of Barton and was signed,

MOSES ROBINSON.

By his Excellency's command,

JOSEPH FAY, Sec'y.

The petitioners of said township, with the exception of the celebrated Ira Allen, whose home was Vermont, mostly resided in Providence, R. I. These grantees when they had associated together had drafted their petition for a township, by the name of Providence, naming it after Providence, R. I. But the brave captor of the British Gen. Prescott, anxious to immortalize his own name, carefully scratched out the name Providence, and inserted his own name *Barton*, by which name the town was chartered and has since been called. (This statement is made on the authority of Abner Allyn, Esq., late of Charleston, Vt. *

The proprietors took prompt measures to allot and settle said town. The 21st of Oct. 1789, the next day after obtaining their charter, they applied to Luke Knowlton, Esq. of Westminster, a justice of the peace—who issued his warrant, warning a meeting of the proprietors of Barton, in the County of Orange, to meet at the home of Charles Evans in Brattleboro, in the County of Windham, on the 2d Tuesday of Feb. next, 1st to choose a Moderator, Treasurer and Collector, 2d to see if said proprietors would agree to lay out said township into 70 lots, 3d to appoint a committee for that purpose. 4th to vote a tax to defray the expense of lotting said township.

In pursuance of said warning Daniel Cahoon of Lyndon, was chosen proprietors' clerk. Col. William Barton, Mr. William Chamberlain and Elder Philemon Hines were chosen a committee to allot said township, also a tax of £1 13s. in cash on each proprietor's right was voted to defray the expenses of allotting said township, and other incidental charges. Daniel Cahoon was also appointed collector of said tax. Gen. William

Chamberlain made a survey and plan of said town, which was accepted by the proprietors Oct. 18, 1791, and said lands were sold Dec. 19, 1791, by their collector Daniel Cahoon, who entered into his memorandum book;

"No. 1. John Murray, tax and cost, £0 18 3,—bid off by Philomon Hines.

No. 2. Ira Allen, do., £0 18 3,—do., Jonathan Arnold, Esq."

I thus find this recorded. It appears that the minutes of the vendue are incomplete, by reason of Daniel Cahoon Junior's being taken sick, and deceased on the 11th of June, 1793, after being sick, about a year.

"I hereby Certify that what is Contained in this book is the only minutes left by him of the said vendue at his death.

Attest, DANIEL CAHOON, Senior executor of his last will and testament."

Which minutes with the above certificate of the executor were, with all due formality, recorded in the town clerk's office in Barton on the 25, of Nov. 1798, and were supposed sufficient to make a good title of the lands. They have proved a ruinous source of litigation.

THE SETTLEMENT.

FIRST ROADS.—In 1794 or '05, the road was made from the Hazen road in Greensboro, through Glover, Barton, Brownington and Salem to Derby. The making of the road was very rude, cutting away the logs across the path falling the few trees which stood in the way and bridging the rivers and brooks with poles. It was made under the direction of the late Timothy Hinman, of Derby, as was the road made about the same time from its junction with the road on the lot No. 6, in the 4th range at the Pillsbury farm to Sheffield. (Lot No. 6, is the Mansfield farm.)

FIRST CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.—The first land cleared in town, (if it deserved the name of cleared land,) was by four or five Rhode Island men, who came to Barton on foot from Lyndon, and among other things brought a few potatoes. They encamped on the south side of the outlet of Bellewater pond (Crystal lake) about 10 rods from the head of the Falls, where they chopped down and partly cleared a small parcel of land, and planted their potatoes. Mr. Samuel Nichols informed the writer, that the next spring his father and himself went up to Barton, that the fallen leaves and snow had effectually protected the potatoes from the winter's frost and that, on the plenty of good lunge, which they took

* But it must be borne in mind, the Allyn's may not be regarded as friends, perhaps, of Col. Barton. It was Jonathan Allyn who held Col. Barton so long in jail on a small debt. See papers by Mr. May.—Ed.

from the pond, and their potatoes, they fared most luxuriously.

In 1794, Col. Wm. Barton of Providence, R. I. cleared off some 3 or 4 acres of land on lot No. 5 in the 7th range on the ridge of land westerly of the old road and extending to the top of the hill easterly of the present road. He also cut down 10 or 15 acres more on the side hill toward the northeasterly corner of the lot. He also built a frail log-house on the ridge at the easterly side of said old road. It was without floor or chimney, and contained only one room. The same season Asa Kimball, from the village of Nepucket, R. I., cleared up a few acres on lot No. 5 in the 6th range near and easterly of where the pound now stands. He also felled down about 4 acres on lot No. 5 in the 5th range, on the ridge easterly of Mr. Mansfield's house and toward the brook. The summer of 1795, Col. Barton, raised 30 or 40 bushels of wheat on the piece cleared by him the year before, and Mr. Kimball 40 or 50 bushels on the above piece cleared the year before.

These were the first pieces of land cleared, and this the first grain grown in the town.

JACOB EDDY AND PELEG HICKS.

In the Fall of 1795, Peleg Hicks and Jacob Eddy with their families moved into town, into rude houses which they had previously constructed. Hicks lived on the south-westerly corner of lot No. 8 in the 5th range, on the easterly side of the road, and Eddy on the north-easterly corner of lot No. 7 in the 4th range on the westerly side of the road: the dwellings being about 40 rods apart.

Here, at least 15 miles from the nearest neighbor, (at the old mile stand in Sheffield,) they agreed to stand by each other through the then approaching winter. The providing for the coming winter was no easy task. The road was little more than bushed out, and the most necessary articles they had to carry to their new homes—not in wagons and baggage cars, but on their own shoulders. Eddy at one time carried a common five-pail iron kettle and the meal of half a bushel of grain from Wheelock to Barton, the kettle he carried bottom up over his head. When he got to the place cleared by Col. Barton, he put down his kettle to go to a spring a few rods from the road. (For the rest of this story see preceding papers by Mr. May.)

When winter came, the courage of Hicks failed him and he removed with his family to

Wheelock. Eddy, whose courage was equal to every emergency, with his wife and young family braved the coming winter. Such necessities as he needed, he obtained where he could find them *through the woods* in Wheelock, Danville, Lyndon and other places. On one occasion their food was becoming short, the snow was deep and the path to Wheelock but little trod and the cold the coldest of the season. He started to go through the woods to get a little food for his wife and children, when he reached the Miles opening—although a tall and strong man he found that he was well nigh exhausted and cried out for assistance. They both heard and saw him from the house and hastened to his assistance, when they reached him such was the effect of the cold air of the open-land, that he could neither stand nor speak. They carried him in and he revived.

This winter the road was kept broken out from Wheelock to this town and so on to Derby, but the wayfaring man seldom came along, and Eddy kept his family through the Winter by getting supplies in Caledonia Co., and bringing them in on his back. These hardships were too much even for Eddy, and in the Spring, 1796, he removed to Billymead, (now Sutton) where he staid a few years and then went West.

DAVID PILLSBURY AND JOHN AMES,

In 1796, the forepart of March, Mr. David Pillsbury and family, consisting of his wife, Rhoda Hadloch, and 4 or 5 children, and John Ames and his wife removed into town. Mr. Pillsbury settled on lot No. — the farm now owned by Mr. Albert Leland. His house stood a little southeast of the orchard. Mr. Ames' house was on the same lot, south about 6 or 7 rods on the Greensboro road, near where the apple trees now stand in the field.

JAMES MAY.

Mr. James May and his wife, Elizabeth Owen, and Asa Kimball and his wife, Naomi Owen removed from R. I. in Feb. to Lyndon, in Caledonia Co., and on the 1st day of April they came in, on a two-horse-sleigh, to Barton, and went to Pillsbury's the first night.

DAVID ABBOT.

Mr. David Abbot, (son of David Abbot of Andover, Mass.) removed with his family (consisting of his wife, Sarah Kezer and their children, Polly, born at Parsonsville, Me. Oct. 10, 1789, Prudence, at Parsonsville, Jan. 10, 1791,) from Parsonsville to Sheffield in

the Winter of 1795-6, being accompanied by Mr. Samuel Lord and his family. In the spring Mr. Abbot and Lord remained in Sheffield and made maple sugar. They then came to Barton, the last of April and prepared for moving their families. Mr. Abbot obtained Mr. Jonathan Robinson, or as he was then called by the people, who highly esteemed a military title, Ensign Jonathan Robinson to remove his family in a wagon drawn by an ox-team in the month of August, to their future home in Barton. The spot selected by Mr. Abbot for their future home was the southerly half of lot No. 2, in 7th range on the Greensboro road, as he had but very little time to construct his log-cabin, in addition to the imperative necessity of clearing land and raising what he could for the sustenance of his family, when Winter came (1796-7) he moved in with Mr. P. Kimball who lived in his log-house of two rooms, where he wintered, the two families wintering in the same house—this was on lot No. 4, in the 8th range—the farm afterwards occupied and owned by Mr. Welcome Brown and being full $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from his home on the Danville road. The next Winter he moved in and wintered with Samuel Nichols, who lived on lot No. 3, in the 10th range, the last place being about 6 miles from his house.

Mr. Abbot had his full share of the hardships of the early settlers, one of which the writer has heard him relate in after life. In the case of the sickness of his family on the 6th of Oct. 1798, he went on foot for Dr. Samuel Huntington, of Greensboro, he being the nearest and only physician in the County, a distance of 12 miles through mud and snow, and having sent the Doctor on with his lantern on horseback, hastened on as fast as he could and finding some burning log-heaps sat down to rest a few moments, fell asleep and nearly perished. Mr. Abbot died in Barton, March 8, 1847, aged 81 years; Mrs. Abbot deceased in 1816, aged 53 years, leaving one son, David S. Abbot, born Oct. 6, 1798, and several daughters.

MR. SAMUEL LORD,

with wife and family, removed from Maine to Barton in June, 1796. In the Winter of 1795-6, they came to Sheffield where they remained till spring, when Mr. Lord came to Barton, purchased and made preparation to move on to the westerly 50 acres of lot No. 4, in the 5th range. He put up his log cabin

and removed his family in June. He built his house on the swell of land below the old Greensboro road about 40 rods northerly of the same range. In 1799, he sold out this place, purchased and moved on to a half of lot No. 1, in the 12th range. The reader will feel no little surprise to learn that his object was, to move away from a lone place and to go among folks and keep tavern. Mr. Lord resided upon this lot until near the time of his decease. His widow still survives.

MR. SOLOMON WADHAMS

was from Brookfield. He came into town in the Summer of 1797. He purchased lot No. 1, in the 6th range and made a beginning on his land preparatory to making it the place of his future home. Soon after he was at Brookfield, married to Alice Huntington, (Mrs. Wadhams is not an unworthy cousin of the late Governor Huntington of Connecticut.) and they removed to their new and future home. Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams were both good economists, which added to a good share of industry they were rising to a good degree of competency, when it was found out that Col. Barton was not the owner of the land he had sold them, and Mr. Wadhams was under the necessity of repurchasing his farm of the true owner. On this he compromised with Gen. Barton, taking his note for a much less sum than the value of his farm. On one of the notes he sued Gen. Barton and took a judgment against him for about \$225, debts and costs on which he committed him to the jail in Danville in Caledonia Co. in 1812, where the captor of Prescott remained in confinement, although he had abundant means with which to pay the debt and fees, until he was liberated against his will by Gen. Lafayette, in 1825.

JONATHAN ROBINSON,

formerly of Petersham, Mass. married in Winchester, N. H. Hannah Owen, the daughter of Daniel Owen, and removed from Winchester to St. Johnsbury, where he resided 7 years till he removed to Barton, in June 1796. He removed into the log-cabin built by P. Hicks the year before on the southwesterly corner of lot No. 5, in the 8th range. He deceased 6th May 1852, aged 87. Mrs. Robinson Nov. 14, 1852, aged 90 years. They lived together after they were married 67 years.

LEMUEL STURTEVANT,

with his wife, Priscilla (Thompson) and 10 children moved into this town in March 1799.

He was a native of Middleborough, Mass. He was married and lived in Halifax, Mass. till 1780, when he removed to Lyme, N. H. where he resided till he removed to Barton. He deceased Nov. 15, 1839, aged 83 years. His widow deceased July 4, 1864, aged 84. They left 5 sons at their decease. all of whom still survive. Mr. Sturtevant first came into the town in May, 1798, with his two oldest sons and Joseph Skinner, a hired man, and on the 28th of May, he purchased, of Gen. Wm. Chamberlain, land of which he cleared a part, put up a dwelling and made preparations to move the following spring. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant were both professors of religion before they came into the town.

SCHOOLS.

At an early day the inhabitants manifested a praiseworthy effort to school their children.

1801.—In the Summer, Mr. James May, Dr. Jonathan Allyn and Stephen Dexter employed Mariam Darling of Wheelock to teach in their families, she teaching that Summer three months, one month in each family, the oldest child in each going with her and boarding in the other families, each family furnishing two scholars, but the youngest being of too tender age to leave the mother's care, so the school always consisted of 4 scholars all told. Of the parents, 4 have deceased, Dr. Allyn and wife, and Mr. Dexter and wife; and of the scholars, the pioneers of all our schools, 4 are not, viz. Sarah A. Allyn and C. S. Allyn, Wm. A. Dexter and Amelia May and two survive—Mr. Thomas O. May and Sarah A. Dexter, now Mrs. Merriam.

1802.—This Summer, Mrs. Lee wife of Dr. Elihu Lee, taught. For the want of a better place it was kept in Mrs. May's bed-room. The winter of 1803-4, Mr. Silas Albee, taught in Mr. David Abbott's house and although Mr. A's family consisted of 6 or 7 persons and their house of only 2 rooms.

In the Summer of 1803, Miss Abigail Chamberlain, afterwards the wife of Col. Ellis Cobb, taught in the barn-floor on the Barton place.

Dr. Lee taught in one of the rooms of Mr. Jonathan Robinson's house.

These were schools kept in the rude log or block-houses of the early settlers, these usually consisted of but two rooms and was ill adapted to a school, having to be used by the family at the same time.

MILLS.

In the Summer of 1796, Gen. Barton built the first saw-mill in the town. It was erected on lot No. — at the foot of the meadow. The dam crossed the river at the High Side on both sides just above the bridge and flowed the meadow for more than half a mile above.

The writer removed into town in April, 1801, at which time there resided in the town the following families: Samuel Sturtevant, John Baird, Asa Kimball, James Salisbury, Oliver Blodgett, James May, — Fisher, Welcome Brown, Stephen Dexter, Samuel Nichols, Samuel Lord, Solomon Wadhams, David Abbott, James Beard, David Blodgett, Joseph Green, Joel Benton, John Brown, Samuel Thatcher, Amos Chamberlain, David Pilsbury, Jonathan Allyn, Jona. Robinson.

RELIGIOUS.

For a number of years after the settlement of the town, there was no church or religious organization in the town. About 1805, Messrs. Peck and Rutter, clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, labored in the ministry in this town, and a small class or church was formed, but its numbers were small and it soon became extinct or very much reduced.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A Congregational church, of 7 or more members, was organized in Barton, Aug. 27, 1807, by the Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, and the Rev. Walter Chapin, of Woodstock; but no attempt to sustain religious institutions was made, and in a few years the church became extinct.

The present church was organized Sept. 24, 1817, by the Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord, and the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, and consisted of 17 members. Mr. Leland was its first minister, and he preached the gospel with much acceptance and success. Additions took place at every communion season, and within a year the membership was doubled. Oliver Blodgett was chosen deacon Jan. 26, 1819. Through the agency, and mainly by the liberality of Ellis Cobb, a house of worship was built, which was dedicated Sept. 6, 1820. Mr. Leland preached the dedication sermon, from Gen. xxviii. 17. A council was held Oct. 1823, to ordain deacons for this church, and others in the vicinity; and Oliver Blodgett, of Barton, Loring Frost of Coventry, and Zadoc Bloss, of Irasburgh, were ordained deacons of their

respective churches. The Rev. Noah Emerson preached the sermon, and the Rev. William A. Chapin, of Craftsbury, offered the ordaining prayer.

The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Simpson, who was settled in the Fall of 1823. His ministry at first was diligent and successful, but at length he became negligent, and failed to meet the reasonable expectations of the people. He also fell into difficulties with members of the church, and after a pastorate of 5 years was dismissed. The Rev. Otis F. Curtis supplied the pulpit half the time for a few months in 1831, and a powerful revival took place; but, before the close of his engagement, he became a Methodist, which had a disastrous effect upon the church. Some fell into despondency, some into indifference, and some into open sin. The labors of the Rev. Bowman Brown, who preached half the time during the year 1833, were well directed, and were followed by good results. On the second Sabbath in March, 1834, the Rev. Ora Pearson commenced supplying the pulpit, and continued for a year and some months. In January, 1835, a protracted meeting was held, as the result of which the church was much quickened, and some members were added. For the two or three succeeding years there was almost an entire des titution of preaching.

In the Fall of 1839, this church united with the Glover church in a call to the Rev. Ora Pearson, and at the beginning of the next year he was installed pastor of the two churches. In 1842, another house of worship was built, and again mainly through the liberality of Ellis Cobb. It was dedicated Dec. 29, 1842, the Rev. Richard C. Hand, of Danville, preaching the sermon. The location of this house occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction, the injurious consequences of which continued for many years. After a pastorate of nearly 5 years Mr. Pearson was dismissed. His successor was the Rev. Levi H. Stone, who commenced supplying the pulpit on the first Sabbath in July, 1845, and preached on alternate Sabbaths for 4 years and 2 months.

The Rev. Clark E. Ferrin began to supply the pulpit in the latter part of 1850, and so acceptable was his ministry that he was called to the pastorate, with a salary of \$450, and in December, 1851, was ordained. His health failing, he requested a dismissal in

1853; but, at the instance of the church, continued to retain the nominal relation of pastor, in hope that his health might be restored. The Rev. David Root supplied the pulpit 3 months in the Summer of 1854. Mr. Ferrin, having renewed his request, was dismissed in December, 1854. During his ministry 32 persons were added to the church. The Rev. Edward Cleveland was acting pastor during the first half of 1856; after which there was only occasional preaching till September, 1857, when the Rev. William D. Flagg began to supply the pulpit, and continued for a year. The Rev. John H. Beckwith was acting pastor for the year 1859, and the Rev. Henry A. Hazen for 1860. In the latter part of 1861, the Rev. Benjamin W. Pond began to supply the pulpit, was soon called to the pastorate, and, early in 1862, was ordained. His pastorate continued about 3 years. On the first Sabbath in August, 1865, the Rev. William A. Robinson began to supply the pulpit, and in the following January he was ordained pastor. Under his pastorate an unusual degree of external prosperity has been enjoyed. The congregation increased in numbers so that it was found necessary to enlarge the house of worship. A parsonage was also built (in 1867), and the salary of the pastor was advanced from \$700 to \$900 and the use of the parsonage.

PASTORS.

The Rev. Thomas Simpson was a native of Deerfield, N. H., and received his education for the ministry at the Maine Charity School, now Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1820, a member of the first graduating class. His first settlement was in Vershire, Vt., where he was ordained, Dec. 10, 1823. The Rev. Baxter Perry, of Lyme, N. H. preached the sermon. He was dismissed June 8, 1824, and was installed in Barton, Oct. 26, 1825. The Rev. Jacob N. Loomis, of Hardwick, preached the sermon. He was dismissed Sept. 23, 1830, left Barton under censure of the Orleans Association, and was not again settled in the ministry. He removed first to Deerfield, N. H., then to Canada, and finally to Lowell, Mass.

The Rev. Ora Pearson was born in Chittenden, Vt., Oct. 6, 1797, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1820, and at Andover in 1824. He preached in various places in New York for a year or more, and then commenced preaching at Kingston, N. H., where

he was ordained, Mar. 7, 1827. The Rev. Ira Ingraham of Bradford, Mass., preached the sermon. In connection with his ministry in Kingston, a powerful revival occurred in 1831-2, which brought more than 60 persons into the church. He was dismissed Jan. 9, 1834, but continued to supply the pulpit till the following March. He then commenced preaching in Barton, and there continued a year and some months, after which he labored several years in Canada East, as a missionary of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. He was installed Jan. 1, 1840, pastor of the churches in Barton and Glover. The Rev. James Robertson, of Sherbrook, C. E., preached the sermon. He was dismissed Nov. 19, 1844, and was a colporteur of the American Tract Society for 5 or 6 years, when the loss of his sight compelled him to retire from active life. He died at Peacham, July 5, 1858.

He was distinguished for amiability, humility, conscientiousness, fervency and power in prayer, and accurate knowledge of the Scriptures. So familiar was he with the language of the Bible, that when he had become entirely blind, he was in the habit of reciting whole chapters in connection with his pulpit services, and so exactly that his hearers supposed that he was reading from the printed page. His last sickness was long and severe, but he gave such striking proofs of the reality and strength of his faith, and of the love of Christ to his people in their hours of trial, that perhaps the best work of his life was done on his death-bed. His hope strengthened and his joys brightened as the end drew near, and he achieved a signal victory over death.

His only publication was "An Address to Professing Heads of Families, on the Subject of Family Worship," a pamphlet of 12 pages, prepared and published in 1831, by request of the Piscataqua Conference.

The Rev. Clark Ela Ferrin, son of Micah and Lucinda (Conant) Ferrin, was born in Holland, July 20, 1818. He fitted for college at Brownington and Derby Academies, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845; after which he taught in Georgia 2 years, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1850. He was ordained in Barton Dec. 10, 1851. The Rev. O. T. Lanphear preached the sermon. He was dismissed Dec. 19, 1854.

About a year after his dismissal he resumed preaching, and was installed in Hinesburgh, Feb. 6, 1856. The Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., of Burlington, preached the sermon. He was the representative of Hinesburgh in 1858 and 1859. His publications are two funeral sermons and a thanksgiving sermon.

He married Nov. 6, 1850, Sophronia B. Boynton, of Holland.

The Rev. Benjamin Wisner Pond, son of the Rev. Dr. Enoch and Julia A. (Maltby) Pond, was born in Bangor, Me., Mar. 26, 1836. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1861, and was ordained in Barton Jan. 28, 1862. The Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., preached the sermon, and it was published in the *National Preacher*. He was dismissed Oct. 5, 1864, and for about 2 years employed at Washington, D. C., and in the South, in labors for the education of the freedmen. In April 1867, he received a call to Charlemont, Mass., and was there installed pastor, May 21, 1867. The Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, preached the sermon.

The Rev. William Albert Robinson, a son of the Rev. Septimius and Semantha (Washburn) Robinson, and a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John Robinson, the pastor at Leyden, was born in Morristown, Feb. 24, 1840. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1862; taught the academy at Coventry 2 years; and then entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1865. He was licensed by the Penobscot Association at Bangor, July 12, 1864, and was ordained in Barton, Jan. 11, 1866. The Rev. Lyman Bartlett, of Morristown, preached the sermon. He has been superintendent of schools in Barton 2 years, 1867-8.

He married, Sept. 1, 1862, Lucy C. Swift, by whom he has two children.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

The Rev. John Kimball, son of John H. and Harriet (Chamberlain) Kimball, was born Oct. 10, 1831, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1856, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1859. Soon after graduation he went to California as a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, and preached a year in Grass Valley, and a year and a half in San Francisco. In October, 1861, he was ordained to the ministry at Sacramento. The Rev. George Moor preached the sermon. In the Spring of 1863, he

returned to New England, and entered into the service of the Christian Commission, in which he remained during the war, and then engaged in labors for the freedmen.

He married, Jan. 18, 1864, Annie M. Eskridge, daughter of the Rev. Vernon Eskridge, of Portsmouth, Va.

The Rev. Roger M. Sargent, son of Stephen and Frances (Noyes) Sargent, was born Sept. 7, 1824, and in early youth moved to Lowell, Mass., with all the family. He fitted for college at Lowell High School, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1846, and at Andover in 1849. He preached for a while at Newbury, Mass., and at Farmington, N. H., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Gilmanton Center, Apr. 27, 1852. The Rev. N. Bouton, D. D., of Concord, preached the sermon. He was dismissed, Jan. 31, 1860,—his term of service having continued 8 years. He was installed in Farmington, March 27, 1860. The Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D., of Durham, preached the sermon.

He married, June 5, 1850, Elizabeth G. Spaulding, a native of Nashua, N. H.

LINES ADDRESSSED TO A GENTLEMAN MADE
BLIND BY SICKNESS.*

This earth is beautiful, and thou
Once knew how bright and fair.
But oh! 'tis turned to darkness now,
Thy joy to pain and care.

And vernal showers and winter storms,
Are all alike to thee,
When gathering wrath the sky deforms,
Or heaven beams cloudlessly.

And when the dreary night is past,
And comes the glorious dawn,
To thee the darkness still must last,
To thee there is no morn.

But murmur not: the voice of Him,
Who all things doeth well,
Has said, His light shall not be dim,
But in thy bosom dwell.

The radiance of the brightest sun,
Cannot compare with this,
For when thy race on earth is run,
'Twill guide to endless bliss.

This life is only as a dream,
A vision of the night,
And yet to earthly hopes we seem
To think there is no blight.

A few short years, and all is o'er,
We pass from earth away,
The righteous wake to sleep no more,
Awake to endless day.

When all the shining orbs on high
Are sunk in lasting night,
Far—far beyond the azure sky,
They'll dwell on thrones of light.

Thy earthly pangs will be forgot
When heaven becomes thine own,
My friend: then mayest thou murmur not
This will for all atone.

TO MY WEEPING WILLOW.

Why not blooming and gay,
Thou sweet little tree?
Thou art fading away,
While the warm breath of May,
Gives life to all nature but thee.

Ah why dost thou weep?
Why wither and die?
Nought from death can we keep,
But peaceful the sleep,
Where virtue and loveliness lie.

The lilac's gay bloom
And the rose bud so fair
The air shall perfume,
Shall smile o'er thy tomb,
Nor deign in my sorrow to share

So the loveliest fade,
And the fairest decay,
In death's withering shade,
How many are laid,
How many from earth pass away.

And the young heart shall mourn,
And the aged shall weep,
Because from that bourn,
We expect no return.
So long and sad is that sleep.

LOVE'S ANNIVERSARY.

What little offering shall I give,
My best belov'd to thee?
This little token please receive,
'Tis all thou'llt claim from me

For I am thine, and thou art mine
In sickness and in health;
When pleasures blossom or decline
In poverty and wealth.

Three years have fled since we became
The husband and the wife;
Oh may our pleasures never wane,
Till they recede with life.

May blighted love nor hope be ours;
Where'er thro' life we roam,
May yours bright sunshine and its flowers
Remind us still of home.

Oh, love has made us happier far
Than wealth or honor could,
And may it be our polar star,
Thro' evil days and good.

TO THE SKY.

How brightly blue thy arch extends
O'er smiling earth and roaring sea,
And more true joy thy calmness lends
Than all earth's revelry to me.

*The Rev. Ora Pierson, who had been the congregational pastor at Barton for some years, who was for many years blind.—See Church History. See also Account of Thomas Scott Pierson, vol. i. pp. 370, 371.—Ed.

BROWNINGTON.

BY S. R. HALL, LL. D.

This town was granted by the Legislature of Vermont, Feb. 23d, 1782. It was chartered to Timothy and Daniel Brown and associates, Oct. 2d, 1780. It contains only 19,845 acres, while other towns usually contain 23,400. This deficiency was made up by the grant of a gore of land that is now united to the town of Morgan.

The original proprietors early disposed of their interest to the State of Connecticut. Mr. Elijah Strong, Elisha Strong and Amos Porter, purchased the township and made preparations to commence settlement. It is supposed that they assumed responsibilities beyond their means, and after suffering loss, re-sold to that State. Mr. Elijah Strong became agent for the State, and with his brother, Mr. Porter, and others, commenced settlements in the town. The shape of the town is oblong. The length is much greater than the width. The soil is of good quality. It is watered principally by Willoughby river, and a branch which heads near the Clyde river in Charleston. It is affirmed by early inhabitants of that town, that a part of the waters of Clyde river passed into this stream, during freshets.

The first settlement was commenced on the farm now occupied by Rev. S. R. Hall and son, by Dea. Peter Clark. Other settlements were commenced at or near the same time, in 1796 and 1797. James Porter on the farm now owned by Israel C. Smith, Esq., S. Smith, Jr., on land now owned by Israel Parker, E. Cleveland, H. Kellam, George Smith, Valentine Going, and Samuel Smith, senior, commenced settlement on the farm now owned by W. C. Thrasher, and Amos Porter on the farm of J. & W. Twombly. Soon after the settlements were commenced in the west part of the town, Mr. Erastus Spencer, Mr. Elijah Spencer and Mr. Joel Priest, commenced settlements in the east part, near the west line of Westmore, on lands now owned by Mr. Cleveland and others. This settlement was commenced probably in 1799. Settlements were commenced by Elijah and Asabel Strong, in 1798 or 9, on North Hill, upon the farms now owned by Stephen Burroughs and Chester Gilbert. Ebenezer Gridley, George Drew, Daniel Knox, Ebenezer Crouch, John Merriam and Luke Gilbert were in town

when it was organized. But whether all had commenced settlements is not now known. O. Weber settled on the farm now owned by Margaret Nichols. Luke Gilbert came with Elijah Strong and labored for him a year, and then settled on the farm now owned by Mr. S. R. Jenkins, and formerly owned by his son, J. Gilbert. Mr. Kingsbury commenced on the farm now owned by Dea. A. P. Buxton. The town was organized March 28th, 1799, by a town meeting, at the house of Maj. Samuel Smith. He was chosen Moderator; Elijah Strong, town clerk; E. Strong, Amos Porter and S. Smith, Jr., selectmen. Peter Clark, Jonathan and Justus Smith, Luke Gilbert and Obadiah Wilcox, were appointed to other offices. It is probable that these were all the voters then in town. In September of the same year, at freeman's meeting, Eben Gridley, George Drew, Daniel Knox, Ebenezer Crouch, Eleazer Kingsbury and John Merriam, took the freeman's oaths. At this meeting 20 votes were cast for Governor, and Elijah Strong was chosen representative.

Among those who were appointed to town offices at March meeting, 1800, are found the following names: Benjamin Newhall, Luther Smith, Elijah Spencer and Carlos Cowles. At freeman's meeting that year, Michael Megnatta, Obed Dort, Solomon Humphrey and Jonathan Smith were present. It is probable that the preceding names comprise the entire list of the voters that were in the town at the close of the century.

A road, following the lot lines, was made from the settlements on North Hill, commencing in the south field of A. O. Joslyn, and extending to Westmore line, on the farm of Erastus Spencer, for the accommodation of the settlers in the east part of the town. This early road passed over ground not now occupied as a highway. That settlement was commenced on a tract of hard-wood land, then regarded as excellent. But, after a few years, most of the 19 families that had settled there, removed either to the west part of the town, or to other places. Erastus Spencer, whose widow is still living, at the age of 96, was the last to vacate the improvements he had commenced. The great distance from mills, schools and meetings, was doubtless the primary reason that so many left the farms on which they had commenced improvements.

Mr. Erastus Spencer removed to the farm

now occupied by his son, Dea. William Spencer, and Mr. Priest to that now occupied by his grand-son, Stephen S. Priest. Mr. Elijah Spencer removed to Claremont, N. H., after remaining in town 9 years. At the Freeman's meeting, September, 1801, 28 votes were cast for Governor. Carlos Cowles, Elijah Spencer and John Merriam were the selectmen. In 1802 the same selectmen were chosen, and in addition to these, 'Elijah Strong, Eben Gridley was treasurer. Wm. Baxter, Stephen Smith, Jonathan Fullsome, Michael Blye and Zenas Field, were appointed to other offices. A burying ground was laid out for the west part of the town, and another for the east part. A common or parade ground, also, was laid out. The town voted that these should be plowed and sown with wheat, at the expense and for the benefit of the town.

At the Freeman's meeting in September, 1802, only 18 votes were cast for State officers, 10 less than the previous year. No reason for this small vote is furnished by the records of that meeting. Whether several voters had left town, or there was less interest felt in the election, is left to conjecture.

Dea. Luke Spencer, son of Erastus Spencer, was the first person born in town. He was born in 1800. He resides at St. Johnsbury. The first death that occurred was a Mrs. Porter, in 1799. Her grave is near the house of Mr. John Twombly.

It is probable, however, that the small-pox either was in town or was feared, for a town-meeting was called in October, among other things to see if "the town will vote to authorize the selectmen to erect or procure a house for inoculation for the small-pox." A vote to this effect was passed. In December of that year, only eleven votes were cast for a representative to congress.

At the March meeting in 1803, the additional name of Abner Hammond appears among those put in office. At the Freeman's meeting in September, 19 votes were cast for State officers. In March, 1804, George Nye and George Perkins were appointed selectmen with Luke Gilbert, Elijah Spencer and Samuel Smith, the two former being new names. The names, also, of Julius Johnson, Silas Brigham and Alpheus Smith, appear for the first time. 16 votes only for State officers were cast at Freeman's meeting in September of that year. David Putnam and Zenas

Field were among the town officers of 1805. 22 votes were cast for State officers, in September of that year. At the March meeting in 1806, appear the new names of Daniel Flint, Lewis Priest and John Dwyer. In September 23 votes were cast for State officers. Lemuel Nye and Samuel M. Cowdrey are the only new names that appear on the records of the town meeting, 1807. 26 votes were cast for State officers, at the freeman's meeting of that year.

Up to this period 38 different persons had been appointed to offices in the town. Some of these were, doubtless, young men without families. It would hardly appear, however, that the number of inhabitants had increased from 1801, when 28 votes were cast for State officers. Most of the names given appear more than once, and several of them nearly every year for many years in succession. Those of Judge Strong, Major Smith, Luke Gilbert, Eben Gridley, Peter Clark, William Baxter, Erastus and Elijah Spencer, and Joel Priest, appear every year, thus indicating that they were prominent men in the early history of the town. Several others appear as frequently, after their first settlement. Mr. G. Nye and Mr. Brigham, Benj. Newhall and others. As it is probable the first settlements were commenced in 1797, ten years had now elapsed from the settlement of the town. In 1816, when the town was 19 years old, 45 votes were cast for State officers, but in 1817 only 36, and in 1818, 20 was the highest number recorded for any one candidate. It can hardly be supposed, however, that the population had diminished in two years, according to the diminution of votes. The frost and snow in June, 1816, anxiously alarmed many. 5 votes only were cast for Governor in 1817. In 1819 only 26 votes were given, and in 1820 only 28 votes, so that it would seem probable that the population was less than in 1816, when the Governor had received 45 votes from the town. How far the population had been reduced by the war of 1812, and the cold seasons of 1816 and 1817, we cannot now decide. It was doubtless considerable.

Among the new names found on the town records during the second decade, are those of Gilbert Grow, Amherst Stewart, Isaac Smith, Humphrey Nichols, Reuben Trussell, Lemuel Nye, Daniel Baily, Noah Allen, Tristram Robinson, John Sash, Samuel Burn-

ham, Joseph Marsh, Amos Percival, Abraham Tracy, Zenas Field, William White, Alden Farnsworth, Benjamin Walker, James Seavy, (1812) Samuel A. Burke, Joshua Smith, Enos Bartlett, Amasa Plastridge, Horace Huntoon, Samuel Ward, (1813). Seth Kidder, (a town pauper,) Enos Bartlet, Philip Flanders, Jonathan Eaton, Jonas Cutting, Isaac Smith, Jeremiah Tracy, Ebenezer Terry, Seth Bartlett, Arristides Houstis, Asa Plastridge, Asa Winston, James Nevers, Daniel Elkins, Cyrus Eaton, first appear in the records of 1820. Jabez Nevers, Nathaniel Wheeler, Jonathan E. Darris, Albert Gabrin, George C. West, William Custy, Jonathan Nye, Ora C. Blass, Gilman Estey, E. G. Strong, James Finley and then James Woodman, came into town previous to 1825.

The establishment of a County Grammar School in 1821, was an event of great importance to the town. From an early period, this town and Craftsbury had been half shire towns to the time of the establishment of the County buildings at Irasburgh, in 1816. The courts were held in the old school or town house, and the cellar in the house now occupied by Mr. Burroughs, I have been informed, was used for a jail. The common, or parade-ground, is now a part of Abira O. Joslyn's south field, and was near the old town-house in which the courts were held. The academy is still standing which was erected in 1823 and '24.* Mr. Woodward and Judge Parker, had charge only a few years. Mr. Twilight and Mr. Scales have been the prominent preceptors, Mr. Twilight much longer than all the others. He was in charge of it from 1829 to 1847, without intermission, and then from 1852 to 1855, in all 22 years. He was a very earnest and efficient teacher, and for a time, the seminary, being the only one in the county, was attended by large numbers, not only from the county, but from other counties and from Canada. Mr. Parker, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Scales were learned men, and very successful instructors. The two latter continued in charge three or four years each. Several others have had charge of it for a few terms each. Mr. Twilight is mentioned with great interest by a large number of former pupils, many of whom fitted for college under his instruction, and are now

filling many important stations in society. He died in 1857.*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

An event took place March 4th, 1809, which has had an important influence on the moral and religious history of the town. Several of the early settlers were religious men. They enjoyed occasional visits from missionaries, and maintained religious meetings when not thus favored. A Congregational church was formed at the above time. After the academy was built, the upper part of which was designed for religious meetings, then Mr. Woodward was invited to take charge of the school and preach to the church people. He was installed over the church, and was regarded by all, an able pastor and successful instructor. He remained but a few years. Rev. Mr. Baxter and Rev. Mr. Webb each supplied the church for a season. Then Vernon Woolcot was installed and continued pastor some 4 years, his health preventing him from further labor. Rev. Mr. Twilight supplied the pulpit after he took charge of the school, a portion of the time for several years, and was invited to be installed, but declined. After Mr. Twilight left, in 1847, Rev. Mr. Scales was employed both to take charge of the academy and supply the pulpit, and continued to do so for about 4 years, but was not installed. In January, 1854, Rev. S. R. Hall commenced preaching to the church, and was installed March 4th, 1855, and remained pastor till the early part of 1867, when he requested a release from his labors. He was pastor a longer period than all who had been pastors before him. Rev. David Shurtliff was ordained and installed Feb. 26th, 1868, and dismissed after one year. The church has from the first maintained evangelical doctrine, and been cordially fellowshiped by surrounding churches of the same order. A meeting-house was built in 1841. No. of pupils in Sabbath school, 70; teachers, 9; supt. 1; vols. in library, 200.—Rev. I. T. Otis is the acting pastor now (1870).

METHODISTS.

An Episcopal Methodist church was formed at a later period, and afterward united with a Freewill Baptist church in erecting a meeting-house at the centre, and both continue to worship together, and are highly respectable

* For further particulars see biography of Mr. Twilight, which follows anon.—Ed.

* But has been removed to the village.

churches. Both have been blessed with seasons of revival, and have constantly increased in numbers.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in Coventry, with members from three different towns, Aug. 14th, 1840. More recently the religious interest in Brownington being on the increase, the members in said Brownington, out-numbering those in Coventry, it was voted to call it the Coventry and Brownington church. The present number in this town is 58. They sustain preaching half the time, and the Methodists the other half, with a union sabbath-school of 90 members.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians who became citizens of the town at an early period, were Drs. Curtis, Brannon, Chapman, Kelsey, Grow and Davis. Dr. Davis lived where S. S. Tinkham, Esq., now does. Dr. Kelsey where Mr. Murray does. Dr. Grow remained longer than any other, and was regarded as a very able physician. He died in 1856, soon after he removed from town. Dr. Brannon removed to Castleton, Vt. Dr. Chapman removed to Canada. Dr. Sash remained in town but a short time. Dr. Patch, now of Derby, and Dr. Hinman, now of Charleston, were in practice a short time in town. The later physicians have been Dr. Jonathan F. Skinner, now of Boston, Drs. Smith and Skinner, now of New York, Dr. William B. Moody and Dr. Winslow, both now in practice. Many of these have been eminently successful, and those who are now in practice stand high in the profession.

ATTORNEYS.

No lawyer has made the town his residence for a great length of time, with a single exception, William Baxter, Esq. An account of him will be found on a subsequent page. Esquire Marsh remained in town only a short time. George C. West, Esq., who erected the house now occupied by the writer, was soon invited to take charge of the bank at Irasburgh, and removed to that town. Esquire Baxter came into town in 1801, and about 2 years after the town was organized. He remained here till the time of his death, identified with all the interests of the town. He was, though somewhat rough, a man of great shrewdness and talent, and, undoubtedly, for many years, was at the head of the bar in N.

Eastern Vermont. For the following account I am indebted to the late Thomas C. Stewart, who was, many years, near neighbor and friend. I am indebted to him, also, for other interesting and valuable items.

WILLIAM BAXTER

came to this town from Norwich, for the purpose of practising law. All the property he possessed at that time, he transported to this place with him, consisting of a pinch-back watch, a horse, saddle, bridle, saddle-bags, a few law books, and some few shillings in money. He hired his board and horse-keeping at Judge Strong's, remarking when he went there that he could not pay his board *then*, and did not know as he *ever* could. He engaged to pay 10 shillings and sixpence per week. Luke Gilbert, Esq., one of the prominent inhabitants of the town at that time, hearing that a young lawyer had come into the place, and learning the enormous price he was to pay for board for himself and horse, remarked that "he had come to a very poor place, and would find very poor picking." Mr. Baxter, (though in poor health always,) soon won for himself a good reputation as a business man, and acquired much notoriety for his perseverance, quickness of apprehension in financial matters, and good judgment of law, as well as ability as an advocate. He was as good a collector as lawyer, and very particular about paying promptly to his clients all that he collected for them. In the early years of his practice as collector, before he had any property of his own, he was accustomed, when collecting for several individuals, to mark each package separately, putting upon the paper the name of the person for whom it was collected, that it might be ready when called for. His perseverance in collecting demands for other people, and his prompt manner of doing business, soon brought him into great notoriety about the country, and a large amount of foreign business was placed in his hands.

Mr. Baxter was also a good farmer, and always raised good crops. He appeared to be a good judge of the different soils, and understood their management well. In all his affairs he was as industrious as his health would admit, and in this way he accumulated a great property for a man living in the north part of Vermont, his estate at his death being appraised at \$100,000 or over, all of which he accumulated during the 25 years of

his residence in this town, being an average gain of \$4000 per year.

Mr. Baxter was known as an active man in all town affairs, whether financial or requiring enterprise, and was ever liberal in aiding the religious and benevolent objects of the day. He erected the academy in this town at his own expense, the land having been given by Samuel Smith, Jr., and gave it to the county for the purpose of a grammar school, making it one of the provisions that the second story should be appropriated as a place for public worship, until such time as it should be required for the interest of the grammar school.

Though making no pretensions to piety, his benevolence, and assistance in sustaining religious worship, and the prominence he ever held in the offices of the town, caused his loss to be much lamented by the whole town. It seems that he held, at different times, every office, in the gift of the town, from those of hog-reeve and fence-viewer to that of the representative of the people. He held, for a series of years, from two to six or eight public offices at a time.

Mr. Baxter resided in the town 25 years, and died of palsy, Oct. 1, 1826, aged 49 years.

Of the other more prominent early citizens of the town, Judge Strong, Peter C. Clark, Judge Robinson, Erastus and Elijah Spencer, Joel Priest, Joel Priest, jr., Eben Gridley, Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, jr., Silas Brigham, Amherst Steward, Luke Gilbert, Esq., Col. Grow, Humphrey Nichols, George Nye, Amos Porter, Jonathan and Stephen Smith, and Amasa Plastridge are still held in grateful remembrance by the older citizens who have survived them.

It would seem by their frequent appointment to many important trusts and offices, that they long enjoyed the confidence of their fellow citizens. L. Gilbert, Esq., was for a long time a prominent justice of the peace; also Amherst Steward, Silas Brigham, Col. Gross and others occupied that responsible office for a long number of years.

Judge Strong kept a public house for a long time, and was identified with the interests of the church and the business of the town. He was the town clerk many years, and the clerk of the church, constantly, till a minister was settled, and after the first minister had left.

He had been pursuing a prosperous com-

mercial business at Bennington, when he was persuaded to unite with his brother and Amos Porter in making a purchase of, and settling a new town, in the wilds of Northern Vermont. It would appear that they could not effect sales with sufficient rapidity to enable the company to meet their payments. Mr. Strong and his brother lost much property by the speculation, as well as for a long time endured the great privations of pioneer life.

Settlements had been commenced at Craftsbury, Greensboro, Barton, Derby, and a few other towns; but the roads leading from one place to another, were exceedingly hard.—Mills were "few and far between," and tradesmen and mechanics as far apart. Religious meetings and schools must be waited for. But these were provided as rapidly as other necessities.

In 1801, the town voted to build a school-house and town-house, and, in 1824, voted to unite with the church in settling a minister.

Mr. Asahel Strong left town for the sake of religious privileges; but Dea. Strong labored to provide them for himself and others.

ACCIDENTS, CALAMITIES, ETC.

There have been, from time to time, incidents in the history of the town, which may be worthy of notice; and probably the usual number of accidents, casualties, sudden deaths etc. Some notice of these will be interesting, and should be given. Among the numerous items of interest are the following:—

Mr. Erastus Spencer, soon after removing into town, while endeavoring to carry home an ox-yoke, on horseback, by passing under the limbs of a tree, had, in some unaccountable way, his scalp cut from over his eye to the back part of his head, and the part peeled off from the bone, so as to fall down over his ear! But serious as was the injury, he returned home after having the scalp replaced, and the wound bound up.

At the first annual training, a boy by the name of Devine, became so intoxicated as to be unable to reach home without assistance; and was so severely bruised by his friends, who were pushing him along, that he died the next day, at the house of Amos Huntoon.

The danger of suffering for food, by the early settlers, was greatly diminished by the abundance of fish and game. Near the year 1800, Mr. Erastus Spencer, Mr. Elijah Spencer and two others went to a pond in Westmore, near Bald Mountain, and in a single

day caught more than 500 weight of dressed trout. They were obliged to send for oxen to draw home the fruits of their day's labor.

About the year 1811, a man by the name of Harman (a brother to Hartson Harman of Coventry) was killed instantly at the raising of a building for Capt. Samuel Smith, jr., of this town, who intended it for the purpose of a distillery.

The circumstances of Harman's death were as follows: the men, at the time, were laying on to the sill a large overlay, and Harman had one end of the timber on his shoulder, when the men who held the other end let it fall in such a manner as to bring his head between the timber and the cellar wall,—crushing it so as to cause instant death. The building was located near a small brook, on the land now owned by George E. Smith.

1812.

During the war of 1812, the inhabitants of this town became much alarmed on account of the Indians. The inhabitants of all the adjacent towns, northerly, were so fearful of an attack, that they left their homes at night, and several families were grouped together for safety, meeting at one house after another, in the various neighborhoods, while the panic continued.

The people of Brownington were not inclined to follow the example of their neighbors; but proposed to build a *block-house*, to which all the families in the town should remove, and the men should go out in companies to work on the farms belonging to the various families. All the inhabitants, however, were not agreed as to the expediency of this plan, and some declared they would not leave their farms if a fort was built—at least, till they saw the danger which was anticipated. In consequence of the want of agreement in the matter, the block-house, which was proposed to be erected on the North Hill, was never built,—though for a time much talked of.

The ammunition belonging to the inhabitants was placed in a building upon the hill (which was afterwards occupied by Judge Robinson, as a store), and was carefully guarded. At one time the alarm was given that the British were coming to seize this ammunition, and that they had already reached the Lake. The panic was so great that a large number of men assembled at the store-house, and kept guard all night. But the

British did not come, and no harm was done, except that one man came near losing his life as an emissary of the enemy, through ignorance of the countersign, which was demanded at his approach. Some one, however, recognized him in season to prevent the fatal shot.

So much alarm was felt, after the failure to erect a block-house, that many families made preparations for leaving town. They buried their iron-ware, packed their goods, as much as could be done, and the women who had commenced weaving cut their webs out of the looms, and rolled them up—ready to start at a moment's warning. Some families—at much damage to themselves—left town; but the majority tarried to see what would be the end of the matter. Many months passed, however, before the buried property was removed from its hiding-place, or the goods unpacked.

Some people who left town at that time, never returned, and in consequence lost much of their property, and many who remained lost a great deal by attempting to smuggle goods into Canada, or from thence into the States; while a few, more successful in their attempts, acquired a large amount of wealth. It is to be regretted that there were any who had so little love for their country as to smuggle cattle over the line, to sell to the British; but such was the case. The plan of procedure was to buy as many cattle as they could, and drive them round through the woods so as to elude the custom-house officers, and, if successful, they were able to sell to the British at very great prices; thus feeding the enemy, while they enriched themselves.

[We think the writer should say, thus enriching themselves through feeding the enemy. It was not the enemy at all, but their pockets, that it came first in their purpose to serve.—*Ed.*]

Near the period of the war, John Ware, a brother-in-law by marriage of William Baxter, came from Stanstead to Barton, for the purpose of smuggling cattle, as was supposed, and received an accidental shot in the knee. He was removed to the house of Amos Huntoon of this town (who then lived on the farm now owned by Mr. John Twombly), when it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick W. Adams, then of Barton, it being the first amputation performed by him.

July 29, 1815, Mr. Nathan Stearns was killed by lightning, while engaged in making

hay on the farm then owned by Isaac Smith, now owned by Lorenzo Grow.

In the same year, Capt. Samuel Smith, jr., of this town, started, with his family, to remove to East Windsor, Ct. At Barnet, Mr. Amos Huntoon, who was driving one of Mr. Smith's teams, was taken sick with spotted fever, as was supposed; but the attack being slight, he soon recovered, and returned to Brownington. Mr. Smith pursued his journey. His son Albert was soon taken unwell, but kept along until they arrived at Cornish, N. H., and then could go no farther. Albert was unconscious most of the time after he was taken with the spotted fever, and died the second day of his illness. Mr. Smith's wife was then taken with the same disease, and died after being unconscious 24 hours. About the same time, Miss Nancy Walker (a sister of Shubael Walker, then living where C. N. Thrasher now does, though not in the same house), was taken sick with the same disease, and remained unconscious till her death, 3 days afterwards. Miss Walker had been assisting Mrs. Smith in packing for her journey.

What rendered these cases of sickness the more remarkable, was that these four persons, who were sick at nearly the same time, had repacked some goods that were brought from Quebec. It was supposed they contracted the disease in that way, as no other cases of it were known to have occurred at that time.

Mr. Smith returned to Brownington with the remainder of his family, where he resided until his death. He was father of Asa K. Smith, Esq.

In the year 1819, Franklin Bartholomew, son of Elisha Bartholomew of this town, was sent on horseback to the grist-mill, that stood near the brook, on the place lately owned by Mr. Benjamin Thrasher of Coventry. After getting his grist ground, it was placed upon the horse, and he mounted, and started for home. It appears that he placed the bridle around his neck, and while on the way the horse became frightened and threw him from the saddle; and he, being entangled in the bridle, and his foot held in the stirrup, was brought into such a position that every jump the horse made the boy's head came in contact with the feet of the horse; and he was found dead, with his neck broken and his body very much bruised.

Franklin was nine years old, and was a brother of Charity Rowell, now of Coventry.

In the year 1821, Harry Partridge, a nephew of Mr. William Baxter, and brother of Mrs. E. G. Strong, went upon the common, near the Academy, to catch a mare that had a young colt, when he received a severe kick in the bowels from the mare, which resulted in his death, 2 weeks afterwards. This same mare, in a few weeks, was hitched under the shed of the tavern, then owned and kept by Mr. Amherst Steward, and she and her colt were both killed by lightning; though no particular injury was done the shed or barn.

At the raising of the academy in 1823, Mr. Dennis Sabin, of Coventry, was assisting in raising the roof, when, stepping upon one of the joists on the top of the second story, it broke or split out from the gain, and he fell through the frame—striking upon other timbers as he fell—into the cellar among the stones, a distance of 20 feet or more. He was considerably hurt, but recovered in a few weeks. This circumstance occasioned the saying, at that time, that "*Sabin was the first one that went through the academy.*"

In the year 1825, Isaac Smith, son of Major Samuel Smith, and father of Isaac C. Smith, had a leg amputated, in consequence of a white swelling upon the knee joint. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick W. Adams.

April 13, 1829, two brothers, James and Jeremiah Seavey, were felling a tree. As the tree fell it struck on the top of another tree, breaking off a limb, that flew back and hit James Seavey, just over the eye, with sufficient force to break his skull, causing instant death. His brother stood but a few feet distant at the time. This sad accident occurred on the farm now owned by Mr. Isaac C. Smith. Mr. Seavey's age was 45 years.

A singular incident connected with the death of Mr. Seavey was the fact, that his little son went to him, in the morning, and begged him to stay at home—saying, "Don't go into the woods to-day, pa, for a tree will fall on you, and kill you, if you go." Mr. Smith replied, that he had a great deal of work to do, and must go. In an hour or two he was brought home a lifeless corpse.

In the year 1839, Mr. Amherst Stewart was thrown off the bridge near the mills this side of Derby Center, in consequence of some logs lying upon the bridge which caused the

horse to run backwards and cramp the wagon. He held on to the reins, so that he went off the bridge with the horse and wagon, a distance of about 15 feet from the top of the bridge to the water. Mr. Stewart had the neck of the thigh-bone broken at the time, which was the probable cause of his death; though he lived about 4 years after this accident. The horse was not injured, excepting a few bruises, from which he soon recovered, and the wagon was not broken much.

Mr. Stewart was father of the late Thomas C. Stewart, and grandfather of Hon. Edmond Stewart.

In the year 1850, Mr. Lewis Paine was engaged in the saw-mill, in this town, belonging to Mr. Cyrus Eaton. As is supposed, he attempted to roll some logs down the log-way, for the purpose of sawing. They were nearly opposite the mill; when, in some way, he became entangled, and a log rolled upon his body. No one saw the accident. His wife was the first person who discovered him. When she spoke to him, he was unable to reply, but raised his hand as a signal, and in a short time expired. Mr. Paine was the first husband of Mrs. Foster, now of Barton.

There has never been any prevailing epidemic in town, such as has frequently visited many other places.

Several persons have arrived at a great age. Maj. Samuel Smith was 79 years of age. Two, within a few years, have died who were over 90 years of age. Mrs. Bixby, mother of Mrs. Baxter, was 84, and Mrs. Nichols, widow of Humphrey Nichols, was 93. Joel Priest, senior, was nearly 100 when he died. Mrs. Twombly was 96 years at the time of her death.

Mr. Priest was advanced in years when he came into town. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was one of the party who proceeded from Lake Champlain to Indian Village. They put almost the whole village to death. After the sack of that village the soldiers divided into various parties, intending to proceed to the foot of the Fifteen-mile Falls of the Connecticut, where supplies were to be sent to them. But the party with supplies became frightened and left; and the soldiers suffered severely in consequence. Mr. Priest was with a party who passed through Barton. After the war, he returned to the wilderness through which he had so long before passed, and lived to reap the

reward of his labors and sufferings in the cause of independence.

Mr. Humphrey Nichols was also a Revolutionary soldier; and, after commencing in the first settlement of several other towns, came here again to share the trials and toils of pioneer life. He died at an advanced age.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

The first public house in town was opened by Major Samuel Smith, in the year 1799, on the place now owned by C. N. Thrasher. Major Smith was grandfather of Asa K. and I. C. Smith, now of this town.

Silas Brigham was the first person who carried on the business of tanning, and James Silsby the first blacksmith and ax-maker. Abram Day had the first furnace for small castings, on a site near where Mr. Eaton's mill once stood. Samuel Ward had the first pottery, on the farm now owned by Mr. Townsend.

The first store-goods were brought into town by Levi Bigelow, who was not, however, a resident of this place. He employed Ichabod Smith, late of Stanstead, Canada, as a clerk to sell his goods.

Judge Strong opened a tavern, and kept it many years, at the place now occupied by Chester Gilbert, Esq. Mr. Amherst Stewart kept a public house on the site of the present inn kept by Mr. Wheeler.

Of those who have been born and moved up here, there are, perhaps, no names of great literary eminence to note. It is rather a singular fact, that, with the good literary and scientific advantages of the County Grammar School, established here, which has aided in raising up numbers to considerable eminence in other towns, who have gone through college,—the youth of *this* town, with very few exceptions, seem to have been satisfied with "going through the academy."

The natives of this town are widely scattered, and are filling stations both of usefulness and responsibility. None of them have attained the high eminence of some in the adjoining town of Coventry—the Ides and Redfields; but some are, no doubt, on the way to eminence.

Several physicians and lawyers have had their origin here, whose history is not yet to be written.

MORALS.

There have been few crimes committed in this town, requiring the execution of severe

penalties. From the first, perhaps, the reputation of the inhabitants for morals would not suffer in comparison with any other town in the County or State. The people, having to a large extent been devoted to the quiet and peaceable pursuits of agriculture, have been content to offer the prayer of one of old, "Give me neither poverty nor riches; but feed me with food convenient for me." Many good men have gone out from us, whom the people of other places have delighted to honor, and who are among the leading business men and men of influence in several adjoining towns.

LUKE GILBERT, ESQ.,

whose name was among the first settlers of Brownington, died Nov. 6th, 1855. He was born in Brookfield, Mass., and came to the town in 1797, when 18 years of age. "He pitched his tent where the earth was his bed, and the canopy of heaven his covering, remote from civilization, with the savages of the forest and wild beasts for his neighbors; there being but two families in town. After passing through the trials and hardships which are common to the first settlers, he reared a numerous family, and lived to see all but one arrive at adult age. In 1831 he experienced the christian religion, which was his comfort in the decline of life. Although for more than 30 years his health was poor, yet he was never confined to the house by sickness but two days, till he had a shock of paralysis, Oct. 28th, a few days before his death. He was confided in by his townsmen, and filled the office of justice of the peace longer than any other had done at the time of his decease."—*Obituary Notice.*

HUMPHREY NICHOLS

died Oct. 25th, 1839, aged 85 years. He was born in Amesbury, Mass., where he lived till the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He entered the service of his country at 21 years of age, and continued in the service 7 years. He was in Bunker Hill battle. He suffered the extreme heat and fatigue in the field at Monmouth. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and shared in many other important battles.

Grandsire Nichols was a man of strong memory, and seemed to recollect all the minute incidents of his life. He was long missed by those who were deeply interested in his stories of the Revolution. He was a member of the Calvinistic Baptist church of

Coventry, and maintained the character of a consistent christian for more than 30 years. Having fought gloriously for his country's independence, and received his reward therefor, he has now gone to receive the reward of those who fight the good fight and keep the faith."—*Obituary Notice.*

MRS. MARGARET NICHOLS,

widow of Humphrey Nichols, was born Nov. 5th, 1763, at Lime, Ct., and died in the 93d year of her age, at Brownington. Her father, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and exposed to small-pox, of which both he and her mother died. She found a home with an uncle at Canaan. Here she was married to Humphrey Nichols, a soldier of the Revolution, and soon after removed to Tunbridge, Vt., and they were among the first settlers of that town. They removed from thence to Orange, and from thence to Brownington in 1808. For more than 25 years they had endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, before coming to this town. Mr. Nichols deceased in 1829. She survived him 18 years, during the last 10 of which was a great sufferer from heart disease, and confined to her bed. During that long period, she retained her intellectual faculties in a remarkable degree. She made a profession of religion when young, and for nearly 60 years had maintained a creditable standing in the Calvinist Baptist church. She was sustained in all her trials and hardships by the rich consolation of religion. As long as her health permitted she attended meeting, and enjoyed the Christian sympathy of the Congregational church in this town.

During her long confinement she enjoyed the benefit of a pension from the Government, and the most unwearied and watchful care of a daughter, who was with her by day and night, ministering to her many wants. In her greatest sufferings her religious character was always developed. She departed in peace, leaving an example of the consolations of a good hope in the Lord Jesus.

MRS. LUCY (STIMSON) SPENCER

was born at Winchendon, Mass., Oct. 3, 1773. Though too young too remember the Declaration of Independence, she can distinctly remember many of the incidents of the Revolutionary war, and has lived through the whole life of the nation. No one can sit by her side without a feeling of awe, at being in the presence of one who has lived so long, and

been familiar with events, so fraught with interest to the Nation and to the world.

Born when the country was subject to the king of Great Britian, and when a few millions only were dwellers within the territory of the United States, she has witnessed the stupendous events which has astonished the world and while the nation has grown in numbers power and influence, to be one of the mighty powers of the world.

She was married to Mr. Erastus Spencer at Weathersfield Vt. July 1, 1797, and with her husband and infant daughter made a home in Brownington, Jan. 30, 1800, being the fourth family that made a permanent settlement in the town. Mr. Spencer, a brother, and Mr. Paul Priest, commenced settlements in the extreme easterly part of the town, while the families, which preceded them, had located in the western part, 6 or 7 miles distant.

The great distance from schools, religious meetings and neighbors, soon induced most of the families, who settled in that part of the town to give up the improvements they had commenced, and to remove to more favorable locations. Mr and Mrs Spencer, at length followed the example of others, though they remained till 19 families had removed from that part of the town. They removed to the farm now occupied by their son Dea. Wm. Spencer. In March, 1800, Mrs. Spencer gave birth to a son, now Dea. Luke Spencer,* of St. Johnsbury.

The Congregational Church was formed Mar. 4, 1809. The church held a meeting March 4, 1859, to commemorate the close of its half century, when both mother and son were present at the communion season, of that occasion.

Mrs. Spencer bore her full share of the privations and sufferings of pioneer life, but was sustained by the consolations of trust in Christ and has continued a pattern of christian patience and exemplary faith.

Though afflicted by the sudden death of her husband, more than a score of years since she has manifested cheerful submission to the events of divine providence and ready to say at all times, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Her health and faculties are remarkably good, for one who has lived so near a century.

She is the oldest person in town and long has merited the appellation of a "Mother in Israel." She died Jan. 1870.

*Amos Porter Spencer, son of Elijah Spencer, was born five months later.

HIRAM BAXTER,

brother of William, came into town soon after the town was organized and settled on the lot of land now owned by S. R. Hall and son, known as the "Hiram lot".

Amos Huntoon, son of Amos and Mary Huntoon, died of the spotted fever, soon after the singular attack of Maj. Smith's family, May 25, aged 15.

The first militia officers chosen in town were Hiram Baxter, Captain; Samuel Smith, Lieutenant; Silas Brigham, Ensign. This company was organized Oct. 1807.

A child of Col. Gross, fell backwards into a tub of hot water and lived only one or two days.

The old burying ground, near the parade ground on North Hill, was laid out in 1804.

A Mr. Newhall, father of Benjamin Newhall, was the first person buried in it. Obed Dort was buried in it July 1804.

The first death in town was that of Mrs. Porter. Her grave is near the house of Mr. John Twombly.

A VENERABLE LADY,

whose intellect is but little clouded by the flight of fourscore and fifteen years, Mrs. Tamson (Hill) Twombly, now residing with her son, John Twombly, of Brownington, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 2, 1771. Among the events of her early life which she remembers distinctly, was the visit of General Washington to Portsmouth, N. H., and the thronging of the people far and near to see him: among others a little girl, when she cast her eyes on him, exclaimed with surprise, "Why you are nothing but a man!" by which the great man was affected so as to shed tears. She recalls another event of that visit. A countryman in his great anxiety to see the "deliverer of his country," drove a poor old horse with a harness made entirely of ropes and wood, and without any leather. At this unique display General Washington heartily laughed.

At an early period, but she does not recollect the year, her father removed to Kittery, N. H. In 1796, she was married to Mr. Jacob Twombly, and in 1801, removed to Sheffield, where settlements were being made by the few who were not afraid of the forest, and who were willing to endure the inconveniences of pioneer life. The trials to which these early settlers were subjected, when many of the roads were mere bridle-paths through the forests—and mills were distant, and all the conveniences to which they had been accustomed were only hoped for in the distant future—can be but dimly apprehended by any who now live within the sound of the whistle of the locomotive, and who can read the news from Boston and New

York on the evening of the day on which it is published in those cities.

What changes and improvements have been witnessed by our venerable friend. She was born under British rule; has seen the country emerge from slavery of foreign domination, to liberty and independence; has witnessed an increase of population from less than three millions, to more than thirty millions; has seen the territory controlled by the United States more than doubled; and all the wonders of steamboat and railroad travel inaugurated.

Mrs. Twombly has had 8 children, 66 grandchildren, and 56 great grand-children, of whom 6 of her own children, and more than 100 of the others are now living.

She removed with her husband to Brown-ington, to the farm on which she now lives, in 1830. The town was thinly settled, but the inconvenience of pioneer life, had been materially lessened. Here most of her children settled and she has been permitted to dwell in the midst of her own people. She made a profession of religion, more than 50 years ago, and has been permitted to see many of her descendants following her example, and seeking first the things of the kingdom of heaven. Though her hearing and sight have in a measure failed, she is yet cheerful and awaiting the time of her departure with Christian patience. Her husband died in 1852, since which time she has remained a widow, experiencing the fulfilment of the divine promise to those that trust in the Lord. The bible is precious to her and prayer her daily delight, having the joyful assurance that prayer will soon "be changed to praise." Venerable woman! may thy end be peace; and in God's own time angels conduct thy departing spirit to the bosom of Jesus.

S. R. H.

[The preceding account of Mrs. Twombly, was written and printed in the Independent Standard, in March 1866, nearly 2 years before her death. She died Jan. 24, 1868, at the age of 97 years. She died as she had long lived, enjoying the presence of her Divine Redeemer.]

HON. PORTUS BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter, son of Wm. Baxter, whose memoir is given in preceding pages, was born in Brownington, Dec. 4, 1806.

He received his education at the military school at Norwich. In 1823, he settled in Derby, and was ever after identified with the interests and prosperity of that town.

[We omit a more extensive notice here, as a memoir furnished by Mrs. Baxter may be found in the history of Derby in this volume. *Ed.*]

THOMAS CARLISLE STEWART.

When good men die it is well to chronicle their virtues for the benefit of the living.

The subject of this sketch was the only child of Amherst Stewart, (or Steward as he used to write his name) and Anna Carlisle, and was born in Coventry, near where Albert Day now lives Oct. 26, 1804, but his father moved into Brownington soon after. With the exception of a short time spent as a clerk in a store at Coventry, and 2 years spent at Shipton, P. Q. his residence was in Brownington till his death Sept. 3, 1865. He was married to Emily, daughter of Capt. Silas Brigham, one of the first settlers of Brownington, July 3, 1833, by whom he had 5 children, all now living and engaged in the active duties of life.

During many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and at the same time kept a public house. His honesty and integrity were acknowledged by all with whom he transacted business. His early conviction that the furnishing of intoxicating drink to others was morally wrong, led him to exclude it from his bar, before any other did so in the County, though the profits of the sale were large. He took strong ground in favor of total abstinence and would not furnish to others what he knew would only injure them, however profitable the sale might be to himself. His uprightness and excellent judgment induced the citizens of the town to elect him to several responsible offices in their gift. He was appointed a justice of the peace at an early period, and held that office for 30 years. Besides representing the town in the legislature, he was appointed selectman, town clerk and treasurer at different times, and discharged the duties incident to those offices with fidelity and acceptance. There being no attorney in town the greater part of the time, he was called upon to make writs, draw agreements and contracts and he did a large amount of such business.

He was interested in the building of the Conn. and Pass. Rivers Railroad from the start, and promoted its extension into Orleans County, with great earnestness and zeal, subscribing to its stock at various times an amount equal to a sixth part of his property. He was equally earnest in sustaining the academy, which for a long time was so honorable to the town, and so useful to the community. Being naturally very reserved, he was disinclined to talk much among strangers, and those unacquainted with him would get the impression that his was an uncongen-

ial spirit; but among his familiar friends, he was sociable and full of mirth and good feeling. He was remarkable for chasteness in the use of language: no one ever heard from his lips any of those slang phrases so common in the world, much less anything bordering on profanity. He was truly "of sound speech that could not be condemned." In this respect his children and friends and many Christians even will do well to follow his example.

About 1830, he united with the Congregational Church, and though excessively diffident, he established and faithfully sustained family worship: he was then keeping a hotel, a place where bolder professors think they have good excuse for neglecting this duty; he also gave his influence to sustain the sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting and public worship. He was strongly attached to his pastors and they always relied on him as a firm friend to coöperate with them in efforts to sustain the religious institutions in the town. He was imbued with a deep sense of his accountability as a moral being; his plans were expressly conditioned on the contingency of life. Those most intimate with him were impressed with the fact that he himself, at least, felt that his life was not in his own hands. This idea was ever present with him, controlling all his thoughts and permeating all his plans. He seemed to say "there is a Providence ruling over all; by His permission I will do this or that. I am in his hands." And he had withal a childlike trust in God. His services were especially valuable in the choir. He loved the songs of Zion: *that* music ever had peculiar charms for him. He was always at his post, even down to the Sunday previous to his death, though physically unable. In truth he was a tower of strength in doing that most difficult thing, keeping up a choir in a country church.

During his life, he suffered periodically from disease which resulted in short seasons of derangement. An attack of paralysis from which he never recovered, led him to feel that death was near, but did not alarm him, nor destroy his confidence in the hope he had long before cherished. His children have erected an appropriate monument over his grave, to show their high estimate of him as a parent and keep him in lasting remembrance by them and their offspring.

REV. ALEXANDER L. TWILIGHT.

BY REV. C. E. FERRIN.

Time works great changes, "old things pass away, behold all things become new." And yet in some sense this is not quite true. Some old things remain to tell their story of the past. And some old things that pass away first give birth to the new, modify and shape them, so that through their influence, the new becomes what it is. There are old landmarks here and there, which suggest curious and instructive histories, of the new and things that have passed away.

There is a landmark of this kind in Brownington: the old stone house near the village, which has a history though it may never be fully written, and suggests a history of the man who built it, in some respects, one of the most remarkable men that Orleans County has ever had. Rev. Alexander L. Twilight was born in Corinth, Sept. 23, 1795, the oldest but one of five children of Wm. and Mary Twilight. The father was a farmer of moderate means. He died when Alexander was a child and he was indentured to a farmer in his native town for the remainder of his minority. Of his early life little is known to the writer, except that he had a great love for books, and an insatiable desire to acquire a liberal education. After improving all the opportunities which his apprenticeship enabled him to secure, he bought the last year of his time of the farmer, and set himself at once to accomplish his long cherished purpose. He became a Christian at the age of 17 and under the impulse of christian duty his desire for an education was stimulated and directed. When his contract with the farmer was satisfied with the small effects of clothing and books which he possessed, in his hand, he made his way on foot to Randolph academy then in charge of Rev. Rufus Nutting, since of Lodi, Mich. Here combining study with labor to procure funds, and much of the time absent from school without any instructor, he fitted for college. He entered at Middlebury and graduated in the class of 1823. While a member of college, he was obliged to spend much of his time away from Middlebury so that, though he was an excellent mathematician, thoroughly read in history, and not destitute of belle-lettres culture, his knowledge of the languages was less minute and critical than it otherwise would have been. In the

spring of 1821, he commenced teaching in Peru, N. Y. where he remained 4 years. Here he read theology by himself and was licensed to preach by the Champlain Presbytery, in Plattsburgh, January 1827. In August 1828, he went to Vergennes, Vt. and taught one year, at the same time preaching on the Sabbath—alternately at Ferrisburgh and Walham. In August 1829, he removed to Brownington to take charge of the Orleans County grammar school. This institution had been chartered by the State. To it had been given, by charter, the rents of the county grammar school lands, amounting to about \$400 annually. It was at that time the only academic school in the county; and Mr. Twilight entered upon the charge of it with the purpose to make it his life work, and with the ambition to make it a school of high order, worthy of the patronage of the people of the whole county; In the beginning of this work, he was well sustained by such men as Wm. Baxter, Geo. C. West, Amherst Stewart, Jasper Robinson, Ira H. Allen and other men influential in the county. He held this post for 18 years, or till 1847. In the autumn of 1836, as it was known that an effort would be made in the Legislature to divide the grammar school fund, giving a part of it to Craftsbury, Mr. Twilight was chosen to represent Brownington in the Legislature. He labored hard to prevent the division, not alone on grounds of personal interest, but of public policy, and for the highest good of the cause of sound academic education. He believed that one division would open the way for others till the whole sum would be so divided as to do little good anywhere, and thus there would be in the County no school, permanently endowed, of high grade and extensive influence, constantly raising the character and standard of education. He was unsuccessful and his fears have been more than realized. Not a few friends of education in the County now regret exceedingly the division of the grammar school fund into little dribbets, that amount to nothing anywhere; or at least poorly compensate to the County the failure, to have our academic school of thorough instruction, permanent character and low terms of tuition, to give thorough fitting for college, as for business, or teaching. No such school is now sustained in the County, though efforts have frequently been made, and are still made, to raise funds by volunta-

ry subscriptions to endow such a school, and thus supply what the distributions of the County grammar school fund destroyed. Local jealousies, in this case as in many others, tore down foundations which succeeding generations must labor hard to rebuild. Those who desire a thorough academic instructions must seek it elsewhere and few do so. The consequence is that few thoroughly educated teachers are now found or employed in the county, and the number of young men who are encouraged and enabled to fit for college in our own county, and to thus obtain a liberal education, is far less than it was when we had one or at most two academies, supported by the county funds. From 1825 to 1845, Orleans county furnished many students for the colleges at Hanover, Middlebury and Burlington. Since the present system of a select school in almost every town has superseded the county grammar school, it has furnished very few. How many has she now in college? Do the catalogues of these colleges for the last year (1867) show a single one from Orleans county? Mr. Twilight taught in Shipton, P. Q., from 1847 to 1860; from 1850 to 1852 in Hatley, P. Q.; in May 1852 returned to Brownington and was principal of the academy again till his health failed in October 1855—in all 21 years. Oct. 28, of this year, he was prostrated by paralysis and remained helpless during the remainder of his life. He lingered in much weakness and suffering, affectionately nursed by his devoted wife, who had shared with the most lively sympathy all his prosperity and all his adversity, till he was released by death, June 19, 1857, aged nearly 62 years.

Hon. Isaac Parker of Coventry, was Mr. Twilight's predecessor in the academy, and in 1836, when Mr. T. was in the Legislature, Hon. T. P. Redfield, then just graduated from Dartmouth college, took his place.

In November 1829, Mr. Twilight was ordained at Brownington, Rev. David Sutherland of Bath, N. H. preached the ordination sermon. He was never installed, but supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church many years at Brownington, and occasionally preached, for longer or shorter terms, in the adjoining towns; indeed preaching was—scarcely less than teaching—the labor of his life. In 1831, he was much and successfully engaged, in the protracted meetings so common at that period. Rev. George B. Ide, a

Baptist minister, was then preaching in the Union church in Derby, and he and Mr. Twilight labored together in great harmony and with large results, in protracted meetings in Derby, Brownington, Stanstead, Irasburgh and Coventry during that year. He was a sound theologian, strongly Calvinistic in his doctrines, clear in the illustration, pointed and searching in its application, with voice and manner that were both attractive and impressive. Sometimes, especially under the stimulus of an important occasion, he preached with great eloquence and power. But his peculiar gift was in the instruction and management of a school. He seldom failed to get the good will, and high esteem of his pupils. His power to influence, stimulate and direct them in regard to their character, studies and future pursuits was very great. He governed them mostly, by appeals to their honor and manliness, but could use sterner persuasives when they were called for. Sometimes when the subject and occasion demanded it, and all other measures failed, his power of invective sarcasm, satire and ridicule were tremendous. No sensible rogue would wish to encounter it but once. When there was no regular preaching in the village he was accustomed to hold a religious service before his pupils on the Sabbath in the academy. This would commonly be a biblical lesson previously assigned, accompanied by extended remarks, perhaps a lecture, or a direct appeal to the conscience of his pupils. At such times his power to instruct and move was very great. Many conversions and some extensive revivals occurred in his school. His appeals to the impenitent were often powerful, and his counsels to the inquirer and the young Christian were wise and exceedingly stimulating to a devoted and useful life. For many years large numbers of the young men of the County sought his instruction, either to be fitted for college, or for a business life. In this latter certainly did he greatly excel. Many men trained by him have gone out to attain eminence in professional or business life. Though his classical instruction was not of the highest order, yet his influence was such as to encourage young men to seek a full collegiate course, and the highest attainable culture. A catalogue of the fall term of 1839, lies before me as I write. Looking it over I find that there were in that term 57 young men. Running over the names, I find 5 who have since graduated at college, 5

who have become preachers, 5, at least, who have become lawyers, 2 physicians, 2 judges, several legislators, many merchants and business men, and of a large number of them I have no present knowledge. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this was any larger or better term of his school, than many others. Is any school in the county—are all of them as now conducted, encouraging, aiding, stimulating, filling with ambition, and helping upward better than Mr. Twilight did the young men of the County, and giving them resolution to conquer difficulties?

Perhaps the most prominent trait of Mr. Twilight's character, and that which he infused most largely into the character of his pupils, was his unconquerable will, to pursue with energy and prosecute to success anything which he undertook. It was this with his desire to benefit young men, that built the stone house and kept him so long the master of the academy, and led him to devote nearly the whole of his strength and of his income to sustain it. After he had been a few years in Brownington, he saw the need of a boarding-house. He besought the trustees to provide one. They delayed, and at last declined to provide such an one as Mr. Twilight thought was needed, to furnish accommodations for such a school as the wants of the county required, and he meant to have. The discussions between Mr. Twilight and the trustees concerning the building of a boarding-house were protracted and perhaps we should say acrimonious. Other matters concerning his relations to the church, and some of its members about this time produced much bitterness of feeling. A portion of the trustees and patrons of the academy became alienated from him, and the academy was left after this almost entirely to his sole control. Then on his own resources he set to work and built the granite house—"Athenian Hall" he called it. With the aid of this his school increased in numbers and in influence till the grammar school funds were divided and subdivided so as to be of little aid to him, or to any one else. Mr. Twilight died in 1857. The railroad ere long took the old stages and most of the business from the hill. The school as a permanent institution is gone. But the old granite house will stand in silent loneliness, perhaps in emptiness, for ages to come, a monument to tell the changes of time, and to tell of the character and works

of one of the most able and influential men who ever labored for the good of Orleans County. Scattered over all the County, and filling stations in every department of useful service, are his pupils, to perpetuate the fruits of his labors, and to remember with gratitude

and pride, while life lasts, their old preceptor. Mr. Twilight was married in Peru, N. Y., April 20, 1826, to Miss Mercy Ladd Merrill, born in Unity, N. H. She yet survives and lives mostly by herself in the old stone house. They had no children.

BROWNINGTON SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

BY CAPT. O. H. AUSTIN.

Third Regiment.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Allard, Alanson H.	Priv.	D	July 16, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Atkins, David	"	"	Sept. 22, '61.	Died Oct. 1, '62.
Drown, Nelson	"	K	April 12, '62.	Discharged Oct. 24, '62.
Lamere, Frank	"	B	July 16, '61.	Died Dec. 6, '62.
Robinson, Sylvester	"	K	Apr. 12, '62.	Died Sept. 4, '62.
Stoddard, Lucius D.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 1, '63.
Skinner, Daniel	"	D	July 31, '63.	Wounded in action at Wild. May 5, '64.
Wheeler, Ruel B.	"	"	"	"

Fourth Regiment.

Bishop, John H.	2d Lt.	D	Sept. 20, '61.	Resigned Feb. 6, '62.
Lund, Norman F.	Priv.	"	"	Died Feb. 17, '62.
Marshall, George W.	"	"	"	Died in Philadelphia.
Marshall, William	"	"	"	Discharged.
Phillips, William A.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted Dec. 16, '63.
Richards, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 13, '62.
Robbins Eli M.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't; re-en. Dec. 15, '63; killed near Chancellorsville, May 11, '64.
Streeter, Joel	"	"	"	Re-en. Feb. 10, '64; killed at Wild. May 5, '64.

Sixth Regiment.

Joslyn, C. Edwin	Priv.	D	Oct. 2, '61.	Pro. serg't; 2d lieutenant. Nov. 1, '62; 1st lieutenant. Feb. 3, '63; capt. June 4, '64—honorably disch'd Jan. 18, '65, on account of wounds rec'd in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64—ball entered his right eye and passed entirely through his head—and now in trade at Barton Landing.
Davis, M. W.	Serg't	"	"	Resident of B. though credited Coventry—wound. Apr. 16, '62—pro. 2d lieutenant. May 1, '62—1st lieutenant, Dec. 1, '62—capt. Feb. 3, '63.
Carpenter, Lucius	Priv.	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Nov. 11, '62.
Craig Archibald	"	"	"	"
Dutton, Marquis L.	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 7, '62.
Henry, Lorenzo D.	"	"	"	Discharged June 6, '62.
Putney, Simon F.	"	"	"	" June 24, '62.
Robinson, John R.	"	"	"	" Oct. 31, '62.
Spencer, Erastus	"	"	"	" Feb. 14, '63 for wounds.
Stewart, Thomas T.	"	"	"	"
Weeks, George R.	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 10, '62.

Ninth Regiment.

Allard, Chauncy M.	Priv.	K	July 9, '62.	" Jan. 15, '63.
Crandall, William H.	"	E	"	Deserted Sept. 2, '62.
Lund, Leonard A.	Serg't	"	"	"
Robbins, John E.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged May 4, '63.
Spencer, George A.	"	"	"	" Jan. 14, '63.
Wadleigh, John G.	"	"	"	"
Ward, James O.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Died Sept. 22, '63.

Tenth Regiment.

Bruce, Ebenezer J.	Corp.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. Serg't; discharged May 12, '65.
Norris, George	Priv.	"	"	Died Oct. 13, '62.

Eleventh Regiment. 1st Art.

Austin, Orlo H.	2d Lt.	F	Aug. 12, '62.	Pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. I, Nov. 22, '62, capt. Co. A, Oct. 12, '64.
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<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Buxton, Frank	Corp.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. serg't; wound. at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; com. 2d lieutenant, Oct., '64; must. out on acct of wounds, and died at home, Aug., '65.
Matthews, Asa D.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. serg't Oct. 21, '62; 2d lieutenant Aug. 11, '64; made pris. June 23, '64; 1st lieutenant Jan. 21, '64.
Beede, Jesse	"	"	"	
Burroughs, Olin	"	L	Jan. 10, '63.	Pro. corp.; wound. in action.
Carpenter, Solon B.	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Dis. on account of loss of foot at C. Harbor.
Foss, Moses A.	"	"	"	Made prisoner June 23, '64.
Frost, Lewis H.	"	"	Nov. 12, '63.	Died while pris. at Florence, Ala. Oct. 20, '64.
Foster, Charles	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Died while pris., Sept. 20, '64, Charlestown, S.C.
Foster, Elisha	"	"	"	Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., Jan. 1, '64.
Goodall, Henry L.	"	"	Nov. 18, '63.	Died while pris., Oct. 18, '64, at Florence, Ala.
Heath, George A.	"	"	Nov. 17, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.
Pearson, William M.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Dec. 8, '62.
Rice, Julius	Serg't	"	"	Pro. 1st lieutenant, Co. M, Nov. 2, '63.
Riley, Oliver	Priv.	L	June 16, '63.	Wounded in action.
Ripley, Fred. B.	"	F	Nov. 18, '63.	"
Smith, George R.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Deserted Oct. 8, '63.
Wheeler, Simon	"	"	"	Died Dec. 4, '62.
Wilson, John A.	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; died while pris. Jan. 15, '65, at Charleston, S. C.

Fifteenth Regiment.

Joslyn, Ahira O.	Priv.	I	Oct. 22, '62.
Joslyn, Rollin O.	"	"	"
McEwen, Terance	"	"	"
Ordway, Cyren B.	"	"	"
Richmond, Charles H.	"	"	"
Smith, Isaac C.	Serg't	"	"

Second Battery.

Carpenter, Hiram	Priv.
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CHARLESTON.

BY ALPHA ALLYN, ESQ.

This township, situated in the easterly part of Orleans County, is in lat. 44° 51', and long. 4° 53' bounded N. E. by Morgan, S. E. by Brighton, S. W. by a part of Westmore and Brownington, and N. W. by Salem; and lies 50 miles N. E. of Montpelier. It was granted by Gov. Thomas Chittenden the 6th, and chartered the 8th of Nov., 1780, to Hon. Abraham Whipple, his shipmates and others; containing 23,040 acres. Commodore Whipple was a distinguished naval officer in the Revolutionary war, and he first named this township Navy, in honor of the American navy which he so bravely defended. The town is 8 miles 184 rods long, and 4 miles 64 rods wide. This tract was originally divided into 69 equal shares. By the terms of the charter one share was granted for the first settled minister, one for glebe, one for support of town schools, one for support of grammar school, and one for college. Gen. James Whitelaw surveyed this town into 98 lots,

making each lot 196 rods in length, and 192 rods in width; and received \$256 for his service. According to this first survey the town was 14 lots long and 7 lots wide—the longest way of the lots being lengthwise of the town. Afterwards, 69 of these lots were made by draft* at Providence, R. I., into first division lots, each containing 236½ acres. Abner Allyn surveyed the second division into 69 lots, making each just one third as large as the first division lots. The third division was surveyed by Charles Cummings into 69 lots, each containing 10 acres 30 rods. A first, second and third division lot, consisting of 325 acres and 56 rods, constituted a share or "right."

None of the original grantees ever resided in town, and but three—John L. Chandler, Elisha and Andrew Brown—were ever known to come here. The most of them lived in

* The draft of the 1st division lots was made August, 1794; the 2nd div. August, 1809; the 3d div. September, 1828, and the surveys were made previous to dates of drafts.

Cranston, Providence and Johnson, R. I.—One of them, Charles Murray, lived in London, England, and never resided in, or saw America. Samuel Knight, one of the voters at the organization of the town, settled in 1806 on a part of No. 5, 1st division of the right of said Murray. Some time after, others began to settle on the same lot; upon which Murray brought a suit, and was acknowledged by the court the rightful owner, as original proprietor of all the lot, excepting what said Knight had gained by possession. A few of the descendants of the original grantees came here about 1831 and settled on their grandfathers' "rights." The heirs of Cyprian Sterry now own lot No. 51, 2d division, being all the claim in town pertaining to the heirs of the original proprietors.

For the benefit of the settlement of the town, 13 of the proprietors gave 50 acres of land on each of the following lots, viz.: Nos. 4, 8, 12, 14, 24, 31, 44, 46, 53, 58 and 94 of the first division, and Nos. 9 and 23 of the second division. The first three roads were located by the proprietors, according to written contract, for the benefit of these lots and the settlements thereon; the first from Brownington to Holland; the second, called the Westmore county road, passed from Burke through Westmore and the centre of Navy, (now Charleston,) on the west side of Echo pond, thence by Seymour lake and Morgan four corners, on by the farm of Eber Robinson, in Holland, to Barnston, C. E. The third road from No. 4, on the Brownington and Holland road, passed through Nos. 11, 17, 24, 31, 44, 73, 80 and 94. These three roads united the settlements of the town. In 1816, fishermen and hunters, who were accustomed to come into this town, drawn thither principally by the abundance of lunge and other fish found in Echo pond, discovered that their route might be shortened by a road from Mr. Wellman's, 2 miles north of Burke Hollow, on the Westmore road, through Charleston on the east side of Echo pond—connecting with said Westmore county road south of Z. Senter's, in said town. Through their efforts this new county road was laid, which was a great help to both East and West Charleston.

The proprietors and agents, together with the settlers on the gift land, entered into a written contract agreeing to have two sets of mills—one in the east, the other in the west part of the town. Col. Christopher Olney,

of Providence, R. I., who owned 2 rights of land in this town, gave 50 acres on lot No. 9, 2d division, as an inducement for building the first grist-mill at West Charleston, provided he could have for the benefit of the settlement of East Charleston, his pitch on No. 33, 2d division, instead of a draft—said lot containing the mill-privilege—and also have the pine lot No. 88 left out of the draft of the second division. By this means the first mills in both East and West Charleston were erected, some years after.

The soil of this township is a rich loam, producing good crops. The alluvial flats along the stream of the Clyde are extensive, and many of them too low for cultivation; but improve as years pass, which strengthens the theory of a long pond, which is supposed to have discharged its waters into Memphremagog lake before the famed Glover pond transit in 1810. In the south-east part of the township is a bog meadow, which contains 500 acres in one body. The climate in this section has ever been considered healthful.—During the first 22 years of the settlement of the town only 13 deaths occurred, and but 3 of those, adults.

Clyde river is the largest stream in town. It rises in Spectacle pond in Brighton, thence flowing through Island Pond into this town, in a north-westerly direction, nearly through its centre. On this stream are some falls of importance, particularly the Great Falls in the west part of the town, where the descent is more than 100 feet in 40 rods;—but its current is generally slow. The principal tributaries of the Clyde are Ferrin's river from the north, and the waters of Suke's pond through a brook; then the waters of Coe's Copper brook, Morgan Gull brook, also, the stream from Cole's pond in Brighton; next Buck's brook from Brighton, Mad brook from Westmore, and Echo pond brook at the East village; next Fenner brook from Westmore, then the Nutting brook from Boardway pond, and Toad pond brook from Toad pond. These all flow into Clyde river above Pension pond in this town. Echo pond, situated in the easterly part of the township, receives the waters of Seymour lake in Morgan, and through that the waters of Holland pond. Echo pond is a beautiful sheet of water one mile from the East village, whose mill-privileges are supplied by its waters through the brook which is its outlet. It is one mile and a half long,

and one mile wide. Gen. Whitelaw gave it the name of Echo pond from the fact that when any sound was produced in its vicinity it was reverberated in various directions, producing a succession of echoes. It has been said that seven have been distinctly counted from one sound. This was when the surrounding terra firma was covered with an unbroken forest. Pension pond is the next in size, and was so named by Abner Allyn on account of the pension of Mr. Varnum, a Revolutionary soldier, being used to build a mill-dam and saw-mill in 1820 near the Great Falls, by his son George Varnum. Toad pond is above Pension pond near the great swamp on Brownington line. Boardway pond is near Morgan line.

This township was an unbroken wilderness until 1802, uninhabited by man, except we give credit to Indian testimony hereafter introduced. In June of this year Abner Allyn felled the first trees in town, on lot No. 4, first division, and planted potatoes the 5th of August, which he brought on his back from Barton, a distance of 12 miles. He had a good yield of large potatoes, which were well preserved in an out-of-door cellar until the next spring, when he planted them and had early potatoes, and also sowed grain. In July, 1803, he moved his family here from Barton, where they had lived preparatory to their more pioneer life in the wilderness. During his residence in Barton, he had been an active citizen in all that pertained to the public good, and was first town clerk of that town. He moved into a log-house in Charleston, the floor of which was made of hewed logs, and the roof covered with bark. Andrew McGaffey moved his family into town from Lyndon, in the Summer of 1803, a few weeks before said Allyn moved his here; but Abner Allyn being here one year previous, made the first clearing and raised the first crop. Mr. McGaffey having seen No. 11, adjoining No. 4, found an arm of the great swamp from Brownington line, on the line between No. 4 and 11, containing 25 acres of swamp. Here he took John L. Chandler, one of the original proprietors, and kept him in the swamp nearly all day, thus succeeding in making him suppose that such was the face of the greater part of the lot; and Mr. Chandler sold his whole right to Mr. McGaffey for an old \$30 horse. Mr. McGaffey's wife was sick with consumption when they moved into town. They came over Al-

lyn's road into his clearing, crossed Clyde river on trees felled across the stream, which was about 100 rods from their camp on No. 7, where they lived until the death of Mrs. McGaffey, Oct. 30, 1803, being the first death in town. Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, preached the funeral sermon. The funeral was attended by Judge Strong, of Brownington Abner Allyn and family, and a few others.—Mrs. McGaffey was buried on No. 7, in a grave surrounded by woods. Before the snow fell that year Mr. McGaffey moved back to Lyndon, leaving Abner Allyn for the two succeeding years with no neighbor nearer than Judge Strong's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Joseph Seavey moved his family into town in 1804, on to No. 53, first division, 2 miles from the Westmore settlement, and 5 miles from Abner Allyn's.

In 1805 Orrin Percival moved his family on to lot No. 12, one mile from Abner Allyn's.

Robert H. Hunkins moved on to lot No. 7, in 1806. In June, this year of the great eclipse, ice froze here an inch in thickness.

The town of Navy was organized March 31, 1806, by Elijah Strong, justice of the peace from Brownington. The voters at which time were Abner Allyn, Joseph Seavey, Orrin Percival, Lemuel Sturtevant, Robert H. Hunkins, Samuel Morrison, Amos Huntton, Jonathan Richards, Samuel Knights.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.—Amos Huntton, moderator; Abner Allyn, town clerk; Robert H. Hunkins, Amos Huntton, Jonathan Richards, selectmen; Robert H. Hunkins, treasurer; Abner Allyn, Orrin Percival, Lemuel Sturtevant, listers; Orrin Percival, constable.

Town meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Robert H. Hunkins.

LIST OF TOWN OF NAVY, 1806.

Abner Allyn,	\$66.50	Orrin Percival,	\$40.00
R. H. Hunkins,	66.50	Jon. Richards,	46.50
Amos Huntton,	26.50	Joseph Seavey,	30.00
Samuel Knights,	25.00	L. Sturte'nt, jr.,	46.50
Sam'l Morrison,	26.50		

211.00

163.00

Total, \$374.00.

POLLS, OXEN, COWS, 3 YEAR OLDS, &c.—7 polls, 6 oxen, 10 cows, 2 3-yr. olds, 2 2-yr. olds, 6 horses, 1 watch.

LIST, 1807—\$453.60.—9 polls, 22 acres improved land, 8 oxen, 10 cows, 2 3-yr. olds, 2 2-yr. olds, 4 horses, 2 2-yr. old colts.

In 1807 there were 10 voters, viz.: Abner Allyn, Orrin Percival, Robert H. Hunkins,

Amos Huntoon, Lemuel Sturtevant, Jr., Page Colby, Jeremiah Seavey, Joseph Seavey, Joel Robinson, Jonathan Richards.

In 1808 there were 11 voters, viz.: Abner Allen, Jeremiah Seavey, Wm. Merriam, Benj. Teel, Lemuel Sturtevant, Samuel Knight, Orrin Percival, Samuel Morrison, Jonathan Richards, Philip Davis, Robert H. Hunkins. In 1809 the voters were the same, with Jonas Warren added. In 1810, Stephen Cole, Thomas Ames, Willard Marshall, Ephraim Harts-horn, Frederick Wilkins, Phineas Underwood, making 18 voters. In 1811, Zacheus Senter, Robert Nichols and Levi Bradley were added. This year the number of voters was 17. In 1812, Ebenezer Cole, David Hutchinson, Samuel Grow, Samuel Jenness. Voters this year, 18 in number. In 1813 Samuel Hutchinson, Stephen Cole, Sen., Harvey Cole and Joel Robinson were added to the list of voters, making 22 in number. In 1814, on account of the cold season, the war, and the fear of Indians, whom, it was reported, were coming to their settlements, half of the voters left the town of Navy not to return; and also all of the settlers in Westmore and East Brownington.

There were no more added to the eleven voters left in Navy until 1819, excepting Jonas Warren, Jr., who had become of legal age to vote. The voters in 1818 were Philip Davis, Abner Allyn, Phineas Underwood, Samuel Hutchinson, Ebenezer Cole, Elisha Parlin, Stephen Cole, Jonas Warren, Jr. This year there were 12 voters with but 11 families.—This little band, unflinching and true, endured almost every conceivable hardship and privation during the war and cold seasons, rather than abandon their settlement. For about 3 years the grain crop was very light, and they were obliged to go to Bradford and Newbury for corn, and to Barnet and Ryegate for oatmeal, as a substitute for other bread. These families, all except Z. Senter, lived on the two west tiers of lots adjoining Salem line; and the road from Brownington to Holland was all on these lots. Z. Senter lived on No. 42, 2d div., on the old Westmore county road, a short distance from Dea. Jotham Cumming's in Morgan. In 1819 Joseph Huntington and Albert Gabrin moved into town, and this year Elisha Parlin, Jonas Warren and Zacheus Senter were the committee to work out the land-tax on the new county road, the east side of Echo pond. In 1820 the whole population

was 100. According to check-list* the voters added each year from this time to 1840, were as follows, viz.: In 1820 John Colby and Jabez Clough. In 1821, John Bishop, Thomas Colby, Jacob Richards and Winthrop Cole.—In 1822, Joseph Dickey, who came from N. H. in 1821, but not a voter here until 1822; Wm. Gray, Daniel Mead, Martin Pomeroy, Amos Parlin and Lewis Smith. In 1823, Hiram Harvey, Jonas Allen, Eleazer Pomeroy, Eben Bartlett, John M. Morse and John M. Saunders. In 1824, Alpha Allyn, John Foss, Stilman Allen, Jacob Fuller, Ezra Brigham, Aaron Brigham, Willard Allen, Simeon Brown, Chauncey Fuller, Enos Harvey, Joel R. Heading, Eben Bean, Simeon Stevens, John Warren, Jacob H. Lang, Zachariah Harvey, Austin Bartlett, Levi Pierce. This year whole number of inhabitants was 212.

In 1825, David Chadwick, Calvin Alden, Hiram Hutchinson, Henry Sherman, Parker Chase, Ira Eaton, Christopher Hall. In 1826, Ansel Perkins, Jeremiah Hutchinson, Jesse Corliss, Henry True, Job Drown, Daniel Fuller, Joseph A. Swazey, Michael Bly, Abel Parlin, Lothrop Cole, N. G. Ladd, Ira Warren, Israel Cheney. In 1827, Alvah Stacy, Edward Balch, John Gibson, Elisha Bingham, H. H. Swazey, Thomas Stevens, Joseph Kathan, Emerson Wolcott, John Cushman. In 1828, Rufus Gaskill, Martin Barney, Timothy Hazeltine, Randall Magoon, Horace Fairbanks, David Church, James F. Adams, Benj. Kimball, Jonas Temple, Benj. Goodwin, Winslow Farr, Tyler Bingham, Loami B. Downing, Olney Hawkins, E. A. M. Swazey, Darius Goodwin, Frederick Richardson, Wm. Melindy, John Parlin, Jr., Peter Bigelow, Curtis Cole, Francis Chase, Orrin Colburn, Mason Lyon, Phineas Allen, Nelson Barney. In 1829, Amaziah D. Preston, Timothy Manchester, Nathaniel Weeks, Manley Sawyer, Benj. Nutting, Enoch Colby, J. Parker, Lewis Nye, Samuel Gaskill, Harvey Cole, George Bennett, John Badger. In 1830, Asa Brown, Ashbel Nye, Orvis L. Brown, James Knight, James Weeks, John Calkins, Wm. Hinman, Ira Cummings, Roswell Wilmot, Dennis Fuller, Daniel Streeter, Calvin W. Rugg, Richard Chaplin, Gardner Gage, Theodore L. Tripp, Rev. Royal Gage, Wm. Snow. In 1831, Erastus Hill, Michael Floyd, George R. Weeks, Lewis C. Bates, Stephen C. Cole, Jacob Parker, Wm

* In some exceptional cases, the check-list does not show the exact year when a man came to town, on account of his absence from town-meeting.

Wilder, Robert P. Porter, Stephen E. Sargent, Joseph Willey, Nathaniel Braun, Samuel Hopkins, John Mastin, Solomon Manchester, Daniel Cloud, Hezekiah Cole, Eben S. Allyn, Andrew Spaulding, David Royce, Wm. Sawyer, Harvey Cloud. In 1832, Ira Brackett, John Miles, Wm. Mansur, Benj. Streeter, Reuben Hazen, Jeremiah Magoon, James G. Barnard, Wm. P. Bates, David Moody, Hilton Brackett. In 1833, Isaac F. Freeman, Abram H. Weeks, J. E. Swazey, Moses Norris, Calvin Gray, Bradley Farmer, Daniel W. Palmer, Freeman Moulton, Norman Harvey, Jonathan Davis, Wilson Buck, Hiram W. Merrill, Sylvester Bates, Royce Hinman, Samuel Porter, John Bishop, David Colby, Elisha Bingham, Jr., Calvin Dunton.—In 1834, J. P. Tyler, Comfort Carpenter, Elijah Robinson, Samuel Hopkins, Benj. F. Robinson, Hiram W. Kathan, Albro Robinson, John Sanborn, Ira Parker, George W. Wheeler, Silas Gilkey, Earl Barney, Solomon Wolcott, Benj. Fuller, Lemuel H. Nye, Luther Cole, Paschal P. Allyn. In 1835, Arad Wells, Norman Nye, Asa Lee, Levi Williams, Samuel Brackett, Horace Brooks, Erastus Hill, John Harvey, Osman Hastings, Walter Spaulding, Albert Lawrence, S. Drown, Aaron Drown, J. T. Huntington, J. M. Robinson, Jason Babcock, Jer. Brackett. In 1836, John Cole, Benj. Fuller, Jr., Uriah Colby, Roswell Davis, Jacob Richards. In 1837, Nathan Chase, Horace Kathan, Jonathan Briggs. In 1838, John McCurdy, Richard D. Goodwin, Andrew Bean, Mason Barney, G. W. Chase, Timothy Woods, Anson Messer, Quartus Snell, Eben Cloud, Harrison Sawyer, John Sherburne, Sullivan Stevens, Jasper Robinson, Durkee Cole, Aaron Badger, Seneca B. Cooley, Lewis Moffit, Ebenezer Scribner, Jr., O. Brackett, Eliphalet Prescott, James Melvin, Moses Bly, Benj. Fuller, J. Bailey, Samuel M. Cobb, Joseph Burroughs. In 1839, Elisha W. Parlin, Wm. H. Calkins, Rufus Tripp, Moses Melvin, Edson Lyon, Joseph Locke, Samuel Willard, Volna Raymond, E. G. Smith, N. S. Gilman, Rufus Handy, Loren W. Young, Samuel Worthen, Willard Ross. In 1840, Barney D. Balch, L. W. Clarke, David Locklin, J. S. Pomeroy, Zenas Cole, J. W. H. Monroe, J. A. Philbrick, George W. Pierce, John M. Beebe, Simeon J. Fletcher, Lemuel Wheeler, Asa Cole, Truman Fairchilds, D. Moffit, Earl Cate, A. Pearson.

At the time of the first settlement of West Charleston, the nearest saw-mill, grist-mill and store was in Barton, 12 miles distant. The nearest post-office was in Brownington. The

road was unworked—the trees and underbrush cut away; but being hemmed in on both sides by thick forests, rains did not soon either evaporate, drain off, or settle into the ground; so that travel was of necessity almost impossible. The writer has heard Abner Allyn say, that he has traveled back and forth on horseback, carrying to and from home the necessities for existence when his horse's legs sank so deep in the mud, that his own feet touched the ground, and that so heavy was the mud as to cause suction strong enough to actually draw the shoe from the horse's foot. He said at one time he alighted, took off his coat, raised his sleeve to his shoulder, thrust in his hand and arm above his elbow, grasped the horse-shoe, drew it up and carried it to be re-set at the nearest blacksmith-shop. He related that at another time there was a heavy rain which beat into his log-house and put out all their fire. As the flint was their only way to strike fire, he often resorted to that; but unfortunately he had lent his gun to some hunters to be gone for days; so there was no other alternative than to leave his family in bed to keep from freezing, while he went to his neighbor, Judge Strong's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away to borrow fire. He did not like to tell of his calamity, so he asked to borrow the Judge's gun—returned with it, and struck fire, by which time wife and children were glad enough to rise. At one time this family awoke in the night and found their house on fire. They had no modern fire-department, or even neighbors to call; so they managed as best they could. They carried a bed out of doors, put the children snugly into it, tucking up the bed-clothes well, to prevent them from getting out into the deep snow—then they went to work and took the entire roof off from the house; thus saving the rest of the house and its contents. Mr. Allyn was then obliged to take his team and go through the deep snows 12 miles to Barton, to draw boards with which to cover his house.

Great must have been the courage and bravery of those lone settlers thus to surrender their best days, enduring almost every conceivable hardship and deprivation, not merely for their own pecuniary benefit, but to lay the foundation for the future good of this section of our country. Though not properly belonging to Charleston history, yet as I see no mention of it in the history of Brighton, I will relate an incident which may convey to the reader some idea of the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers of this and adjacent towns.

In 1824, while the writer was at Random (now Brighton) with his father, helping make the survey of the 2d division lots of said town, Mr. Enos Bishop's cow ran away a distance of 20 miles to Connecticut river, from which place he had moved a short time before. Mr. Bishop was obliged to go after her a-foot; thus traveling 40 miles to secure his lost cow. In the early settlement the inhabitants had to pasture their cows in the woods. They endeavored to make enclosures by laying slash fences; but such was the risk of losing cattle, that the people did not have the calves weaned until fall. The calves being enclosed near the barn, prompted by hunger, would bring the mothers home by their incessant bleating.

The early settlers in the east part of the town endured like hardships with those of the west. They went to Burke, 14 miles distant, for all their supplies, except milling—crossing a mountainous ridge, the rise and fall being several miles. It was called the ten-miles woods; and when some bold adventurer had dared to make a pitch there, and fall a few acres of trees, it really seemed to shorten the distance—an oasis in the wilderness.

Joseph Dickey was the first to settle on the new County road in East Charleston, on the east side of Echo pond. Ozias Hartwell had made the first purchase of lot No. 64, 2d Div., in 1820, but the same summer sold to said Dickey his bill of sale and betterments for a French watch, and Dickey moved there the next winter. He also purchased lot No. 63, 2d division, and deeded both lots to his son John Dickey. Alpha Allyn afterwards made a legal purchase of lot No. 64, 2d division, for \$15,00, and sold it to John Dickey for the same. This farm has since been owned many years by Solomon Wolcott, Esq. Dickey was an honest, upright man—the first tailor in town. His son Solon lost his life by the fall of a tree, Jan. 9, 1825, and was buried in the first grave-yard, in East Charleston, on lot No. 38, 2d division. His father erected a suitable memorial-stone over his grave; but as he had moved out of town before the people laid out a new burial-ground, and exhumed most of their dead, a man from another county purchased the farm, and plowed the grave-yard. About this time the stone with the name of Solon Dickey disappeared. Therefore the exact resting-place of his mortal dust is unknown.

The next to make beginnings in East Charleston, was John Foss, on No. 76, and Simeon

Stevens, on No. 75, both lots being in the 1st division.

The latter part of the winter of 1823 Jonas Allen moved his family from Waterford to East Charleston. There being no settlement for the last 10 miles, he with a few others, broke their own roads through the forests to their destination on the banks of the Clyde river, on No. 82, 1st div., near where the long bridge now stands.

His nearest neighbor was Joseph Dickey, 3 miles north—there being at that time no families on the farms begun by John Foss and Simeon Stevens. It was 7 miles from Jonas Allen's to Cole's mills, by direct route; but in the early settlement of East Charleston there was no road down the river, and the settlers were obliged to go round by Morgan Four Corners, a distance of about 12 miles, to get to Cole's mills in West Charleston, the only grist-mill in town, excepting they went down the river in boats, as they sometimes did; in which case they could only go to the Great Falls, one mile from the mill—then unload and transport their grain and meal back and forth upon their backs.

There was no inhabitant up the river nearer than Enos Bishop's, on the shore of Island pond, 7 miles distant, and no road. Jonas Allen and others were obliged to go to Morgan, the nearest saw-mill, 8 miles distant, to draw their boards for building purposes. In the fall of 1823, through the instrumentality of Abner Allyn a road was made from East to West Charleston, greatly remedying these inconveniences.

In 1824 Jonas Allyn purchased lot No. 33, where the East village now stands, at \$1,50 per acre, where he erected a saw-mill. From this time the settlement progressed more rapidly. Settlers came in for the benefit of the heavily timbered pine lot, No. 88, for which each, by paying the owner of the undivided share the sum of \$5,00 had a right to draw all the timber he chose from the lot. They drew the sawed lumber to Burke and St. Johnsbury, by which means they obtained provisions for their families, and were also enabled to make clearings and other improvements on their land.

In 1826 a county road was laid from Derby to Brighton, past East and West Charleston. Land-tax was laid out on this road in 1827.—This made a comfortable road from Derby to St. Johnsbury.

Bears have in the early years of the settlement of this town infested the forests, and often been

bold enough to appear upon the cleared land for the ostensible purpose of satiating their hunger. Prior to the year 1810, while Capt. Page, son of Gov. Page of Lancaster, N. H., was visiting the family of Abner Allyn, a bear killed a sheep in said Allyn's flock. Capt. Page having had great experience in all that pertained to new settlements, kindly offered his skill in the erection of a log bear-trap; when he, with Philip Davis and A. Allyn, proceeded at once to the work, and the next night the bear was caught, and on the following morning drawn out of the woods into Allyn's door-yard.—Though they feasted not on bear's-meat, it was a festive occasion—since this was the first bear killed in town, and there seemed a chance of saving their sheep.

One night in 1817 Abner Allyn hearing a noise at his barn like the splitting of boards, arose, went out, and found two places where the boards had been drawn off, and two bears had entered, killing one sheep and frightening the rest, which had done their best to make escape. Mr. Allyn by the aid of his dog drove off the bears, gathered the sheep back into the barn, nailed on the boards, and remained sentinel till morning, to prevent further invasion.—The next night two neighbors with their guns watched with him for sheep-visitors—nothing daunted by their previous night's failure they came, and one of them fell a victim to his courage, being slaughtered and nicely dressed fit for seething-pot or gridiron. During the rest of that year the sheep remained unmolested by bears.

Mr. Ebenezer Bean moved his family into town in 1823, into a log-house without door or floor. The fireplace was in the east, the door near the south, and the bed in the west corner of the house. Mrs. Bean had thrown inside of her door a pile of chips and bark with which to make her morning fire; also for her husband to burn on his return from abroad, to enable him to see his supper, which she had prepared and put into a large iron kettle, and set near the fire to keep warm. To secure it from any depredation of cat or dog, she had placed her water-pail upon it. Having got all things arranged she retired to rest with her infant child. Some time after she heard footsteps, and, supposing it was her husband, was undismayed until she discovered that the path was over the chips, and that it seemed to be some quadruped larger than any dog. About that time a stick of wood upon the fire, well charred, broke in two—the two ends kindled up so as to give light, by which she discovered

a large, heavy black bear walking majestically about, tracing with its olfactories her savory food. He just placed his huge paw upon the pail of water, upset it, helped himself to all the food in the kettle, lapped his jaws and walked away without making acquaintance with his hostess and darling little one, who might have fallen a prey to his appetite, had he not found the master's supper upon which to feast. Thus God saved the mother and little one in the time of peril.

At another time the wife of Phineas Allen had an unwelcome visit from a bear; but she did not turn her back upon him, notwithstanding he showed more signs of attention to her hog in his pen than to her. As Mr. Allen was away, she saw the necessity, and was determined to assume his prerogative to rule. So, saying, "the bear shall not have my hog, unless he has me too," (though the bear had got possession of the pen) she made so much noise that he retreated a little. She mounted the top of the pen. Bruin stood in abeyance during the whole of the night, at a short distance, waiting his chance; but Mrs. A. kept up vigilant resistance until the morning light, when the unwelcome visitor retreated to the dense forests not far distant.

Lemuel Sturtevant and Stephen Cole built the first grist-mill at West Charleston, in the year 1810. Stephen Cole also built the first framed house at West Charleston in 1811. The first saw-mill at East Charleston was erected by Jonas Allen in 1824, just above the present site of the dwelling-house of L. N. Melvin.—Stephen Cole put a small run of stone in the lower part of this saw-mill in 1827, which ground corn and provender. John Cushman built a good grist-mill here in 1834; where the present one, owned by C. H. Chase, now stands.

The first saw-mill at West Charleston was by Jonas Warren in 1809. The first hotel at West Charleston was erected and kept by Ira Richards in 1822. The first hotel at the east part of the town was built and kept by John Cushman in 1827. The first carding-machine and clothing-works in town were erected at East Charleston in 1831, by Harvey Holbrook, and run by Harvey H. Cloud, both of Waterford, Vt.

Ira, son of Jonathan Richards, was the first merchant in town in 1822. Lewis C. Bates was the first merchant at the east part of the town in 1831. The first physician in West Charleston was Ezra Cushing in 1822. The

first physiceian in East Charleston was Cephas G. Adams in 1855. The first lawyer was F. C. Harrington, who was also editor of the North Union—first yearly newspaper printed in town. The first military company was formed in 1822, and Ira Richards (now in Wisconsin) first captain. Timothy Hazeltine, who moved to East Charleston in 1828, was the first blacksmith in town. The first shoemaker in town was Chauncey Fuller, who moved from Waterford to West Charleston, in 1824.

The first two marriages in this town were Ebenezer Bartlett and Eunice Cole—Elisha Parlin and Elizabeth Warren—married Feb. 3, 1815, by Ira Leavens, justice of the peace, of Morgan.

There was no school-house in town before the year 1822, but the children had a few advantages from private schools supported by the scholar. The first two schools were kept in Orrin Percival's barn, on lot 12, in the 1st division. The first school-house was erected where the West village now stands, near the present site of the Clyde River Hotel. The first teachers were Sally Hopkins, of Salem, Zilphia Cory, of Derby, Sally Buckman, of Lancaster, N. H., and Eunice Cole, of Charleston. Miss Cory married Lemuel Sturtevant, one of the first settlers of this town. Miss Cole married Ebenezer Bartlett, one of the early settlers of Morgan.—She was sister of Ebenezer and Stephen Cole, early settlers of Charleston—all three of whom raised large families who have been enterprising citizens in these towns. Many of them are still living. Miss Buckman married Peleg Hicks, of Burke. She was grand-daughter of the remarkable pioneer, known from his bravery as Gov. Page, who penetrated the forests of Lancaster, N. H., and Lunenburg, Vt., making the first settlements there; and who also did much for the success of Guildhall as a new settlement.

Gov. Page being thus connected with Vermont history, also grandfather of the wife of Abner Allyn, first settler of Charleston, we beg indulgence in reference to family reminiscences as we have heard them related in our childhood. His father was a pioneer, having been the first settler of Lunenburg, Mass., from which his son, the Governor, named his new settlement, on the Vermont side of the Connecticut river. He and his company started from Petersham, Mass., cut their road 50 miles through the forests, made their pitch, and determined upon a settlement there, nothing daunted by savages or wild beasts. The Governor had two sons and 13

daughters. His sons, and all save one of his daughters, (Mehitable, who had married Benj. Melvin, of Winchester, N. H., and whose oldest daughter became the wife of Abner Allyn,) accompanied him into the forests. Though Mehitable did not become a pioneer to suffer in Coos Co., N. H., her daughter became one in Orleans Co., Vt.

The story has been handed down to grand, and to great-grandchildren, that grandfather Page (called Governor) had the forethought to hire 12 active, smart, young men, to penetrate the forests with himself and family, to fell the trees and do the work of making a new settlement. Whether the old gentleman took this job into his own hands in the old Patriarchal style of adding sons to his family, or whether the daughters were privy to the selection, tradition does not tell, but it expressly says the 12 daughters married the twelve young men and settled all around the father.

The writer has listened in early life to many adventurous tales of those settlements, both of wild beasts and Indians.

The wife of Gov. Page, too, has been favorably reported. No such twelve daughters ever came upon the stage of life who had not had a mother of sterling qualities. She was reported as a woman of corpulency of body as well as mind; and on this account it was very difficult for her to make the journey at first by a path of spotted trees; and that she had one favored son on whom she principally relied for help—that he walked by her side and held her upon the horse; that on account of her weight a very large, valuable horse was appropriated for her use, and that like most other pioneers they did not survey around hills in laying their roads, but went over rigid precipices that at the present day are shunned. In ascending, or descending one of these, the horse lost its foothold, and with its precious burden, was unable to regain standing, but rolled down the hill, broke its neck, or was otherwise so injured as to lose its life.—The faithful son succeeded in rescuing his mother from like fate. Having given a little account of the ancestry of Anna, wife of Abner Allyn, the reader may judge somewhat of her courage and perseverance. She was emphatically an industrious woman, possessed of great energy of character both mental and physical.—Whatever her hands found to do she did with her might. With all the inconveniences of frontier life she had enough to do, and she did it with cheerfulness. She became the mother of eight

children—five sons and three daughters. Four sons died in early life, the oldest of whom (Albro Allyn) was the first child born in town, July 16, 1804; died at St. Johnsbury, July 30, 1806. The third son, Abner Allyn, Jr., who died March 28, 1810, (second death in town,) was the first person buried on College hill, lot No. 3, the first burial-ground in Charleston.—One son still survives, and is the compiler of these historical events. One daughter (Olive Allyn) was the first female child born in town, June 14, 1806:—died at Charleston, Aug. 10, 1833. The youngest daughter married and settled in Newbury. She departed this life April, 1861, leaving three children. The other daughter was sent abroad to be reared and educated. She commenced teaching in quite early life, but by force of combined circumstances was brought much into the sick-room, and for nearly 12 years was a practical nurse, ministering to the suffering of nearly all classes, and became so familiar with different diseases, her patrons urged her to go still farther with her humanitarian views and acts. A medical college was contemplated for women, and she was urged to become one of its first class. This she declined, not desiring notoriety. Medical books were loaned her unasked; some even presented by regular physicians as tokens of their appreciation of her services to their patients. After a considerable reading of initiatory works, and finding a love for them, she entered the New England Female Medical College, and after having nearly completed the required course of study there, she conceived the idea that she should be better prepared to meet all the wants, trials and responsibilities of the medical profession if she received instruction in common with gentlemen students and graduated with them on the same examination. Therefore she with six other ladies of her class entered a medical college open to both sexes, and she with three of the others graduated in 1857 at the close of a 4 months' extra term. Sixteen gentlemen took the degree of M. D. with them at the same place and time, since which time she has been in successful practice in Massachusetts, feeling more and more as time advances, that the medical profession is one of woman's highest missions on earth for good to the world.

The mother, Anna Allyn, died at Charleston, Feb. 5, 1849—73 years of age. In speaking first of Abner Allyn's wife and family, the writer has no thought of presenting him last, as least in consequence in his family or community. On the contrary, the town owes its ori-

gin to his indefatigable labors. He was a well educated man, fitted for business life. A man of strong purposes, not daunted by ordinary discouragements. Though a kind husband and indulgent father, he was emphatically the property of the public. He had a large heart of benevolence, to make others happy and comfortable, and to this end was always ready to sacrifice his own comforts. "The string to the latch of his door was always out." The stranger was sure to find shelter there and a cordial welcome to share with himself and family the best the house afforded. In the cold seasons, in times of general scarcity, his larder was sometimes scantily filled; yet he was not disheartened until he actually broke down with disease, and was obliged to leave his loved home in the forests for a while to recuperate under more favorable circumstances. He was the first town clerk and the first representative of his town to the Legislature of the State in 1807, also in 1808, and then again, after his return, in 1811 and '12. He was in every way in his power a public benefactor; always a strong friend to education and the poor; always fought against supporting schools on the scholar, or even boarding teachers upon that plan. He regarded children as the poor man's blessing, whose rights to all the privileges and immunities of life were equal to those of the rich, and that they alike were destined to act in life's great drama, the one as likely to succeed as the other in blessing the world by upright, useful lives. He was always concerting plans for public good, even up to his very last sickness.—His last work was urging the claims of the projected road from Guildhall to Irasburgh, through Brighton. He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 5, 1772; was a descendant of Thos. Allyn, who came from Wales, in company with his uncle, to Cape Cod, Mass. The uncle settled in New Windsor, Ct. Thomas Allyn settled in Rehoboth, Mass.—married Deborah Cushing, of Hingham, Mass., Dec. 29, 1720,—had 13 children. Their son Abner Allyn, born at Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 5, 1731, married Sarah Hedding, Nov. 25, 1756. They had 4 children, viz.: Jacob, born Aug. 25, 1757; Jonathan, born Sept. 25, 1759; Rachel, born May 9, 1764. Abner, the youngest, was well educated at Massachusetts under the charge of Christian parents, with a view to the ministry, but early evincing a tact for business life,—after finishing his studies he accepted an agency for the care and sale of wild lands in Charleston and vicinity, and came with his brother (Dr. Jonathan Allyn) to Barton, Vt., prior to 1798. He was

married Feb. 14, 1802, to Anna Melvin, of Winchester, N. H., and moved his wife to Barton, Vt., and from there to Charleston, where his oldest son, Alpha Allyn, (born at Barton, Nov. 30, 1802,) and his family of seven children now reside.

Abner Allyn first came to this town in 1798, accompanied by Lemuel Sturtevant, of Barton, to look out locations for settlements and situations for mills. Equipped with a knapsack of provisions on his back, (enough to last four days,) compass under his arm, and a plan of Navy in his pocket, he proceeded along the path from Barton to Derby as far as the Salem and Brown-ington line; then took that line and went to the west corner of Navy, (now Charleston,) thence on the line between Salem and Navy on Clyde river, which they followed up past the Falls to what is now Penson pond; then returned to the bridge near the present site of Webster's store, and commencing at that place surveyed and marked a straight line 6 miles, past the west corner of Navy, to hit the path from Barton to Derby. This afterwards served as a guide to get to the mill-privileges in Navy, and made way for the settlement of the town in 1802.

He taught school winters during the first years after he came to Vermont, and ever rendered himself a useful member of society. At one time he became greatly interested in the then absorbing question of canals, and was appointed and served as delegate to conventions in different parts of the country to discuss the feasibility of the enterprise, and concert plans for the same. He came to his death before the era of telegraphs and railroads in this country, yet he saw that great improvements were forthcoming. During his last sickness he often alluded to the subject and had especial interviews with men of influence relative to improvement. He was converted while a member of the Legislature at Montpelier. At one time he said to his daughter with whom he was conversing upon his coming change. "I have a strong love of life. I fear not to be dead, for I have strong confidence in God; I rely upon Him.—He is my helper." "Somehow," said he, "I think with some dread of the pangs of dying." Then he remarked upon the probability, or improbability of the spirits of the departed having cognizance of what is transpiring on earth. Of this he felt quite uncertain, but added with a sort of pleasantry, I feel now that if it be possible for disembodied spirits to revisit the earth that I may be allowed that mission at the expiration of fifty years, that I may know of the great in-

ternal improvements, for I am assured they will be great. He died May 17, 1834. Thirty five years have seen telegraph lines all over the country and across the Atlantic, and railroads everywhere, stretching even from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and myriads of improvements in agricultural implements, and all the arts and sciences. Should time continue 15 years longer, the contrast of 1834 and 1884 must be overwhelming to human intelligence. There is consolation in the faith that his soul has not lain dormant.

November 16, 1825, the name of Navy was changed to Charleston. In 1831 Abner Allyn made out a petition which he sent to Congress for a mail route from Lyndon to Derby. The route was granted and post-masters appointed. This was the first U. S. mail route through Charleston. Truman Newell, Esq., of Burke, was mail carrier for the first 4 years. The post-masters up to the present time commencing with the first are as follows, viz.: In East Charleston, Ira Parker, Alpha Allyn, N. S. Gilman, E. D. Goodwin, Alpha Allyn, Moses Melvin, Jonas Carruth, George Cade, Earl Cate, C. G. Cate.—In West Charleston, Ebenezer S. Allyn, Samuel M. Cobb, Daniel Webster, Elijah Robinson, George Robinson, Charles Carpenter.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1807, '08, Abner Allyn; '09, '10, R. H. Hunkins; '11, '12, Abner Allyn; '13, '14, Ebenezer Cole; '15, none; '16—'18, Jonas Warren; '19—'24, none; '25—'27, Jonas Allen; '28, '29, Elisha Bingham; '30, '31, Tyler Bingham; '32, '33, Silas Gaskill; '34, '35, Ebenezer Cole; '36, '37, Elisha Bingham; '38, Silas Gilkey; '39, Stephen Cole; '40, Ebenezer Cole; '41, Stephen Cole; '42, Ira Brackett; '43, '44, Amos Parlin; '45, Gardner Gage; '46, '47, Winthrop Cole; '48, '49, Ira Warren; '50, '51, L. W. Clarke; '52, '53, W. B. Cole; '54, '55, W. E. Clarke; '56—'58, Zenas C. Cole; '59, '60, J. E. Dickerman; '61, '62, Jonas Carruth; '63, Edson Lyon; '64, '65, Daniel Webster; '66, Edson Lyon; '67, Albert Lawrence; '68, '69, B. F. D. Carpenter.

TOWN CLERKS.

1806—'14, Abner Allyn; '15, Jonas Warren; '16—'18, Ira Richards; '19, '20, Abner Allyn; '21, '22, Jonas Warren; '23—'26, Ira Richards; '27—'30, Jonas Allen; '31, '32, Amos Parlin; '33, Lewis C. Bates; '34, Amos Parlin; '35—'38, Ebenezer S. Allyn; '39—'41, Ira Brackett.

SELECTMEN.

1806, Robert H. Hunkins, Amos Huntton, Jonathan Richards; '07, Page Colby, Jeremiah Seavey, Joel Robinson; '08, Robert H. Hunkins, Jonathan Richards, Lemuel Sturtevant; '09, R. H. Hunkins, L. Sturtevant, jr., B. G. Teel; '10, R. H. Hunkins, Jonathan Richards, Jeremiah Seavey; '11, Abner Allyn, Philip Davis, Jeremiah Seavey; '12, Abner Allyn, Stephen Cole, Jeremiah Seavey; '13, Abner Allyn, David Hutchinson, Ebenezer Cole; '14, Abner Allyn, Jonas Warren, Jonathan Richards; '15, Abner Allyn, Jonas Warren, Samuel Hutchinson; '16, Phineas Underwood, Jonas Warren, Zacheus Senter; '17, '18, Jonathan Richards, Jonas Warren, Ebenezer Cole; '19, Abner Allen, Jonas Warren, Phineas Underwood; '20, Abner Allyn, Jonas Warren, Jonathan Richards; '21, Phinehas Underwood, Jonas Warren, Stephen Cole; '22, Abner Allyn, Jonathan Richards, Stephen Cole; '23, Ebenezer Cole, Jonathan Richards, Zacheus Senter; '24, Jonas Allen, Abner Allyn, Stephen Cole; '25, Jonas Allen, David Preston, Ebenezer Cole; '26, Jonas Allen, Phinehas Underwood, Zacheus Senter; '27, Jonas Allen, Phinehas Underwood, Ezra Brigham; '28, Elisha Bingham, Winthrop Cole, Chauncey Fuller; '29, Elisha Bingham, Tyler Bingham, Michael Bly; '30, Amos Parlin, Daniel Mead, Phinehas Underwood; '31, Chauncey Fuller, Ira Brackett, Winslow Farr; '32, Chauncey Fuller, Hilton Brackett, Samuel Gaskill; '33, Lewis C. Bates, Hilton Brackett, Royal Gage; '34, Chauncey Fuller, Hilton Brackett, David Locklin; '35, Amos Parlin, Ebenezer Cole, Andrew Spaulding; '36, Chauncey Fuller, John M. Robinson, Sullivan Gilkey; '37, Jerry E. Brackett, John M. Robinson, Anson Sanborn; '38, Jerry E. Brackett, S. Gilkey, Amos Parlin; '39, Ebenezer Cole, Phinehas Underwood, Ansel Huntley; '40, Elisha Parlin, Benj. Goodwin, A. Lawrence; '41, Ira Brackett, Willard Chase, A. Lawrence.

COLLECTORS.

1806, '07, Samuel Morrison; '08, Jeremiah Seavey; '09, '10, Lemuel Sturtevant; '11, Ebenezer Seavey; '12, Phinehas Underwood; '13, David Hutchinson; '14, Ebenezer Cole; '15, Jonathan Richards; '16, '17, Jonas Warren; '18, Ira Richards; '19, Elisha Parlin; '20, Jonas Warren; '21, Elisha Parlin; '22, Jonas Warren; '23, John Bishop; '24, Ezra Cushing; '25—'28, Elisha Parlin; '29, '30,

Ezra Brigham; '31, '32, William Snow; '33, Wm. P. Bates; '34, Ebenezer Gaskill; '35, Alvah Stacy; '36, Jason Babcock; '37, Asa Lee; '38, Hiram W. Merrill; '39, Ozro Brackett; '40, Hiram W. Merrill.

TREASURERS.

1806, Samuel Morrison; '07, Robert H. Hunkins; '08, Abner Allyn; '09, Jonathan Richards; '10, Robert H. Hunkins; '11, Stephen Cole, jr.; '12, Ebenezer Cole; '13—'16, Stephen Cole, jr.; '17, Phinehas Underwood; '18, Jonas Warren; '19—'21, Jonathan Richards; '22—'25, Ebenezer Cole; '26, '27, Phinehas Underwood; '28—'30, Levi Pierce; '31—'40, Elisha Bingham.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The first church edifice in town—stone house now standing—was erected at West Charleston, in the year 1843. The first church erected at East Charleston was in 1855. The first sermon preached in town was by Rev. Luther Leland, Congregationalist, from Derby, at Mrs. McGaffey's funeral. From that time until 1806, meetings were held occasionally by the Congregationalist and Calvinist Baptists at the dwelling-house of Abner Allyn. About the year 1806, Methodist meetings commenced—the circuit embracing nearly the whole county. From this time until 1812, methodist meetings were held at the dwelling-houses of Abner Allyn and Robert H. Hunkins, with the exception of the time of the first reformation in 1810, when the meetings were held at the dwelling-houses of Stephen Cole and Jona. Richards. This reformation was under the preaching of the Methodists and a denomination called Christians. The larger part of the people who attended these meetings were from Morgan and most of the converts since from that town. The names of the converts from Charleston were Joseph Kellam, John Bishop and Ira Richards. Joseph Kellam and Jonathan Richards united with the Methodists; the former of whom has since been one of the greatest reformation preachers in New England. The first persons baptized in town were Stephen Cole and wife and Sam'l Hutchinson, in 1818, by Rev. Moses Norris. In 1823, Jonas Allen, first ordained minister in town, moved here from Waterford and preached 7 years in both East and West Charleston. This with Rev. Royal Gage—local Methodist preacher—and the circuit preaching concluded the religious worship up to 1832, with the exception of

Baptist preaching given in another place. In 1834 Jonas Allen removed to Madison, Ohio, where he died 2 years since. Orson Pratt and Lyman E. Johnson, Mormon priests, came to town in 1832, formed a large church from East Charleston and Brighton; but in a few short years this whole church with the exception of one who renounced the faith, gathered up their effects and removed to Missouri their "Promised Land." This sect professed to work miracles, heal the sick and performed all to the satisfaction of their followers. Their numbers were greatly increased through the faith of the people in the healing of a Mrs. Farr who on account of sickness had been unable to leave her bed for 3 years. After a season of prayer, the Mormon priests commanded her to "rise and walk"; upon which she immediately obeyed the injunction, declared herself healed, and the next day was baptized in the waters of the Clyde. After which she engaged in the busy avocations of active life during the remaining 3 or 4 years of her stay in Charleston. From 1832 to 1843, the writer thinks had Methodist preaching in East Charleston once in about 4 weeks, with occasionally some Congregational, Calvinist and Free-will Baptist preaching. The first Methodist class, was formed at East Charleston in 1833. The first Sabbath school formed at East Charleston, was in 1837, and Anson Sanborn first superintendent. In 1843, this year of the Advents, Charleston had its full share; and they continued their stay several years, holding meetings regularly during the whole period. Besides this the principal preaching in East Charleston from 1843 to 1861, was Free-will Baptist and Methodist. From that time until the present year, 1869, Methodist and Freewill Baptist preaching have each been sustained one half the time.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. E. C. SMALLEY.

It appears by the record that the F. W. Baptist church was the first one organized in town, and the organization took place Feb. 11, 1830, by a council composed of Revs. J. Woodman, Daniel Quimby and Abel Bugbee. Joel R. Hidden was the first clerk. Jonas Allen was a member of the church, but whether he was pastor or not does not appear on the record. 16 members composed the church at first, and for a number of years it was, in a measure prosperous, and enjoyed some good revivals.

As the town became more settled other denominations came in, and the Baptist church for a time had no stated preaching. After a lapse of some years the interest again revived, and two churches were organized called East and West Charleston churches; and both are now trying to sustain the Gospel in their borders. The pastors at the West church have been, Revs. T. P. Moulton, D. Waterman, J. Whittemore and C. H. Smith. The church now reports only 24 members. The East church in 1862, secured the labors of Rev. E. C. Heath who labored until May 1865. During his ministry the church enjoyed some prosperity and received additions in numbers and influence. In May 1865, the writer became pastor of this church, and has continued until the present season to labor here a share of the time. Present No. of members, 44. The West church own a house of worship. The East church worship in a Union house with E. Methodists and Universalists.

EAST CHARLESTON, April 21, 1869.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In October, 1842, Rev. J. T. Howard, by invitation of the Orleans County Association, came into the county to labor as a missionary in the towns of Charleston and Holland.

As soon as arrangements could be made with other societies, he divided his labors between West Charleston and Holland, preaching in both places on alternate Sabbaths, holding meetings in school-houses, there being no meeting-house in either town. In June 1843, the Stone church called a Union house was finished and dedicated, Rev. Proctor Moulton, Freewill Baptist, preached the sermon. This house was occupied nearly half the time by the Congregationalists until June 1859, when their house of worship was completed and dedicated. Rev. Thomas Bayne of Irasburgh preached the dedication sermon.

When Mr. Howard commenced his labors in West Charleston, there was but one Congregational professor, (Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, wife of Maj. J. M. Robinson,) in the village or immediate vicinity. In 1844, May 14, the Orthodox Congregational church in West Charleston, was organized by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. J. S. Clark was moderator, and Dr. George A. Hinman, was scribe.

Rev. R. V. Hall preached the sermon from the words—"Fear not little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the

kingdom." The church in its organization was composed of 9 members, viz.: Marcus A. Grow and his wife, Elizabeth Grow, Horace Holt, Charles F. Morse, Mrs. Abigail Morse, (wife of Col. Joseph Morse,) Mrs. Maria Senter, by letters from the Congregational church in Derby, and Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, by letter from Congregational church in Brownington; also Mr. James G. Barnard and his wife, Lavina Barnard, united in the organization of the church, by profession. Mr. Barnard was a faithful and efficient member of the church, and served in the office of deacon until his death.

Though few and feeble, the church in 1854 undertook to build a house of worship, and after a severe struggle of 5 years, and receiving a considerable assistance from individuals and churches abroad, it was completed at a cost of \$2,500.

In 1857, Mr. Howard's health failed so that he was obliged to desist from his public labors as a minister. For nearly 3 years, 1857-'60, preaching was maintained only by temporary supplies. In 1859-'60, Rev. Phineas Bailey preached 6 months, and several by letter were added to the church.

In May 1860, Rev. Charles Duren became acting pastor and continued his labors 2 years and a half, dividing the time with Holland. Rev. Levi Loring succeeded Mr. Duren and labored 3½ years; the first year he divided his time with Holland. He was ordained and installed as pastor July, 1863, and dismissed in June 1866. Soon after, Rev. Timothy E. Ranney became acting pastor and remained one year. Rev. R. V. Hall then supplied the pulpit about 4 months. In October, 1867, Mr. N. W. Grover began to serve as acting pastor and continued 6 months. He was followed by Rev. A. R. Gray, who preached several Sabbaths, until November, 1868, when Rev. A. C. Childs, formerly of Wenham, Mass. was invited as a candidate for settlement. On the 23d of the same month by a unanimous vote of the church he received an invitation to become the minister of the parish with the hope and expectation of soon being installed as the permanent pastor. To the credit of the church it may be observed, that during the intervals when the church has been without the services of the ministry, it has regularly held meetings on the Sabbath, conducted by one of the members.

INDIAN HISTORY OF "LONG POND."

According to Indian testimony there was once a long pond in this town, extending along the course of Clyde river from the Great Falls in Charleston, up into Brighton. There are broad meadows along the course of the river, swamps and deep muck-beds. Though the soil is deep in most of the meadows, yet in some places there is no soil to speak of—hardpan, close to the surface. At the time of the first settlement of the town, many of the bog meadows could not be crossed in safety. I had often heard the inhabitants allude to these, with other peculiarities, as indicative of great changes which had been effected by some means, since the original creation. From them I learned that the story in regard to the matter was of Indian origin, made known to them through the St. Francis tribe, who were accustomed to migrate through the town, sometimes twice a year, stop and pitch their tents on lot No. 33, where the East village now stands, staying a longer or shorter time as best suited them—hunting etc. In 1824, after Jonas Allen had settled on this lot I chanced to be at his house, and was informed of the Indian encampment on their lot at that time. The men being out on a hunting excursion, I stopped until their return on purpose to ferret out if possible more of this Indian tradition. When they came in, they brought a large deer of which I purchased a part to carry to my home in West Charleston. Fortunately this company consisted of some old as well as young men. From the former I gleaned, what seemed to me a plausible story taken in connection with the actual phenomena of our bogs and swamps. They said it had been fifty years since they with their fathers, had made a permanent home at that place; at which time they remained 9 consecutive years; and during the whole of that period there was a long pond there, 10 miles in length, with two outlets; one by a stream into Willoughby river, thence to Memphremagog lake. The other outlet through Clyde river into Salem pond, thence to Memphremagog lake. They also said that the waters of this Long pond ran away to Memphremagog before those of Glover pond, and that they were knowing to the facts of both at the time of the events. The reason they assigned for making this place their home at that time, was because of a division among their own tribe, they being in

favor of the English, and the rest in favor of the French at the time of the French and Indian war. They remained—according to the testimony given—until after peace was concluded between the French and English in 1763, then returned to Canada. They showed where they camped, where they put their furs and potatoes, and also showed old marks on maple trees where they had been tapped 9 years in succession. This sugar lot, which was one of their camping-grounds, was situated on both sides of the town line between Charleston and Brighton; on lot No. 37, 1st div. in Brighton and lot No. 95, 1st division in Charleston. They related each circumstance so clearly from time to time, and gave the several proofs with so much correctness, that no one doubted the truthfulness of their assertions. And as years have passed from that interview to the present, the changes observed in the meadow lands, corroborate their testimony. The bog meadows that a man could not cross in safety in 1803, had so much increased in density, that in 1824, hay was cut and carried out by hand, for the reason that a team could not safely cross. Now both people and teams pass over them secure from danger, only in some exceptional cases.

ADDITIONAL PROOFS.—A very large mill-dam was constructed by George L. Varnum in the summer of 1820—a very dry season—in the highest place suitable for a dam be-

tween the Great Falls and Pension pond, which had the effect to throw back the waters of this pond, and Clyde river—whose current is through the length of said pond, into Brownington swamp, near Beaver brook to which it was fast approaching. Beaver brook flows into Willoughby river, thence to Memphremagog lake by the way of Barton river. To prevent threatened law-suits with the owners of the mills at Charleston Hollow and Derby, on account of the water being thus taken from them, said Varnum was obliged to remove his dam and build a smaller one lower down the stream. The land from Beaver brook to Clyde river, a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is low and swampy. These circumstances go to prove the correctness of the Indian story, in regard to two outlets to Long pond.

In the fall of 1868, while Wm. Sawyer, Jr., of East Charleston, was digging muck on his meadow, a common fishing-pole was found 4 feet 10 inches from the surface—supposed to have been dropped into this Long pond before it broke away from its former boundary. One end of this fishing-rod had the appearance of being broken off, the other end of it was cut off in a slanting direction, with an ax or some other sharp edged tool. Above this pole a little nearer the surface, was the top of an old pine tree, the larger end of which had by some means been broken off, and measured nearly a foot and a half in diameter.

List giving the numbers, names of the original proprietors, first settlers, with dates of settlement, and present owners or occupants of each lot in the town of Charleston, as surveyed by Gen. Whitelaw.

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>		<i>First Settlers.</i>		<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Nehemiah Knight,	No. 1	Philip Davis,	1808	Simeon Gay,
		" Alpha Allyn,	1827	Thomas Waybo,
		" John Martin,	1831	John Martin,
John Murray,	2	Enoch Colby,		Enoch Colby,
		" David Hildreth,		David Hildreth,
College Lot,	3	Amos Huntoon,	1806	Levi Garland,
		" Samuel Morrison,	"	David Driver,
		" Jonathan Smith,	1823	Joseph Bathrow,
John Beverly,	4	Abner Allyn,	1802	David Driver, A. Norris,
		" John Campbell,		John Campbell,
		" Simeon Brown,	1823	——— Norris,
		" Cromwell Leonard,	1824	John Campbell,
Charles Murray,	5	Samuel Knight,	1806	Jonathan Page,
		" Levi Pierce,	1825	Daniel Webster,
		" Paschal Allyn,	1834	Peter Gilman,
Andrew Brown,	6	Ebenezer S. Allyn,	1831	Jasper Cummings,
		" Barney Balch,	1830	L. D. Parran, J. Lunt, A. Lyon,
				L. Nye,
Pitch lot	7	Andrew McGaffey,	1803	Lauren Sleeper,
		" Jonathan Richards,	1806	Edson Lyon,
		" Enos Harvey,		

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Abram Whipple,	No. 8 Philip Davis, 1807	Simeon Gay,
George Rounds,	" Jonathan Davis, 1829	Gideon Gay,
Ralph Murray,	9 Dr. Samuel Worthen,	Dr. Samuel Worthen,
John W. Chandler	" David Moody,	
	10 Hubbard Lathe,	Hubbard Lathe,
	" Seneca B. Cooley,	Philetus Morey,
	11 Page Colby,	Henderson Gallup,
	" Orrin Percival, 1809	"
	" Royal Gage,	John C. Oliver,
Jeremiah Field,	" Phinehas Underwood, 1812	Henderson Gallup,
	12 Orrin Percival, 1804	Jonathan Page,
	" Jonathan Smith, 1822	James Dudley,
John Harris,	" Harvey Cole, "	Newell Smith,
	13 Ebenezer Cole, 1812	Jonathan Page,
	" Elisha Parlin, 1818	George Parlin,
William Harris	" Stephen Cole, 1812	Elisha W. Parlin,
	14 J. Warren, 1808	Alonzo Bates, Wilson Buck,
	" Stephen Cole, 1809	Egbert Robinson,
Abner Williams	" Thomas Ames, 1810	Charles Cummings,
	15 Daniel W. Palmer, 1833	Daniel W. Palmer & Son,
	" David Palmer, before 1818	"
	" Anson Messer, 1838	"
	" ——— Roby, "	"
Charles Harris,	16 David Moody, 1843	David Moody,
	" Robert Allen, 1844	Philetus Morey,
	" Nathan Allyn,	Elias & Edwin Huse,
Glebe Lot,	17 Eleazer Pomeroy, 1833	George Hamilton,
	" Benjamin Kimball, 1828	Daniel Webster,
	" Robert Allen,	Philetus Morey,
Jeremiah Rounds,	18 John Saunderson, about 1840	George Hamilton,
	" Jacob Richards,	John C. Oliver,
	" Ebenezer Richards,	"
Benjamin Ingraham,	19 George L. Varnum, 1820	Pascal Allyn, J. Cook, A. Nye,
	" Martin Pomeroy, 1821	——— Moran,
	" Lewis Smith, 1822	Amos Parlin, Ashbel Nye,
Pitch Lot,	20 Abner Allyn, before 1806	Hiram Hutchinson,
	" Daniel Mead, 1822	
	" Dr. Jona. Allyn, before 1806	Horace Riter,
	" Amos Parlin, 1822	
John H. Whipple,	21 Samuel Hutchinson, 1824	Nathan Allen,
	" Jonas Warren, jr., 1823	Rufus Barnard
	" John Warren, 1824	Moses Fuller,
William Field,	22 Unsettled,	
John Matherson,	23 Charles Royce, 1843	Clark Royce,
	" Martin Philbrick,	Henry Hosmore,
	" Seneca B. Cooley,	Hoswell Moody,
Nicholas Powers,	24 Levi Bradley, 1811	James Lewis,
	" David Moody, 1831	Royal Moody,
	" H. M. Swazey, 1823	James Lewis,
	" Asa Philbrick,	
	" Parker Chase,	
Cotton Guilson,	25 Christopher Hall, 1825	Henry Sweatland,
	" Martin Pomeroy, 1823	——— Dearborn,
	" H. M. Swazey,	
	" Olney Hawkins, 1824	
Pitch Lot,	26 John M. Morse, 1823	Loren Sawyer,
	" Ira Eaton, 1825	Amos Parlin,
	" Eleazer Pomeroy, 1823	Gibb Eastman,
	" Edward Balch, 1826	
	" Hilton Brackett, 1832	Loren Sawyer,
Andrew Harris,	27 Ira Brackett, "	Elias Lunt,
	" Joseph Huntington, 1819	Jonas Warren, Jr.
	" Jonas Warren, jr.,	
	" Jerry Brackett,	
Cyprian Sterry,	28 J. T. Huntington, 1832	Nathan Allen,
	" J. M. Saunders, "	Philip Ledue,
	" Hezekiah Cole, 1833	Jonathan Page,

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>		<i>First Settlers.</i>		<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Peter Stone, 3d,	No. 29	John Moody,	1836	John Moody,
		" John Saunderson,	1837	John Winslow,
Grammar-School Lot	30	Samuel Hopkins,	1831	David S. Moody,
		" Seneca B. Cooley,	1838	
		" Daniel Mead,	1831	Jason Niles,
		" Orlando Peck,	"	Calvin Sawyer,
Jonathan Pitcher,	31	Ephraim Hartshorn,	1810	William Baker,
		" Olney Hawkins,	1828	Henry Hazeltine,
		" H. M. Swazey,	1824	
		" Daniel Meade,	1824	
		" David Lochlin,	1831	Silas Clark,
		" Amos Parlin,	1839	Henry Hazeltine,
	32	Randall Magoon,	1828	George Perry,
		" David Royce,	1831	Daniel Chaplin,
		" Edward Balch,	1823	Richard Chaplin,
		" Jonathan Davis,		Edgar Merrill,
		" Stephen Cole,		
John King, jr.,	33	Hilton Brackett,	1832	Henderson Gallup, Wm. Wil-
				son, Gibbs Eastman,
Benjamin Ingraham,	34	Jonathan Mead,	1827	
		" Winthrop Cole,		Hilton Brackett,
		" Seneca B. Cooley,		— Sylvester, Warren Parlin,
	35	J. F. Huntington, before	1832	Henry Calkins,
		" Lewis Moffatt,	1831	Charles Sutton, J. Frase, John
				Patrick,
Abner Field,	36	John Saunderson,	1837	John Winslow,
		" Joseph Gray,		Charles Royce, Jr.
		" Silas Richards,		
Made into 3d div. lots,	37	S. C. Cole, E. Hill,	1831	William Clark,
" " "	38	"		Fernando Cole, Herbert Morse,
	39	Benjamin Nutting,	1825	Warren Mansur,
		" Jeremiah Hutchinson,	1825	E. D. Goodwin,
		" Stephen C. Cole,	1829	Edgar Merrill,
Timothy Carpenter,	40	John Saunderson,	1832	Chas. Worthen, Edgar Merrill,
William Waterman,	41	Unsettled.		
	42	Zacheus Senter,	1811	Comfort Chaffee,
Thomas Smart,	43	John Miles,	1832	Moses R. Stokes,
		" Jacob Lochlin,		
William Wall,	44	Wm. Merriam,	1808	Columbus Davis,
		" Willard Marshall,	1810	Lucas Wheeler,
		" Albert Lawrence,	1834	Albert Lawrence,
	45	Alpha Allyn,	1829	Alfred Brooks,
		" Albert Lawrence,		Albert Lawrence,
		" S. C. Cole,	1829	
Richard Eddy,	46	Lemuel Sturtevant,	1806	John Bly,
		Alpha Allyn,	1826	John Bean,
		Henry True,	1830	Moses Bly,
		Alpha Allyn,	1829	Abner Moulton,
Town School Lot,	47	David Preston,	1824	William Hand,
		" Ezra Brigham,	1824	Nathan Chase,
		" Joseph Kathan,	1827	
		" Henry True,	1826	Lewis Moffitt,
Ephraim Roberts,	48	Calvin Alden,	1828	Thomas Dolloff,
		" James F. Adams,	"	Richard Powers,
		" Peter Bigelow,	"	"
Nathan Willians,	49	Michael Bly,	1826	Abner Lord,
		" Zecheus Senter,	1811	Comfort Chaffee,
William Corliss,	50	Jesse Corliss,	1826	Charles Allen,
		" Phineas Allen,	1828	"
		" Parker L. Chase,	1841	Moses R. Stokes,
Thomas Jenkins,	51	Jeremiah Magoon,	1832	Vasco Davis,
		" Joseph Burroughs,	1838	Henry Albee,
	52	B. G. Teel, D. Preston,	1826	Samuel Davis,
		" Richard Chaplin,	1830	David Morse,
Benjamin Brown,	53	Lemuel Sturtevant,	1806	John Bly,
		" Ebenezer Bean,	1823	

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Benjamin Bourn,	No. 53 William Brooks, " Benjamin Goodwin, 1827 " Job Drown, 1826 " Elisha Bingham, 1827	Rich'd Darius, E. D. Goodwin, John Bly, William Hand, Nathan Chase, E. D. Goodwin, Charles Gray, Thomas Dolloff,
John Fenner,	54 Joseph Kathan, " Nathan Chase, " Benjamin Goodwin, " Joseph Gray, 55 James F. Adams, 56 Solomon Wolcott, 1831 " Joseph & John Dickey, 1821	Hiram Wolcott, —— Bennett,
Israel Gerton,	57 Joseph Sevey, before 1814 " Earl Cate, " Aaron Drown, 1827 " Michael Floyd, 1828	—— Labounty,
Pardon Field,	58 Joseph Seavy & Sons, near Westmore, 1804 " William Gray, 1822	Andrew Bean, John Fuller, Winthrop Cole, Lucas Wheeler, John Bly, Charles Stevens, John Bly,
First settled Minister's Lot,	59 Dr. Alanson Gibson, " James Gray, 60 Wm. Gray, J. Cushman, 61 Leased out by the town. " J. P. Tyler, Wm. Fisher, 62 All Echo pond except a few 3d div. lots.	Dan'l Moulton, Chas. Stevens
William Potter, Anthony Randall, Daniel Bucklin,	63 William Barney, 64 Unsettled, 65 Harrison Wheeler, 1848 " George Goodwin, 1847 " Joseph Stoddard, 66 Moses Melvin, " Alpha Allyn, " Sullivan Stevens, before 1838 67 Jonas Allen, 1824 " William Melinda, 1828 " Moses Melvin, 1837	William Barney, Owned by Alfred Brooks, Clark Ladd, Jonas Carruth, Lawrence Stoddard, Alonzo Stoddard, Moses Melvin, Nathaniel Morse, R. P. Stevens, East Village, James, Moses & Luther Melvin, Amos M. Clement, Stephen C. Cole, Esq., Jas. P. Tyler,
James H. Olney,	" Alpha Allyn, 1832 " Ebenezer Gaskill, 68 P. Tyler, H. & E. Wheeler, Geo. Cloud, " Jos. Gray, L. Melvin, C. Streeter, 69 Emerson Wolcott, 1827 " ——— Stasey & son Alvah, " " Daniel Cloud, 1831	Earl Cate, R. Hunt, Hervey Wolcott, P. Balch, Benj. Campbell, Porter Tyler, John Fuller, Mrs. J. Dolloff, George Pierce,
Edward Fenner,	70 Emerson Wolcott, 1727 " David Allard, 1841	Andrew Cloud, William Morse, Alonzo Barney,
Nathan Burlingame, Arthur Fenner,	71 Alpha Allyn, 1832 72 D. Streeter, W. Spaulding, 1848	Alpha Allyn, A. Stoddard, A. Pierce, L. Stoddard, R. P. Stevens, E. Miles,
Benjamin Jenkins	73 Tyler Bingham, 1827 " Perry Porter, 1828 74 Alpha Allyn, 1853 " William Malinda, 1828 " Andrew Spaulding, 1831	R. P. Stevens, Amos Piper, Alpha Allyn, James F. Adams, Joseph Stoddard, Calvin Dunton, Carlton & Bennett, Alfred Pierce,
Charles Jenkins,	75 Simeon Stevens, 1823 " Frederick Richardson, 1827	
John Thurston,	76 John Foss, 1823 " Timothy Manchester, 1829	
Daniel F. Wall, Seth Jenkins,	77 Theodore L. Tripp, 1830 78 Elisha Bingham, jr., 1854 " Richard W. Chaplin, 1860	Benjamin Tripp, Orson Cate, Solomon Petrie, Alpha Allyn,
John C. Green,	79 John Harvey, 1825 " Walter Spaulding, " Daniel Streeter, 1830	John Willard, Ezekiel Miles,

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
John C. Green,	No. 79 Alpha Allyn,	1854 Alpha Allyn,
Seth Whittemore,	80 William Sawyer,	1828 Cornell Stevens,
	" Stephen Sargent,	1831 Jerry Applebee.
	" Daniel Streeter,	1830 John Piper,
	" L. W. Young,	1831 Cornell Stevens,
	81 Jacob Lang,	1823 William Sawyer, Jr.
	" Alpha Allyn,	1830 Alpha Allyn, D. O. Parlin
Edward Knights,	82 Jonas Allen,	1823 William Sawyer, Jr.
	" Winslow Farr,	" John W. Beede,
	" William Snow,	1830
Josiah Gifford,	83 John Beebe,	1843 Selden Hopkins,
Christopher Olney,	84 Lorenzo Davis,	Lorenzo Davis,
Andrew Brown,	85 George W. Harvey,	1853 Daniel O. Parlin,
	" Hugh Rob,	1865 "
Nehemiah Field,	86 Myron Buck,	"
	" Homer H. Lewis,	"
Thomas Field,	87 J. Lord, Dav. Church,	1823 Myron Buck,
Made into 3d div. lots,	88 Simeon Stevens,	1826 Walter Buck,
	89 Henry Sherman,	1825 George Lang,
	" Jacob H. Lang,	1823 Andrew J. Lang
	" Manley Sawyer,	1829 Willard Sawyer,
	90 A. J. Lang,	A. J. Lang,
	91 Daniel Hart,	1854 Cyprian Sterry,
	" Alpha Allyn,	N. P. Bowman,
	" E. D. Goodwin,	"
William Wall,	92 Unsettled.	Harvey Coe, Agent,
Arthur Fenner,	93 "	R. H. Allyn, M. D.
Andrew Harris,	94 George Bennett,	1829 Charles Lowell,
	" Isaac F. Freeman,	1833 "
	" Joseph Henry,	" "
Cotton Guilson,	95 Wilson Buck,	" Walter Buck,
	" William Sawyer,	1831 George Albee,
	" Jonathan Briggs,	1837 Samuel McDaniels,
	96 Jacob H. Lang,	1823 A. J. Lang,
	" John Badger,	1837 William Sawyer,
	" Sam'l McDaniels,	Samuel McDaniels,
	97 Amasa Walter,	Amasa Walter,
	" George Foster,	1834 A. J. Lang,
	" Alpha Allyn,	Franklin Sawyer,
	98 William Cargill,	George Walter,
	" Edgar Davis,	Daniel Webster,
	" E. D. Goodwin,	N. P. Bowman.

VILLAGES.

Charleston contains two villages, 6 miles apart. Its market facilities are good, the East Village being situated 7 miles from the depot at Island Pond on the Grand Trunk railroad, and the West Village—the larger of the two—situated about 10 miles from Newport on the Connecticut and Passumpsic railroad. The east part of the town contains a post office, 1 church, 2 stores, 2 hotels, 2 starch-factories, 1 grist-mill, 3 lumber-mills, planing and clapboard-machine, 1 shop for the manufacture of butter firkins, 3 blacksmith shops, 1 shingle and 1 carriage-manufactory. The west part of the town contains a post-office, 2 churches, an academy, 5 stores, 1 hotel, 1 grist-mill, 2 lumber-mills, 2 carding-machine, 1 starch-factory, 1 cabinet shop, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 harness shops, 1 tannery, 1 emery shop and 1 carriage manufactory.

It also contains a Freemason's Lodge, consisting of 100 members. The East Village has a Good Templar's Lodge with about the same number of members. The town is divided into 13 school districts and contained, in 1800, —1,160 inhabitants. Grand list is \$3272.32.

The oldest persons deceased in town were Benjamin Nash, formerly of Montpelier, and Elizabeth Lord, (relict of Samuel Lord, one of the early settlers of Barton,) both nearly 100 years of age. The oldest persons now living in this town, are Philip Davis,* who came to town in 1807, and Mrs. Susan Goodwin, (relict of Benj. Goodwin,) both 90 years of age; and the only families in town who have resided over 40 years on the farms upon which they first commenced, with the exception of Stephen Cole and family who remained on the same farm over fifty years.

*Since deceased.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF CHARLESTON.

Compiled mainly from the Reports of the Adjutant-General of Vt. for 1864 and '65.

Volunteers for three years, credited previous to call for 300,000 Vols. of Oct. 17, 1863.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Allen, Alonzo	21	Aug. 4, '62.	10	K	Died May 3, '63.
Allen, Daniel W.	18	July 18, '62.	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Allen, Ira H.	18	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Re-en. Dec. 10, '62; killed at Wilderness.
Allen, James	28	July 15, '62.	11	F	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Bancroft, John W.	22	July 24, '62.	10	K	" May 22, '65.
Barnard, Francis P.	19	Dec. 3, '61.	8	B	Died May 22, '63.
Barnard, Jabez H.	20	June 22, '63.	11	L	Pro. Q. M. Serg't Aug. 31, '63; dis. for promotion in col. reg., Aug. 3, '64.
Barnard, William	22	June 6, '62.	9	E	Died Aug. 12, '63.
Bishop, Charles			3	D	No record.
Black, Jotham A.	21	Aug. 11, '62.	10	K	Pro. corp. Nov. 26, '62; must. out June 22, '62.
Blanchard, Joseph	21	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 13, '64.
Bowen, Benj. F.	47	Aug. 12, '62.	10	K	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Boynnton, Edmund	18	Jan. 18, '62.	7	H	Died Nov. 6, '62.
Brainard, L. A.	18	Aug. 12, '62.	10	K	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Briggs, Horace	30	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Died Aug. 20, '62.
Briggs, Lucius E.	19	"	"	"	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Brown, Harvey	24	June 21, '63.	11	L	Mustered out June 2, '65.
Buck, Erastus	31	Apr. 24, '61.	3	D	Pro. capt. Co. I, Nov. 1, '63; died May 23, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Calkins, F. C.	20	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Discharged Sept. 30, '62.
Calkins, Wm. H.	23	Aug. 11, '62.	10	K	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Cate, Orson	24	Aug. 8, '62.	"	"	"
Chaplin, Richard W.	38	"	"	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps May 15, '64; dis.
Clark, Brooks B.	23	"	"	"	Died Nov. 2, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Cookman, James	26	May 1, '61.	3	D	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Cunningham, Wm.	18	Nov. 30, '61.	8	B	Mustered out June 23, '65.
Dapry, Francis	39	Jan. 10, '62.	8	K	Discharged Feb. 28, '63.
Davis, Wesley	22	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Drown, Calvin	24	July 21, '62.	10	K	" June 22, '65.
Dwire, David	41	July 29, '62.	"	"	Killed at Petersburg, April 2, '65.
Fletcher, John W.	22	May 1, '61.	3	D	Deserted Sept. 16, '62.
Gartlan, Daniel	22	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 24, '62.
Gates, Hadley B.	32	July 11, '61.	"	E	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Gilbraith, Wm.	38	Apr. 22, '61.	"	D	Discharged Oct. 13, '61.
Goodwin, Ivora S.	21	July 24, '62.	10	K	Pro. corp.; mustered out July 1, '65.
Gray, Charles H.	21	July 18, '62.	"	"	Pro. serg't; mustered out June 22, '65.
Gray, Myron	18	Dec. 17, '61.	8	I	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; des. May 24, '64.
Gray, William H.	21	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Discharged Aug. 6, '62.
Grow, Charles H.	19	Nov. 30, '61.	8	K	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Grow, Edward A.	27	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Grow, Joseph B.	22	May 1, '61.	"	"	Pro. corp.; Died Jan. 21, '65.
Grow, Samuel A.	24	Apr. 24, '61.	"	"	Pro. serg't; mustered out July 27, '64.
Hamblet, Edson L.	24	"	"	"	Deserted July 21, '61.
Harriman, Edson J.	18	May 30, '61.	"	"	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Harrington, F.			"	"	Discharged. No record.
Harvey, Samuel E.	24	Aug. 6, '62.	10	K	Died Nov. 19, '63.
Hazeltine, H. W.	21	July 21, '63.	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hagan, Francis	19	Dec. 5, '61.	8	B	" 28, '65.
Hutchinson, Alonzo	26	Apr. 24, '61.	3	D	Died April 18, '62 of wounds rec'd at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Johnson, John E.	19	Aug. 13, '62.	"	"	Pro. corp.; mustered out June 19, '65.
Jones, Henry	23	July 24, '62.	Cav. G	G	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Lawrence, Albert G.	26	Aug. 5, '62.	10	K	Died Jan. 8, '64.
Lawrence, Geo. H.	21	July 18, '62.	"	"	Died Jan. 21, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Lunt, Benj. P.	20	Dec. 2, '61.	8	B	Died July 23, '62.
Mansur, Zophar M.	19	Aug. 11, '62.	10	K	Discharged Aug. 31, '65.
McCoy, John A.	21	Aug. 1, '62.	"	"	Mustered out July 9, '65.
McCoy, Joshua B.	18	Aug. 4, '62.	"	"	" June 22, '65.
Mansur, Jacob C.	25	Aug. 11, '62.	"	"	Discharged May 30, '65.
Taylor, Alfred	25	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Torrence, Moses	21	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 21, '62.
Wadleigh, John R.	22	Aug. 24, '64.	11	M	Died June 22, '64, of wounds rec'd in action.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Warboys, Chas. N.	23	June 16, '62.	9	E	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Warboys, Henry	21	June 6, '62.	"	"	Pro. corp.; must. out June 13, '65.
Warren, Myron P.	18	Dec. 16, '61.	8	B	Pro. corp.; died Nov. 11, '64 of wounds rec'd at Cedar Creek.
Wells, Henry	28	June 7, '61.	3	D	No record.
Wheeler, Jason P.	23	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Mustered out July 11, '65.
<i>Vols. for three years, credits under call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 Vols. and subsequent calls.</i>					
Allyn, Paschal W.	18	Nov. 11, '63.	8	B	Died Dec. 24, '64.
Campbell, Henry	24	Dec. 9, '63.	3	I	Discharged June 12, '65.
Clough, Horace E.	20	"	"	"	Trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 20, '64.
Cobb, Curtis C.	37	Dec. 14, '63.	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Croft, George F.	22	Dec. 10, '63.	"	"	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Lawson, Frederick	27	Nov. 21, '63.	"	"	"
Morse, Lauren	41	Dec. 11, '63.	"	"	Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Taylor, Farmer	21	Oct. 20, '63.	3	D	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Wilder, Charles	42	Dec. 1, '63.	10	K	Discharged May 12, '65.

Volunteers Re-enlisted.

Ira H. Allen, 3d reg., co. D; Hollis H. Cass, 8th reg., co. B; Joseph B. Grow, 3d reg., co. D; Francis Hogan, 8th reg., co. B; Edson J. Harriman, 3d reg., co. D; Patrick Franklin, 8th reg., co. B; Wm. A. Powers, 3d reg., co. D; Henry Talbert, 3d reg., co. D; Myron P. Warren, 8th reg., co. B; Jason P. Wheeler, 3d reg., co. D.

Mickman, John	20	June 9, '62.	9	E	Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va. Sept. 29, '64.
Montague, Hugh	22	July 9, '61.	3	D	Discharged. No record.
Moody, Charles	20	Sept. 25, '61.	"	"	Died April 20, '63.
Moody, David S.	21	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Discharged May 23, '62.
Moody, Harvey	23	July 10, '61.	"	K	Dropped Jan. 24, '63.
Moody, Joseph	18	Apr. 22, '61.	"	D	Died Oct. 15, '62.
Moody, Samuel	19	July 25, '62.	"	"	Discharged April 22, '63.
Morse, Nixon	21	June 1, '61.	"	"	" Oct. 21, '61.
Moulton, Ira A.	19	Aug. 8, '62.	10	K	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Moulton, John G.	27	"	"	"	Discharged.
Moulton, Wm. S.	21	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Neal, John	18	June 1, '61.	3	D	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Niles Jason D.	23	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Pro. corp.; mustered out July 27, '64.
Norris, Alex. T.	33	July 29, '62.	10	K	" sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, '64.
Patrick, Benj. F.	25	Nov. 30, '61.	8	B	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Piper, John 2d.	40	July 28, '62.	10	K	Died April 22, '64.
Piper, Lucian C.	18	Aug. 6, '62.	"	"	Pro. corp.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Plunkett, James	21	May 1, '61.	3	D	Tr. to 1st N. Y. Battery, Dec. 21, '62.
Parlin, Abel A.	32	Dec. 4, '61.	8	B	Died June 13, '63.
Powers, Wm. A.	33	Sept. 25, '61.	3	D	Deserted July 13, '64.
Quimby, Elisha M.	"	"	9	E	Prom. capt. Dec. 22, '63; resigned May 11, '65
Royce, Clark	21	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Pro. corp.; mustered out July 27, '64.
Shannon, Patrick	22	June 13, '62.	9	E	Died Sept. 14, '63.
Stanton, John	20	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Stebbins, Calvin	18	July 13, '61.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 30, '62.
Stevens, Chester S.	23	Aug. 8, '62.	10	K	Died Dec. 21, '62.
Stoddard, Albert H.	23	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Switzer, Harrison	21	"	"	"	Died Dec. 5, '62.

Miscellaneous—not credited by name, 8 men. Vols. for 9 months.

Barney, Alonzo	21	Sept. 18, '62.	15	H.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Bingham, George	18	"	"	"	Died Feb. 27, '63.
Cargell, George C.	18	Sept. 15, '62.	"	E	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Gray, Hiram A.	19	Sept. 18, '62.	"	H	"
Gray, Robert B.	45	"	"	"	"
Griffin Wm. N.	21	"	"	"	"
Hall, Ransom	21	"	"	"	"
Hamilton, Benj. F.	29	"	"	"	"
Lyon, Joseph P.	25	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 9, '63.
Prescott, Chas. W.	34	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
West, Lafayette	19	"	"	"	"
Wolcott, Hiram A.	34	Sept. 21, '62.	"	E	Pro. corp. Jan. 16, '63; must. out Aug. 5, '63
Worthen, Chas. F.	25	Sept. 18, '62.	"	H	Pro. corp. Oct. 30, '62; must. out Aug. 5, '63
Worthen, Geo. W.	18	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT.

Paid Commutation.

Charles Allen, Wm. P. Bartlett, Charles Carpenter, Christopher C. Davis, Mortimer C. Davis, Edson Dunton, Lorenzo D. Farr, F. C. Harrington, Dennison T. Hildreth. Procured Substitute—Rinaldo L. Moffitt, Amos E. Piper.

Entered Service.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Clark, William	22	July 31, '63.	2	E	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Goodwin, Edmund	20	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Stokes, Alvin R.	21	"	"	K	On furlough, July 15, '65.
Switzer, James C.	22	Aug. 31, '63.	"	"	Died Nov. 3, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Warren, Alby J.	29	"	"	D M	Discharged May 22, '65.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

who have resided in Charleston, viz. William Sawyer, David Streeter, Samuel Spaulding Martin Barney. Mexican Pensioner, Parker Langmayd.

STEPHEN COLE.

Stephen, Ebenezer, Harvey and Hezekiah Cole, pioneer settlers of Navy, now Charleston, were descendants of Hezekiah Cole, who had four sons and three daughters. The names of his sons were Daniel, Ebenezer, Stephen and Hezekiah. The third son, Stephen, (the father of the afore-mentioned pioneer settlers of Navy,) and Hezekiah, his brother, had to supply the Revolutionary army with one soldier, which was done between them alternately; and by agreement Hezekiah went the first year, and before the year was out died with what was called camp distemper. Stephen married Persis Durkee, of Pomfret, Ct., and moved his family from Woodstock, Ct., to Waterford, Vt., about the year 1796, when the town was being settled very fast, and the wagon which they moved in was the first one ever driven into that town.—His family consisted of 14 children. All but 3 of them lived to marry and raise families. The names of the daughters were Betsey, who married Leveritt Clark, and had 11 children. Polly, married Josiah Lyon, of Salem, Vt., had twelve children. Sally married Orrin Colburn of Brighton, Vt., had 12 children. Persis, married Riley Chapin. Eunice, married Ebenezer Bartlett, of Morgan, Vt. Lucy, married John Bishop, son of Enos Bishop, one of the first settlers of Brighton and Morgan. Of the boys, Ebenezer, married Martha West, had 10 children. Three of his sons, Ebenezer, Luther and John, settled in Wisconsin, and have become immensely rich. The other two sons, William B. and Zenas, have for many years been merchants in this town. William represented the town in 1852, '53, and Zenas in 1856—'58. Lucy married Jacob Richards, of Charleston, son of Jonathan Richards, one of the selectmen at the organization of the town.

Harvey Cole,* brother of Ebenezer,† married Nancy Hutchinson, had 4 children. His two sons were killed in the war. Hezekiah, son of Stephen Cole, Sen., married Polly Carpenter and moved to the West some years ago. Stephen Cole, the writer, and oldest son of Stephen Cole, Sen., was born the 9th of Sept., 1780, and married Abigail Ames, who was born at Natick, Mass., 1781. Her mother's maiden name was Molly Carver, daughter of Jonathan Carver, who had several daughters, but no son. His grandfather was the first governor of the Colony of Massachusetts.

Stephen Cole, Jr., has had 10 children all but one of whom are at the present time living; and all have had families of children in this town; but they now are widely scattered: three children are in Massachusetts, one of whom (Durkee) has been judge of Orleans county court. Three are in the West, one of whom (Hezekiah) has been town clerk of this town many years. The others are in this State. Winthrop,‡ the oldest son, born Nov. 28, 1800, resides in town. He has filled many offices of trust, and served different years as selectman and representative.

Stephen Cole, Jr., moved from Waterford into the town of Navy the last day of March, 1810. His family, at that time, consisted of himself, wife and five sons—the eldest ten years of age,, the youngest 6 months.

We got through the six miles woods from Brownington Saturday evening, and stopped with a neighbor, a mile from the mill-privilege, until Monday morning, when we started for our shanty. The snow was between three and four feet deep, and some of the barks were gone from

* Now residing in Burke, Vt.

† Deceased since this was commenced.

‡ The oldest of those now living, who have thus far spent their lives in town, are Winthrop Cole, Alpha Allen, Roswell Davis and Hiram Hutchinson.

the roof, and the dove-holes had no boards put up to keep out the snow; so it was filled more than half way up to the beam over the door but was slanting and hard so Mrs. Cole slid down into the shanty, and we handed her the baby, and went to work clearing away the snow and building a fire,—and were thankful for the comforts we enjoyed. Mrs. Cole did not visit our neighbors until snow was gone, but was neither lonesome nor homesick until the flies, gnats and mosquitoes came to gorge themselves with the blood of our children.

I had exchanged land I owned in Waterford with Jonas Warren for his interest in the mill-privileges on No. 14, in West Navy. Jonas Warren had erected a saw-mill there and Lemuel Sturtevant (from whom said Warren purchased his interest) had put up a suitable frame for a grist-mill, which I was to finish, and receive the land according to Christopher Olney's contract; consequently my energies were directed to that object, and in June following the mill was in running order. It would grind all kinds of grain well, but had no bolt,—but then there was no grain to grind, and I was raising none for another year. I was obliged to live in the shanty the next year, with a little addition. I had got into debt for more than I could sell the mills for, when I found that the owner at Providence, R. I., was not ready to deed the land and water-privilege to me—he having only leased it for a term of years to Lemuel Sturtevant, whose right had been conveyed to me through Mr. Warren. This state of affairs in relation to the land and mill-privileges existed until 1831, when Alpha Allyn, at my request, purchased 200 acres of land, inclosing the mill-privilege. Then I, in company with my second son, Lothrop, rebuilt the mill, mill-dam and flume in the most thorough manner; put in 4 run of stone, and 3 bolts, one for wheat, one for barley, and one for India wheat. Prior to this while I was in suspense about the title of the mill-privilege, and the old mill was hardly worth tending, the east part of the town began to be settled, and to want a mill. Jonas Allyn built a log-house about a mile from a mill-privilege at the east part of the town, which was on a stream flowing from Seymour lake into Clyde river; and invited me to take a share with himself and son, and build a saw-mill there, which I agreed to do. At a set time we took each of us an ax and reconnoitered the stream and agreed,—“There is the place for the dam,” and “There is the place for the mill,” which was then all covered with trees both small and great. And

knowing that our success depended upon the blessing of God there, we bowed ourselves before an ever present Saviour and implored His blessing upon our labor; and we went to work with cheerful hearts and strong hands, which I well remember to this day; and a substantial mill was built.

In 1811 I built the first framed-house in town at West Navy, and moved into it in the fall of 1812. In 1813 the memorable cold season began. There was very little raised in the vicinity of Navy. The wheat, rye and barley were so frost bitten that it was worth but little, and scarce at that. At the height of the scarcity my children and others that I knew, went to the woods and dug up leeks and ground-nuts and cooked them to eat, yet never to my knowledge cried for bread, but were healthy and happy.—At the time I came to Navy, Clyde river was well stocked with trout, also Echo pond—a mile above—which we called our meat barrel; and the partridge were plenty in the woods.—When the scarcest time came there was no grain to be bought in any of the adjoining towns: so I started with my horse and empty bags to go south until I could find some grain to buy. I took my way through Westmore. The first 3 miles I had looked out and marked the trees for a road, and cut out the logs and small trees. My way for the next 3 or 4 miles was not much better, but coming to a house where a family was living I found little better roads. The inhabitants of Westmore were mostly gone. Passing by the deserted settlements to mill brook then I had 6 miles more of woods to travel over Willoughby mountains to Newark, then through Burke to Lyndon, where I began to enquire for grain. I found where I could get some poor wheat. I went to Waterford, but could do no better, so I returned, took 2 bushels and started early, hoping to reach home before dark, taking the same route back. I counseled with myself. I knew my folks were expecting me, I looked at the sun, which it seemed would be a good while before setting. My anxiety said “go on.” I had 6 miles to go, over the worst part of the road, which proved too long for me, for, before I had traveled half the distance home, the sun was down, and I must stop. At dark I arrived at a small opening and took the bags and saddle off, teddered my horse and lay down upon the bags to rest, but the swarms of flies, mosquitoes and gnats were almost enough to take one's life. I wanted the flint and punk which I used to carry with me hunting and fishing. To save myself I had to untie the bags

and put my head into one and my hands into the other; but I did not sleep much that night, and as soon as it was light enough to guide my horse by the trees, I started and got within about a mile of home when I met a man coming to find me; and I never remember of being so glad to reach home as at that time.

Perhaps the reader would like to know something of the muscular strength and endurance of body of the only remaining settler who came to town previous to 1811. I am now writing this, being 89 years of age, and what I have writted is truth.

STEPHEN COLE.

The above was written in a fair, plain hand, by one of the men who "tamed the wilderness," and who has ever been a respected, enterprising citizen, possessing a strong mind and sound judgment. He has filled various offices of trust, and ever worked for the best interests of the town; has been a man of exemplary piety, particularly distinguished for his liberality to the poor. He possesses a remarkable memory, relating with great correctness past events in the history of the town. His wife, a most estimable woman, still survives at the age of 88.

A. ALLYN.

ELISHA PARLIN*

was born at Winchester, N. H., June 14, 1787, and was the 2d son of John and Mercy Parlin, who moved with their family to Barton, Vt., about 1806. Elisha staid in Barton two or three years, then went to Salem, this county, and, with his brother (Abel), bought two lots of land, and commenced clearing up a farm.—When the war of 1812 broke out, he enlisted from Barton, and was stationed in the towns of Derby and Holland, to guard the line and prevent smuggling, of which at that time and all subsequent times there has been considerable done.

I will mention only one incident in connection with smuggling, out of the many in which Mr. Parlin took a prominent part. While he was stationed at Holland, he, with two others, went on snow-shoes about 15 miles through the woods to Island pond (so called from there being an island in the centre of the pond,) where they overtook and captured a man by the name of Elliott, who had started with a load of goods to go through the woods to the head of Connecticut River—there being a road cut through the woods from Canada line to Connecticut Riv-

er for the purpose of smuggling, or principally for that purpose. The snow being very deep, they had a very severe time getting back the woods to camp, where they took the team. When they had got part way back, the other two men and team tired out, and Mr. Parlin had to go back to camp and get help to go after the team and men. He was gone from camp about 7 hours. In consequence of the hardships at that time endured, government gave them the whole prize, amounting to \$110 each.

When he was discharged he came back to Salem, and Feb. 3, 1815, was married to Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Jonas Warren, of Charleston, by whom he had 10 children—8 of whom survive him. In 1818, he removed to Charleston and bought a farm, a part of which is where the west village now stands.—He was one of the first deputy sheriffs in this town, and served as sheriff 10 years. But a good many, taking advantage of his kindness, absconded. However, by economy, he managed to save a sufficiency, and left his widow, who still survives him, a fair property.

His decease occurred Dec. 12, 1864—77 years of age. He died as he had lived, an honest, upright man.

JONAS WARREN

was born at Littleton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1764, and married Elizabeth Baker Sept. 14, 1788. She was born at Medfield, Mass., Nov. 1, 1760, and died March 6, 1794. Soon after his marriage he moved into the wilderness in Bethlehem, N. H. He, with one or two others, made their way into the forests 20 miles, with only spotted trees to mark the path, carrying their effects on foot and horseback. With much hardship he built a log-house and the first framed barn in that town. He was obliged to go 20 miles for men to raise his barn, and carried a sheep on his back the same distance for the dinner of the raisers. His oldest son, Otis, was the first child born in that town, Oct. 26, 1790. The other children were Elizabeth, born Aug. 18, 1792 who married Elisha Parlin of Charleston; Jonas W., born April 28, 1798, married Roxy, daughter of Samuel Hutchinson of Charleston; Annah, born Feb. 2, 1797, married Ira, son of Jonathan Richards, and died in Wisconsin, of cancer, Sept. 24, 1849; Hepsibeth, born Feb. 2, 1797, died July, 1798. Mr. Warren was afterward married to Betsey Russell, Nov. 30, 1797, who was born at Winchester, Mass., June 13, 1775, and died Sept. 30, 1816. The children by the second marriage were Hepsibeth,

* For the biographical sketches of Elisha Parlin and Jonas Warren the writer is indebted to George Parlin and the Warren family.

who was born July 24, 1801, married Chauncey Fuller and died at Charleston Sept. 14, 1852; Ira Warren born July 4, 1803, died April 23, 1805; Ira Warren, born October 5, died at Charleston March 26, 1855; Oliver Warren born Aug. 23, 1807; Sally born Oct. 9, 1809, married Hiram W. Merrill of Charleston, died Sept. 24, 1864; Pliny, born March 4, 1812; Harriet Vail, born June, 1814; Eunice Lincoln, born Sept. 9, 1816.

Jonas Warren, Sen., was again married Nov. 13, 1818, to Lurvia Anderson, (a widow) who was born at Stonington, Ct. Dec. 15, 1776.—He lived in Bethlehem 10 or 12 years, bearing the trials and privations of pioneer life, proving himself one of the trust-worthy of that day—then removed to Littleton, N. H.—thence to Waterford, Vt.—then, in 1809, came to Navy, now Charleston, and erected the first saw-mill in town, which he sold, the same year, to Stephen Cole.

In those early days, while they were building the mill, old Joe Indian often came with a string of trout, as many as he could lift—was friendly, and received a sip of "fire-water," sometimes, as a reward. After Mr. Warren sold his mill he returned to his family in Waterford, Vt., where he remained until 1812, then moved to Navy and purchased the McGaffey farm. He was a stirring, enterprising man, always ready to enlist in any enterprise for the improvement of the town—kept the school when there were not more than a dozen scholars in town. He was chosen representative in 1816, '17 and '18—also town clerk in 1815, 1821 and '22—collector in 1816, '17 and 1820 treasurer in 1818, and selectman from 1814 to 1822. Oliver Warren, his fifth son, in March, 1823, at the age of 15 years, moved with his father's family to Royalton, Vermont. He and a younger brother started from Charleston with a yoke of oxen-load of goods—also driving two cows—taking about 5 days to complete the journey of 100 miles. After having resided in Windsor county 19 years, he returned with wife and one child. The father, Jonas Warren, Sen., also returned to Charleston, where he lived until his death.

Oliver Warren served in 1850 and 1852 as constable and sheriff—built a hotel in 1843 at West Charleston, and kept tavern about seven years. In May, 1853, he moved to Morgan; was chosen representative of that town in 1862, '63. In December, 1864, returned to Charleston and served the town as first constable, justice of peace and overseer, 1867—'69; bought and re-

built the saw-mill with boards, shingle and clap-boards, saws, circulars, &c. He now lives in town, being one of those persevering men who never put hand to the plough and turn back.

Ira, son of Jonas Warren, moved from Royalton to Charleston in 1839. He was chosen captain of the militia company, and for a number of years served this town as selectman and justice of the peace; was foremost in erecting the Universalist church—proved a true and honest citizen, and died in Charleston at the age of 52 years, mourned by the community.

Pliny was an enterprising business man; married and settled in Bethel, Vt., where he died Sept. 30, 1859, after a distressing operation of having a cancer removed from his face. John resides in Hardwick, Vt.—raised a large family, and is a hard working man. Otis started business at Rock Island, C. E.—built a carding-machine, did quite a business in the clothing-works, and at one time went into the manufacture of hay-scales. He moved from Rock Island to Montreal, where he buried 4 of his children with cholera; and remained there until the time of his death, Sept. 30, 1862.

Jonas Warren, Jr., has lived in town since 1812, and is now doing the work of a small farm. In 1813, when a boy of 15, he met a smuggling party, who belonged in the town of Holland, taking oxen designed for the British army on a back path from Navy to Canada, when, (being a boy of strong Democratic principles,) quick as thought, he started, rushed with great rapidity several miles across the woods to Holland, to inform the custom house officers.—They quickly returned with the boy and managed to head the smugglers, who, seeing that their fate was sealed, immediately recognized the noble lad and exclaimed with great indignation, "*That's the little devil we met!*" The officers, well pleased with his valiant conduct, gave him \$2.50 as a reward for his journey and patriotic manifestations. His youngest son inherited the same spirit, and lost his life in the late war. At the time of the death of Jonas Warren, Sen., he had 12 living children. He died in Charleston Sept. 18, 1843.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FROM ALPHA ALLYN.

In 1823, Alexander Farrington came into town with the Oliver Phelps titles of what had been called the Brooks lands, and sold quite a number of lots; but, as both he and Brooks claimed under the Phelps claim, the question was which had the Oliver Phelps claim. Brooks tried his title, and he held

the Phelps title. The proof was, Brooks purchased of Noah & Israel Smith, who had purchased these 18 rights of deficient men, who claimed under the Col. Frye Bailey vendue sale to pay the half penny tax, laid by the State of Vermont to pay New York the \$30,000 claim, and the John Bailey sale and the John Rankin sale; and, as these three vendue sales were decided against by the Supreme Court, some of these original claims to these lands finally helped them without sale.

[In the proprietors' book, Charleston town clerk's office, there is a long letter to the legislature, dated October, 1780, sequestering this grant of land, and Nov. 6, 1780, the description of the grant, being No. 32, containing 2340 acres. No. 31 was Salem.]

CAPTAIN ERASTUS BUCK.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Among the many brave Vermonters who laid down their lives for their country during the battles in the Wilderness, there was none braver than Capt. Erastus Buck of the 3d Regiment, who died of his wounds in Georgetown, May 22, 1864.

He was a native of Charleston, Vt., and during the whole of his early life, had a desperate struggle with poverty. Upon coming of age he went to California, and in that land of gold he procured enough of the precious metal to lay the foundation of a comfortable fortune. He was living upon a well tilled and well stocked farm of his own in his native town, when the war broke out, and as soon as he could adjust his concerns he enlisted in Company D, of the 3d Regiment. He was made sergeant when the Company was organized, was promoted to the 2d lieutenantcy Nov. 19, 1861, to the 1st lieutenantcy Sept. 16, 1862, and to the captaincy last winter.

As an officer he had some peculiarities which while they exposed him to the criticism of martinets, gave him all the more influence with his own men. The rules of military service do not allow a commissioned officer to soil his hands with manual labor. But if there were trees to be felled or trenches to be dug by Company I, Captain Buck not only gave orders to that effect, but set such an example as few of his men could fully imitate. In the attempt to do this, however, they accomplished more work than almost any other Company in the regiment, or even in the brigade. He was exceedingly care-

less about form of speech and of command, ordering his company now like a gang of poor laborers then like soldiers. But they admired him for his undaunted bravery, loved him for the freedom and frankness of his intercourse with them, and promptly went wherever he ordered; or, rather, followed wherever he led, for he was not the man to send others where he could not go himself.

He had a robust constitution, enjoyed almost perfect health, was hardly off duty a single day, nor did he receive a single wound in the many engagements in which he shared, till the fatal one which terminated his life. His remains were conveyed to Charleston, and buried with Masonic honors, in the presence of more than a thousand people who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the gallant soldier.

Coventry, June 21, 1864.

REV. ROYAL GAGE.

BY FRANKLIN B. GAGE.

Royal Gage was born in Walpole, N. H., Dec. 15, 1789. His father's name was Asa Gage.—His mother's maiden name was Betsey Kittridge. When he was 12 years old his father moved to St. Johnsbury, and settled near where the east village now is, where he resided until his death. Royal was one of a family of 21 children, nearly all of whom lived to years of maturity. He had but very little schooling, but what few advantages he had in those early times he improved. In June, 1811, he married Annie Tyler, youngest daughter of David Tyler of Piermont, N. H. His father was a believer in the Universalist doctrine, and he embraced the same faith, and early commenced preaching. Investigation, however, led him to change his belief; and he left the Universalists and joined the Methodists. He continued to live in St. Johnsbury, preaching as opportunity offered. In 1826 he was sent to the Hardwick circuit. Here he had 9 towns to visit and preach to the inhabitants. On his faithful sorrel mare, with his saddlebags behind him, he traveled the circuit and preached, believing that

To bring lost sheep back to the Lord
Was sure to bring its own reward.

His reward was not to be of a temporal nature, however, as he received only \$100 for a year of such service. But true to his charge, summer and winter, he was out preaching in school-houses, barns, and in the open air, as was most convenient. Hardship was the lot of all pioneer ministers, and his was no exception to

that rule. In 1827 he was placed on the Barton circuit. He staid at Barton 2 years, and then purchased and moved on to a farm, where a part of the village of West Charleston now is. There he moved into a small log-house with only a single room in it. The country around it was mostly wilderness, there being but 4 or 5 houses between there and Brownington, 9 miles. He cleared up the farm, erected a comfortable house and barn, and put up a shop and carried on the manufacture of rakes and scythesnaths, of which he furnished Orleans, Caledonia and Essex counties for nearly 10 years.—During this time he still continued to preach, where he thought he was most needed, and nearly every body in those regions knew "Elder Gage" as he was then generally called, and as he is now called by some of the old settlers.—From Charleston he moved, in 1839, back to his native town, Walpole, N. H. Two years after, he moved to Westminster, Vt., where he remained until his death. He had 8 children, two of whom died in infancy; the others lived to riper years. He died at Westminster Sept. 23, 1856; his wife dying nearly six years earlier.

In 1848, he published a well-written book, entitled "Resistance and Non-Resistance," in which he took the ground that all war is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and that no true follower of Christ would ever engage in it. He was always earnest in his belief and Christian life. He was straitforward and upright in all his dealings, and he was never idle. He believed that every thing should be done in season, and that

Toil is wedded to wisdom,
None but toil ever won her—
Then dream not that labor
Is born of dishonor.

Whate'er thy vocation,
Be it lofty or lowly,
All labor is noble,
All labor is holy;—

Then shrink not from labor,
And fear not nor falter;
'Tis the mother of virtue,
'Tis the only exalter!

FREDERIC ADAMS GAGE.

BY B. F. GAGE.

was born in Barton, Vt. Oct. 19, 1823. He was the youngest son of Royal and Anna Gage. He was named after Dr. Frederic Adams, then residing in Barton, but who died some years since at Montpelier, where he had removed. The first year of Frederic's life was passed in Barton. The next year his

father moved to Charleston, Vt. where he lived and passed his childhood until 11 years old. From Charleston he went to Westminster, Vt., where he attended district school three or four winters, which was all the schooling he had. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and read standard works during his leisure hours, and thought upon what he read while at work. He had a decided taste for mathematics, and early mastered arithmetic and algebra, almost without a teacher. He commenced writing for the newspaper press when about 18 years of age. At the age of 22 he contributed a series of papers to the Windham County Democrat, published at Brattleboro, entitled Welcott's Forest Tales.

In the autumn of 1850, he went to Florida, where he engaged in teaching, remaining there and in Georgia nearly 3 years, when he returned to Vt., where he remained until his death, which occurred May 22, 1854. He possessed a brilliant and well balanced mind, and his prose writings would do credit to any author. He was a quiet, but eloquent speaker, never failing to rivet the attention of his audience. He wrote but little poetry as he did not think himself a "born poet." Enough however has been preserved to show that he was capable of writing poetry of no ordinary merit, as the following poem will testify.

THE RED VAPOR.

BY FREDERIC ADAMS GAGE.

A Legend of the massacre at Fort William Henry.

The mists of the valley had fled on the gale,
And the gay beams of morning enlivened the vale,
When forth from the battlements, ragged and torn,
Came a band of stern warriors, still weary and worn.

Still weary with fighting and warm in the strife,
They gave to the foeman the care of each life,
For the spotless white banner of peace floated free
In the soft balmy air, that rolled up from the sea.

A horde of dark savages hovered around,
Like vultures that watch where the prey may be found,
Still nearer they hovered;—a wild shout arose—
'Twas the death knell of vanquished and weaponless foes.

Then the streams that ran down to the Hindson grew red,
For many a gallant lay down with the dead;
Then a flashing red vapor was seen to arise—
A flashing red vapor encircled the skies.

With hatchet uplifted and scalping knife raised,
The fierce warriors trembled and heavenward gazed;
They saw the red vapor career in the skies;
One moment it flashed, then suddenly dies.

The knife and the hatchet were loosed in the hand,
The death-dealing weapon fell down on the sand,
Full a moment they gazed on the sky's ruddy breast
Full a moment they gazed, but the sky was at rest;

Then the death-yell arose, then the blood flowed anew
And a broad crimson torrent the valley ran through:
The blood-thirsty warriors knelt down by its side
And drank long and deeply from out the red tide.

* * * * *

The pride of the red man shall triumph no more,
For the wigwams are desolate on the lake's shore;
A thousand bold warriors in anguish have died*
For the angel of Death laid his hand on the tide.

[The following poems are from the pen of
F. B. Gage, the son of Rev. Royal Gage whose
boyhood and youth were largely spent in this
town and who has ever seemed to have a
most dear and tender remembrance of Orleans
County—says Mr. Gage: *Ed.*]

"The following poem, 'Hang Old John
Brown,' was written on first receiving intelligence
of John Brown's raid into Virginia,
and sent to the New York Tribune for publi-
cation. The Tribune however did not care
to publish so much 'unwholesome truth,'
probably thinking it might not be pleasant to
its readers, and it was returned to its author.

Now, since the prophesy contained in the
last two verses has been so signally fulfilled,
and since the authority of Jehovah has been,
through the war of the Rebellion, so terribly
vindicated in the face of the astonished na-
tions of earth, it may not be unwise to re-
view the past, to enable us to do better in the
future."

HANG OLD JOHN BROWN.

BY FRANKLIN B. GAGE

Hang the fearless old man, he deserves it
For doing what Christ might have done:
There is peril in being a Christian,
When a nation containeth but one!

'Tis treason to practice the doctrine:—
You should treat every man as a brother:—
Even Christ was once hung as a traitor—
Hang this fearless Old Brown as an other.

Has God been a betting this treason?
God is great! but our Nation is greater:—
If tried by the laws of Virginia
Even God would be hung as a traitor.

For He was the first one to publish
The doctrine that all should be free;—
Tis recorded,—"*Do thou unto others
As thou wouldst have others to thee.*"

Hang the fearless old man, without mercy,
He will willingly suffer the sting,
That out of his ashes, the Freedom
Of America's millions may spring.

Tho' the Nation but wink when you hang him,
Tho' the Church but indulge in a frown—
Please remember:—*John Brown's insurrection
Will never be hung*—with John Brown.

*History records that more than a thousand warriors
died of the small-pox, communicated to them by drink-
ing the blood of their victims.

Go! feast on his blood like the vulture,
And pray to the gods ye have made:—
But beware!—there's a living Jehovah
Whose vengeance is only delayed!

— — —

"TEN THOUSAND SLAIN?"

A thousand mingled voices shout—
"The victory has been won!
Our brave boys put the foe to rout
Long ere the day was done;
Our horsemen, by the wood concealed,
Rode through their ranks amain,
And left upon that battle-field,
Ten thousand slain!"

Ah many a scalding tear awakes,
And many a bitter sigh,
And many a heart with anguish breaks
While yet the tidings fly;
O'er many a happy home shall weep
The blast of grief and pain:
And twice ten thousand wildly weep,
"Ten thousand slain!"

There is a God who dwells above
Whose home is in the sky,
Whose nature is all truth and love,
That God is ever nigh;
He loves the people of all lands,
By every stream and plain:—
Lo! on His judgment Record stands
"Ten thousand slain;"

THE CLYDE.

BY FRANKLIN B. GAGE.

Respectfully dedicated to "Jane Brackett—" (Mrs.
Luther Cole, Watertown, Wisconsin.)

Towards its great home, the far off sea,
The Clyde still flows as bright as ever;—
And when the grave hides you and me,
The Clyde will still flow on for ever,
Jane Brackett,
The Clyde will still flow on for ever.

Ah forty years have run their race,
How strangely forty years estranges;—
But still the Clyde flows in its place,
Unchanged though all around it changes,
Jane Brackett,
Unchanged though all around it changes.

To day it tread the village street,
But miss the old familiar places;
And here to-day I only meet
With cold and unfamiliar faces,
Jane Brackett,
With cold and unfamiliar faces.

And as I gaze upon the Clyde,
Sad tears across my cheeks are creeping;—
For strangers on its banks abide,
Our loved ones in its graves are sleeping,
Jane Brackett,
Our loved ones in its graves are sleeping.

One quiet grave yard by the Clyde,
How peaceful in the hush of even;—
I pass the graves on every side,
The graves of George, and Charles, and Steven,
Jane Brackett,
The graves of George, and Charles, and Steven.

Here other loved ones have been laid,
 A list too sadly long to number;
 Here many a youth, and many a maid;
 Here some grown gray and aged slumber,
 Jane Brackett,
 Here some grown gray and aged slumber.

What matters it when death shall call?
 Whether in youth or not till later?
 For long made graves await for all,
 From frozen pole to hot equator,
 Jane Brackett,
 From frozen pole to hot equator.

Yet He who heeds the sparrow's fall,
 By whom our every hair is numbered,
 From all earth's graves shall yet recall,
 The myriads that have lain and slumbered,
 Jane Brackett,
 The myriads that have lain and slumbered.

Ah! you and I must go ere long,
 To our appointed graves to slumber,
 To join that vast and silent throng
 Whom only God himself can number,
 Jane Brackett.
 Whom only God himself can number.

Yet towards its home the far off sea,
 The Clyde still flows as bright as ever;—
 And when the grave hides you and me,
 The Clyde will still flow on for ever,
 Jane Brackett,
 Unchanged will still flow on for ever.

MARY'S GRAVE.

BY F. C. HARRINGTON,

The sea pulse beats, where Mary sleeps,
 Along the whitened sand;
 And o'er her grave the woodbine creeps,
 Trained by a spirit-hand,
 The sighing willow sadly weaves
 A curtain o'er her head,
 And oft the dark magnolia's leaves
 Weep 'round her lowly bed

The white rose blooms upon her grave,
 Bathed by an angel's tear;
 And orange blossoms sweetly wave
 Above that form so dear;
 But when the blast from northern land
 Sweep cold across the main,
 Sweet tears shall water, sighs shall fan
 The bud to bloom again.

West Charleston, May 1, 1858,

P. S. I am a Vermonter by birth and residence.

AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

In proceeding to the narrative of the incident, it may be well to continue a brief sketch of the early life of Alpha Allyn, who is the subject of the incident. He was the oldest child of Abner and Anna Allyn. He was born in Barton, Nov. 30, 1802.

He was, with his parents removed to Navy in the month of July, 1803. Only one other family was then in town, and that one moved out before the snow came that fall; consequently Alpha has always lived in town, never having given up residence here, or been away except for brief periods. Though not the oldest man in town, he is the oldest inhabitant of the town. Living alone with his father and mother, his veneration and love for them became very strong. As other little ones were added to their circle, his young heart bounded with joy, greatly expanding with love for the little buds of promise. Albro, born July 10, 1804, was taken from them by death July 30, 1806. Here was Alpha's first grief. His young heart was torn with anguish, only assuaged by judicious instruction from his pious mother, from which he was able to comprehend the existence of God, and his sovereign right to take again to Himself what He had given. Here commenced his ideas of a religious life.

In 1808, he was sent to the first school kept in town. It was a mile away through woods, no inhabitant between his father's house and the school-house—the latter a barn. Five children comprised this school beside himself, viz.: Erastus and Olney Percival, sons of Orrin Percival, Elvira Sargent, and Robert Hunkins, children of Robert H. Hunkins, who lived on the north side of Clyde river, more than a mile the other way from the school. The Percival children lived on a cross road which came into the main road about a half mile below Mr. Allyn's, so that the children usually managed to join Alpha at the corner of the roads. One of Alpha's parents went out with and came for him the first half mile, for fear of wild beasts. In this way he attended school the summers of 1808 and 1809. The spring of 1810, his father had business to Providence, R. I. a distance of 260 miles, which journey in those days must be on horseback. To gratify the wishes of grand-parents in St. Johnsbury, he took this son of 6 years with him as far as that—35 miles. He had saddle-bags upon his saddle, his overcoat lashed back of the saddle, his boy upon the horse behind, holding himself steady by grasping the coat. They went as far as Barton the first day, the second to Wheelock, the third to St. Johnsbury. Here the boy stayed while his father was gone, and walked 2 miles, and back each day to school

in company with his cousin of 4 years, of whom he took special care. He had recently been again bereft of another little brother, born Dec. 27, 1808, who died March 28, 1810. This may have made him doubly careful of children younger than himself. The recently bereaved family left at home, consisted of the mother and two little daughters, one only 2 months old. Alpha attended school after this season 2 more summers in the barn. To the original number were added children from the families of Stephen and Ebenezer Cole. After this a school-house was built—(the first school-house in town, 1822,) a mile farther from his father's, which made it impracticable for him to go, but as his father was a man of literary culture he instructed his son at home. When nearly man grown, he attended school at the school-house one winter, and walked 4 miles a day.

The memorable cold season came on, what grains that were raised were so sadly frost bitten as to be unpalatable and innutritious; potatoes were poor, and exceedingly bitter. Many families removed from the new settlements in the north part of Vermont, to avoid suffering and perhaps starvation. In 1811 Mr. Allyn's health failed and though loth to go, having the agency of much of the lands in town, yet he felt compelled to, for a time. This was in 1815. His family was somewhat dispersed. Alpha went to Rhode Island and resided a while with Dr. Hosea Humphry, who married his father's sister. In 1817 he came home in company with Joseph Owen, Esq., of Glover. The family was again gathered upon their Navy land. A share of their mowing land had been turned into pasturing, and was used for the forage of sheep belonging to different persons. Bears were abundant, and very troublesome—they were extremely bold, so that it became necessary in the fall of the year to gather and shelter the cattle and sheep at night. Mr. Allyn was County surveyor, consequently away from home on this business more or less of the time about in different towns. During one of these trips away, in Nov. 1818, Alpha having worked upon the farm as usual during the day of Saturday the 7th, came in from his work, and as he found it later than he expected—it being a dull rainy day, he did not wait for supper, but went out at once for the sheep, with his wet clothes on. These clothes were made of cloth called roping—manufactured

in Dr. Humphry's cotton-factory. Not finding the sheep in the open field, he followed their trail into the woods: soon, a thick fog set down upon the horizon, shutting out the day-light, he lost the point of compass; not aware of the fact, and desirous to get home he kept upon a full run all night, when morning came it was still cloudy. The sun not appearing, he had no means to set his course by, and he was not sure he was lost. He came to a brook whose source he thought he knew. He felt pretty sure he was in the great swamp, known as Brownington swamp, which was then supposed to cover a greater area than it actually does. He did not choose to follow the brook either way, he tried to shape his course, as he thought, in a direct line towards home, but to his surprise he found himself repeatedly back to the same points on that brook. He did not allow himself rest but kept on the full run all day. He found nothing for food; once in the day he gathered spruce gum enough to chew for a little while. A little before night he had the pleasure of seeing the sun shine out, which appeared to him to be in the east, but he followed it till unfortunately it went down. Here for the first time he allowed himself to sit down for rest. This was not long, he resumed his run until entirely overcome by exhaustion, he dropped down upon a log in a half-sitting and half-lying posture, thinking only to rest a few moments. His physical powers were exhausted. In all probability he lay in the same posture the entire night without consciousness. The weather was cold, his clothes were saturated with water and profuse perspiration, which when he became quiet actually froze upon his limbs. Thus, he was chilled through.

It will be recollected that he left home Saturday afternoon on the 7th and that he was out all that night and all of the next day the 8th and during that night. Here I leave him, to narrate other events connected. His father was at Barton. His mother and oldest sister were at home alone. As it became dark on the eve of the 7th, they became very anxious for the return of the boy, and called as loud as possible to try to make him hear, that he might follow their voices and thus find his way home. Then they sounded the tin horn again and again, getting no response; before morning one went to the neighbors for assistance while the other continued to blow the horn. The response from the neighbors was

that he had probably got through to Philip Davis' 2 miles away, where he was resting for the night and would be home early in the morning, but not coming in the morning, Hiram Hutchinson went to Mr. Davis, with a request that if the boy was not there he would take his horse and go as soon as possible to Barton after Mr. Allyn, which he did. In the mean time the neighbors at home circulated the painful intelligence in town. The religious people were assembled at Mr. Stephen Cole's house at the Hollow, which was 2 miles from Mr. Allyn's, for their usual Sabbath religious services. The news was proclaimed in the meeting with a call for men to hunt. There was a ready response. The tender sympathy of all hearts was touched and ready for valiant service. The men formed in company and entered the woods in search. The women were not less sympathetic. There were but eleven families in town. Ten of these mothers made their way during the day, and evening, and the following morning to Mr. Allyn's to express their great solicitude and do all in their power to aid in the alleviation of suffering. Mothers from Salem and Morgan were also there. Death had twice entered this family in the removal of sons. They had sickened and died at home where fond parents and kind, anxious friends had ministered to their necessities. Their pillows of death had been smoothed by loving hands. Alas! in this case, the oldest son was in the deep forest, perhaps torn by wild beasts and if alive suffering with cold, hunger, and excessive fatigue, for well they knew he would not rest while able to move. This awful suspense was worse than death under ordinary circumstances. No traces were found of the boy this day. As the men came in Sabbath night to wait until another morning the anguish of the family was such as language entirely fails to portray. News of death would have been a partial relief. There could be no rest in that home; visions of the dark forests, mire of the swamp, howling of ferocious wild beasts, a famished stomach, freezing limbs, and aching body of their loved one floated constantly before their minds. I recently asked Mrs. Cole, aged 89 years, (who was there), how my mother appeared. She said, "Almost beside herself with grief."

Mr. Allyn came home as soon as he got the sad news, and joined the search. When, at night, the men came in without finding the

boy, Mr. Elisha Parlin was dispatched for more men, rallying the inhabitants of Brownington and Salem. When he reached Barton with the news, the people rallied; Luther Merriam went to Glover for help, another messenger was dispatched to Irasburgh.—The people of Brownington also rallied. Mr. Allyn aided them in arrangements for the search,—knowing more of Brownington and Charleston woods than any others. I would here say, though all these people would probably—being prompted by common humane feelings—have turned out to hunt for any human being, even though a stranger, I think there was more intense feeling in Barton, than if this afflicted family had been strangers to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Allyn first settled in Barton. He was their first town clerk. Alpha was born there. Mrs. Allyn had greatly endeared herself to the people there. In the instance of a great panic in town, by the appearance of small-pox there, which spread so that it became necessary to have a pest-house, and remove the infected persons there, one of this number was Mrs. May, wife of James May, Esq., who had a babe. The medical adviser decided that all hope for them was that some healthy nursing woman should be inoculated, and enter the pest-house with them, to care for the woman, and nurse the child at her own breast. Mrs. Allyn responded—actuated by philanthropic feelings. It was a trial to her to leave her own babe to be cared for by others; but she did, and was thereby made the instrument of saving the life of the infected babe, who grew up to be a blessing to others. He was the late William May of Barton. The lad lost, was the babe that was left to be cared for while his mother performed her errand of mercy in the pest-house. After their removal to Navy, they had been obliged to go to Barton to mill, and get their general supplies there, so that a familiar acquaintance was kept up.

The men from the towns south of Brownington Swamp met at Brownington, made preliminary arrangements, then entered the unbroken forest—headed by Dr. Jonathan Allyn of Barton. They chanced to go through west of where the boy was. Two Charleston, Salem, Morgan and Holland men entered the woods on the north side, going south to come out at Brownington. These chanced to go too far east of where the boy was.

One of these companies from the north was headed by Stephen Cole, and with him was his son, Winthrop; though older, he was an intimate friend of Alpha. They came to a brook, where tracks were discovered in the sand, which Winthrop felt sure were made by the lost boy: the men dissented, attributing them to some animal, and continued their course as previously arranged; but Mr. Cole was led by his boy's persistency, and though ridiculed for it, followed his son. A Mr. Buswell and Mr. Ingraham joined—turning their course considerably. They sounded a horn to bring others in that direction; the report of which reached the ears of the lost boy, and roused him for a moment from the death-like lethargy in which he had lain all the previous night and day thus far. He gave a screech—his voice having become unnatural; this the men heard, but were wholly at a loss to know whether it was from fowl, quadruped, or from the boy. Winthrop said "It is Alpha." They sounded again and again, but no more response; yet kept on, in the direction of the strange noise, until they found him on the log where he lay down the previous night to rest. With difficulty they aroused him, by rubbing and warming him, as well as they could, by fires which they kindled, and getting him to take a little food and other stimulant.

The unnatural sound which the men heard, was made by the boy, but with no consciousness that any one was in pursuit of him. He was in a sort of reverie, was very cold, and thought he was in sight of Mr. Underwood's house, and that he saw his mother and sister standing in the door-way. The noise was an effort to call to his sister to bring him his mittens.

Agreement had been made that no gun should be discharged in the woods, except as a signal that the boy was found. Guns were now discharged several times to call the companies from farther search. In a short time many of them were around him. They were untiring for about two hours in efforts to resuscitate him; then they commenced, past the meridian of the day, to remove him towards home. This they must do upon their backs, which was a bad task for the men, and more so for the boy, he having been so terribly chilled, and then so hard rubbed to bring up a reaction, that when he came to feeling he was conscious of unendurable soreness of

his flesh. They alternated often from one to another, perhaps oftener by his entreaties to be set down to rest—movement so hurt him.

There was no sun to be seen, and the men were a little doubtful about their course, but fortunately came out to a clearing, of which most of them knew nothing. This was lot No. 15, in Charleston, since known as the Palmer place. From this they found their way by tracks of the workmen, who had come in, and brought materials for camping.

They carried him on their backs to Philip Davis' house. Here they ministered to his wants. When first found, and partially aroused, he did not seem to feel the demands of appetite, rather refused cold victuals, saying he was going home, where he should have a warm supper,—seeming to have lost the time intervening the first night, or the fact that he had been lost; but, after having had a little nourishment upon his stomach, he began to feel the demands of hunger, and to solicit food. He refused stimulants in the form of ardent spirit, as he always had an aversion for it; but was bought in, to take some, now and then, by promise of giving him more food. This the men thought necessary to revive him. From Mr. Davis' house they took him on horseback. When they reached his father's, the door-yard was full of men, who had got in sooner—after hearing the report of guns, and of women and children, who were waiting in anxious suspense. Every one was eager to give the boy a hearty shake of the hand. A warm bed was in readiness for him. From frost in his clothes, and from soreness of his body, it was impossible to remove them but by cutting them off.

To attempt a description of the scene of the long lost son, and brother, restored to them alive, would be useless. It was a grateful rejoicing, but with fear and trembling lest he might not rally from the shock. He had the best advice from Dr. Newcomb of Derby, their family physician, as also the best of nursing; thus by the blessing of God, he rallied to tolerable health, though never fully recovered from the effects of the shock. His limbs have never been agile as before, nor his step as elastic. For full 40 years he was obliged to have tight bandages kept upon his wrists in order to be able to use his hands for any heavy work: this, and the celebrated "Kittridge bone-ointment" has greatly

strengthened them. His life has been one of usefulness as a citizen, especially as a townsman, being alive to all its interests. Together with his father he has been largely engaged in the interests of wild lands, having been agents for land proprietors, and more or less for their own. He married Miss Adelaide Nash of Montpelier, a most estimable woman, with whom he has lived in this town and reared 8 children, 6 of whom are living; two promising young lady daughters have passed away from earth, as beacons to draw them to the better world, to which they are journeying.

EAST CHARLESTON, VT. May 26, 1870.

As I learned that the history of this town had been submitted for publication, in Miss Hemenway's history of the State, without an account of the above narrated event, I felt that it was not right, as that was certainly one of the most startling events ever experienced here. That I have failed to make it as interesting to the reader as some other person might, I doubt not. I have done it because no other person has to my knowledge. This therefore is a tribute to the memory of my only surviving brother. My sisters are all deceased.

Respectfully submitted by

RACHEL H. ALLYN, M. D.

Lowell, Massachusetts.

COVENTRY.*

BY THE REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

Coventry, situated in latitude $44^{\circ} 53'$ N. and in longitude $4^{\circ} 54'$ E., is an irregular quadrangle, no two sides being of equal length; and is bounded N. E. ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles) by Newport and Salem, S. E. ($4\frac{3}{4}$ miles) by Brownington, S. W. ($5\frac{3}{4}$ miles) by Irasburgh, and N. W. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) by Newport.

The charter was granted Nov. 4, 1780, to Maj. Elias Buel and 59 others. Its boundaries as defined by the charter, were as follows: "beginning at a beech tree, marked 'Irasburgh corner, Sept. 26, 1778,' being the north-westerly corner of Irasburgh, and running north 36° east, six miles and 63 chains, to Lake Memphremagog; then south-easterly on the shore of said lake, about 27 chains to a hemlock tree, marked 'Salem Line, 1778;,' then south 45° west, two miles and two chains,

to a great hemlock tree, marked, 'Salem West Corner, Sept. 30, 1778;,' then south 45° east, six miles and 21 chains, in the southerly line of Salem, to a stake five links north-west from a cedar tree, marked 'Coventry Corner;,' then south 36° west, four miles and four chains, to the North line of Irasburgh; then north 54° west, five miles and 60 chains, to the bounds begun at." Within these limits were supposed to be contained 16,767 acres, or about 26 1-5 square miles. To make up the six square miles usually included in a township, there were granted 2,000 acres directly south of Newport, called Coventry Gore, and 4,273 acres in Chittenden County, east of Starksboro, called Buel's Gore. The north part of Buel's Gore was annexed to Huntington in 1794. That part of the town which bordered on Lake Memphremagog, being in the form of a slip, 108 rods wide on the Lake, and 2 miles, 4 rods long, was called Coventry Leg, somewhat inappropriately, as it was narrowest where it joined the body of the town, and widened as it extended north. In 1816 it was annexed to Newport. Five rights were reserved by the charter, one for the benefit of a college in this State, one for the benefit of a county grammar school, one for the benefit of schools in town, one for the first settled minister, and one for the support of the ministry as the inhabitants should direct. Buel, the principal agent in procuring the charter, was a native and resident of Coventry, Ct., and, in honor of his birth place, the same name was given to the new township.*†

* Concerning Elias Buel, the founder and principal original proprietor of Coventry, it is suitable to put on record a few facts. He was a son of Captain Peter Buel, one of the first settlers of Coventry, Ct., at which place he was born 8 Oct. 1737. He married, 6 Aug. 1758, Sarah Turner, by whom he had Anna, born 2 Jan. 1759; Solomon, born 12 Apr. 1760; Elias Jr., born about 1770, studied law with Nathaniel Chipman, admitted to the Rutland County Bar in 1793, died in Waterbury, Vt., about 1810; Jesse, born 4 Jan. 1778, established and edited the Cultivator at Albany, N. Y., died at Danbury, Conn., 6 Oct. 1839; Samuel, a custom-house officer at Burlington about 1809; also John, Ennice, Abigail, Peter, and two Sallies. Not all of those names are given in the order of birth.

He was a major in the Revolutionary army, and a brother of the Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., an eminent minister on Long Island. "He was a man of dignified deportment, and possessing a highly cultivated mind, full of anecdote, and a most agreeable and instructive companion. Major Buel was an ardent politician, but never sought an office; and a frequent contributor of

At the time of the chartering of Coventry, and for many years after, Orleans County was destitute of inhabitants, and inaccessible by roads, and lands were of no value except for speculative purposes. Buel purchased the rights of his associates, one by one, as he had opportunity, paying from £5 to £20, and in a few instances as much as £30, for each right; until, in 1788, the title of 54 of the 60 rights was vested in him. His deeds, however, were not put on record until 1801, and, in the mean time, sales for taxes, and levies of executions against the original proprietors had created conflicting titles to much of the land. In 1791 all the lands in town were sold by Stephen Pearl, Sheriff of Chittenden County, to satisfy a land tax of a half penny an acre levied by the Legislature of Vermont. Ira Allen purchased most of them, and 49 rights, which were not redeemed within the prescribed time, were deeded to him. Buel afterwards quitclaimed to Allen his interest in those rights, and appears to have had little or no more to do with the township.

Allen made few, if any sales of his Coventry lands till 1798. In March of that year he was in London, where he met Stephen Bayard, of Philadelphia, and sold him the 2,000 acres comprised in Coventry Gore for the round sum of £1,600 sterling, (\$7,104). There is something ludicrous in the minute particularity of English forms of conveyancing as exhibited in the deed 6 pages long, by which Allen transferred these 2,000 acres of woods and mountains, "together with all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, paths, passages, commons, fishing places, hedges, ditches, gates, stiles, fences, ways, waters, water-courses, lights, liberties, case-

ments, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever.' If Bayard paid the purchase money, or any part of it, it was a dead loss to him, for in the following July a direct land-tax was assessed by the Congress of the United States, to satisfy which, the whole town of Coventry, including the Gore, was sold at auction at the house of Thomas Tolman, in Greensboro, May 20, 1801, by James Paddock, of Craftsbury, the collector, for \$4.80, and was never redeemed. Jabez G. Fitch, of Vergennes, was the purchaser. William C. Harrington, of Burlington, had a color of title to 8 rights, Reed Ferris, of Pawlington, N. Y., to 9, Alexander Schist, of Canada, to 15, Thaddeus Tuttle, of Burlington, to 15, and James Seaman, of the City of New York, to 16. Fitch bought the interests of them all, and Dec. 14, 1801, he took a conveyance of Ira Allen's entire title. By these means he became the ostensible owner of the whole township, and had a valid title to nearly all of it.

It was by Fitch's agency that the settlement of the town was effected. He offered land at moderate prices to actual settlers, promising gifts of land to some, (which promises, however, were fulfilled in few, if any, instances,) and encouraged emigration as much as possible. Two dollars an acre was the current price of land, with a liberal credit, and cash was seldom required. Most of the early purchasers made their payments in "good clean wheat" or "merchantable neat cattle, (bulls and stags excepted,) not exceeding eight years old." In many of the conveyances he reserved to himself "two thirds of the iron ore being and growing on the land," a reservation which never proved of any value. Notwithstanding the pains he took to purchase all outstanding claims, the titles to some of the lands afterwards proved defective, and subjected his grantees to serious loss.

SETTLEMENT.

In September, 1799, Samuel Cobb and his son Tisdale visited the township with a view to settlement, decided to settle there, put up a log-house, and returned for their families.— In March, 1800, the first settlement of Coventry took place. The pioneer settlers were Samuel Cobb and Tisdale Cobb, father and son: Samuel accompanied by his children, Samuel, Jr., Nathaniel and Silence; and Tisdale by his wife. They came from Westmoreland, N. H., March 15th, traveling on horse-

political essays to the Connecticut Courant, where he defended the policy of Jefferson's administration and advocated Democratic principles." His first residence in Vermont was Rutland. He afterwards removed to Buel's Gore, and resided on that part of it which was annexed to Huntington. In 1798 and 1801, he was an Assistant Judge of Chittenden County Court; in 1799, a member of the Council of Consors; 1801, 1802, 1804, the representative of Huntington in the General Assembly of Vermont; and in 1814, the delegate from that town to the Constitutional Convention. In 1819 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he died, May 17, 1824, at the residence of his son Jesse.

† In 1841 the Legislature changed the name to Orleans. About that time an attempt was made to constitute it the shire-town of Orleans County, but the effort was unsuccessful, and, in 1843, the original name was restored.

back as far as Brownington, which being the end of the road, they left their horses there and made their way on foot through the dense woods, marking the trees as they went, till they reached the east part of Coventry, March 27th. Samuel Cobb pitched on lot No. 11, now occupied by Stillman Church, and built a log-cabin directly opposite the present site of Mr. Church's house. Tisdale Cobb pitched on lot No. 12, now occupied by Jesse Miller, and built a cabin just east of the present grave-yard. Samuel Cobb, Jr., made an opening on lot 6, now owned by James K. Blake, but, being disappointed in some of Fitch's promises, he did not locate permanently. The cabins of these first settlers were exceedingly rude in appearance; built of spruce logs hewn only on the inside, and pointed with mud and moss, roofed with bark, having one door and one or two small windows, and inclosing only a single room, which was made to answer all the purposes of kitchen, dining-room, bedroom and parlor. Boards were not to be procured nearer than Barton, where Gen. Wm. Barton, the founder of that town, had, in 1796, built a saw-mill. From that mill, boards sufficient to floor the cabins were drawn a distance of 10 miles through the pathless woods. In the following June, Samuel Cobb's wife (Silence Barney, born Feb. 21, 1756,) and his younger children, who had remained in Westmoreland while preparations were making for their reception, joined the husband and father in the wilderness, and the first settlement of Coventry was made complete. Tisdale Cobb's family consisted only of himself and wife, (Sarah Pierce,) and Samuel's of himself, his wife, 3 sons and 4 daughters.* Until the arrival of Mrs. Cobb, the first comers had no baking apparatus whatever, and were obliged to go to Mr. Newhall's in Brownington, about a mile, to do all their baking. Silence Cobb was usually the messenger on these errands, and had as her constant companion through the lonely woods, a large black dog, which, being a very docile animal, she taught to do pack-horse duty, in carrying to and fro on his back the bags of meal or of bread.

All the first settlers, male and female, were of more than usual physical ability; and, being of athletic frames and rugged constitutions, were admirably qualified to endure the hardships of a settlement in the wilderness. Hardships they had to endure, and those neither few nor small. It was no light task to conquer the primeval forest, nor was it easy even to procure needful food for themselves and their animals while the work of clearing was going on.

There were no roads, no neighbors within 2 miles, no grist-mill nearer than West Derby, and facilities for procuring the most ordinary necessities, not to say comforts of life, were scanty indeed. The young men used to carry grain on their shoulders to Arnold's mills in West Derby, there being no road that could be traveled by horses. In the winter they had an easier conveyance, by hand-sled on Memphremagog. By most diligent toil, in which all the members of the families bore their parts, each man made a small clearing in the season of 1800, and raised grain and potatoes enough to secure them from fear of actual want. Each family had a cow which gained its living as best it could in the forest. It was the work of the younger girls to find the cows at night, and drive them home—oftentimes a laborious task requiring them to search the woods for miles around. To provide for the cows during the Winter was a problem of no easy solution. No hay was raised, but a scanty supply was brought from Barton, and with the help of browse, which was abundant and close at hand, they were comfortably wintered. So ended the first year of the infant settlement.

In 1801, Samuel Smith of Brownington built a saw-mill on the Day Brook. This was a great convenience to the settlers, as it obviated the necessity of going to Barton for boards and planks, or of using planks roughly split from logs, which was a not unusual kind of flooring in the early days. A grist-mill was lacking for some years longer, and, in the mean time most of the grain was sent to Arnold's mill at West Derby, it being floated down Barton river and through South Bay, in canoes. At length David Kendall built a small grist-mill on the Day Brook. The wheel was an overshot wheel, as the brook was small, and the supply of water sometimes insufficient, the miller was occasionally compelled to supply the lack of water by treading the buckets of the wheel after the fashion of a tread-mill. The stones for this mill were made of the nearest granite; and as

* The sons were Samuel, Jr., Hanover and Nathaniel; the daughters were Silence, Lattice C., Arabella and Sabrina. After the lapse of 69 years, four of the eleven persons constituting these two pioneer families still survive; only one of whom, however, Mrs. Isaac Parker, (Arabella Cobb,) lives in Coventry.

there was no bolt in the mill, the meal which it made was of the very coarsest kind. Pudding-and-milk was the principal food of the settlers, and this mill, which furnished the more solid part of their fare, was called the "pudding-mill"—a name by which its site is known to this day. The ruins of this ancient mill are still traceable a little westerly of where the road running north from William B. Flanders crosses the Day Brook.

As soon as the Cobbs had fairly established themselves, they built a log-shop, in which they carried on the business of blacksmithing. They were the only men of that trade in the northern part of Orleans county, and they had customers from all that region round about.

The first birth in Coventry took place July 28, 1801, when a daughter was born to Tisdale Cobb. Her original name was Harriet Fitch, bestowed on account of a promise of Jabez G. Fitch to give a lot of land to the first-born child—but he failed to fulfil his promise, and the name was changed to Betsey.

Many of the former townsmen of the Cobbs soon came to visit them and their new settlement, and several families were added to the little colony in 1801 and 1802. Among those who immigrated from Westmoreland were Jotham Pierce, Asa Pierce, Wm Esty, Simon B. Heustis, John Farnsworth and John Mitchell. All the settlers prior to 1803, in the strictest sense of the phrase, "Scatter Sovereigns," having no deeds of any land, but taking possession where they pleased, and procuring deeds when they could. Deeds were executed to them early in 1803. Jotham Pierce pitched on lot No. 15, on which William B. Flanders now lives.—He was a man of great energy, and became an influential citizen of the town. He was the first captain of militia, and magnified his office not a little, as was suitable he should in those days, when a captain was of more consequence than a brigadier general now is. William Esty pitched on lot No. 13, now owned by the Day estate; Simeon B. Heustis on lot No. 50, where Lewis Nye lives: John Mitchell on lot No. 51, and John Farnsworth on lot No. 52, where J. W. Mitchell lives. Farnsworth brought with him the first ox-cart ever seen in town. Previous to this time all teaming had been done on sleds or drags. Daniel B. Smith came in the Fall of 1802, and made an opening on lot No. 53, which was the first clearing west of Barton river. He took an active part in town affairs, but remained only till 1805, when he sold to

Samuel Boynton and removed. The first framed house in Coventry was built by him, a little south-east of the present residence of Ira Boynton, and on the opposite side of the road.

This house, as well as all that had previously been built, was on the high land. Surprise is often expressed at the present day, that the settlers in this town, and in other towns, should have selected the hills rather than the valleys as the sites of their farms, and that the roads should have been made directly over the hills rather than around them. These things, however, were a matter of inevitable necessity.—

The high lands were covered mainly with hard timber, and the decay of the leaves had made the land fertile and mellow. It was necessary only to clear the land and sow it to be sure of a crop the first year. The stumps decayed with comparative rapidity, and a few years sufficed to transform the forest into a farm. But the low lands were too wet to be tilled, and were generally covered with soft timber, the stumps of which decayed slowly. The rich lands on Black and Barton rivers, which now constitute some of the best farms in Coventry, could not have been made to yield the early settlers food enough to keep them from starvation. The soft, wet soil of the valleys made them as unsuitable for roads as they were for farms; to say nothing of the uselessness of roads where there were no people, and the need of roads where the people were.

A peculiar feature of the early houses was their fireplaces and chimneys. Stoves and furnaces were then unknown. Fireplaces and chimneys were built of prodigious size, and with small regard to beauty or even to shapeliness. Seven thousand brick were none too many to put into a chimney in which there was a fireplace 8 or 10 feet wide, and of proportionate depth. The fireplace was a mavelous storehouse of light and heat. The back-log was part of the solid butt of a tree, which, with a fore-stick and top-stick of nearly or quite the same size, constituted the main structure for a fire. To this were added as many smaller sticks as the state of the weather required, and a few pine knots and other kindlings being thrust under and between the several logs, the whole mass was easily set on fire, and the flame went roaring up the chimney, filling the house with cheerful light and warmth. One such fire lasted 24 hours, and sometimes several hours longer, according to the size, kind and condition of the wood.

To us, of the present generation, this seems wastefulness in the use of fuel, and to those of the next generation it will seem wicked extravagance; but to the early settlers wood was really of no value at all, but rather an incumbrance, to be got rid of by any and all possible means. The more of it they saw reduced to ashes, the more they rejoiced, and with good reason, too.

About 1802 Joseph Marsh and Timothy Goodrich, both from Addison County, made the first opening in the west part of the town. A log-cabin was built by Jabez G. Fitch, a few rods south of the present residence of George Heerman near the Upper Falls, and in this cabin Goodrich resided, having as boarders Marsh and his family, and some other persons, who like himself, were employed by Fitch in clearing and building. Fitch also made Goodrich's house his home during his occasional visits.—Marsh was a lawyer, and a man of more intellectual ability than any other of the early settlers. He was Fitch's agent for the sale of lands and had a general supervision of his affairs at Coventry. He had respectable literary attainments, but was no financier, and though he became owner of some lands, he was obliged to transfer them in payment of old debts, and at length he removed to Brownington. Timothy Woodbridge, from Waltham, Vt., came in the Fall of 1802, and purchased lots No. 23, 24 and 47. He was the gentleman of the little colony. He was a son of the Hon. Enoch Woodbridge, of Vergennes, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and married Lydia Chipman, daughter of Darius Chipman, and niece of the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman. He held himself in good esteem, as became one so respectably connected, and was always ready to occupy any place of which the position was honorable and the duties light, but he and his wife had been too daintily reared to be fit for frontier life, and were regarded by the townsmen as lazy and shiftless to the last degree. After a few years he sold his first purchase, and bought a part of lot No. 156, on which he made a clearing and built a cabin; but in 1807 sold out and left town. His last clearing is included within the grave-yard near the village. Amherst Stewart pitched on lot No. 3, now owned by Albert Day, and resided there a few years, after which he moved to Brownington. John Wells, Jr., began on what is known as the Peabody farm. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in town. Perez Gardner, from St. Johnsbury, came in 1802, and

pitched on parts of lots No. 9 and 10, now owned by Zebulon Burroughs. In 1802, the first hay made in Coventry was cut on lot No. 7, where Quincy Wellington, a son-in-law of Samuel Cobb, had begun a clearing. He abandoned it the next year and it returned to wilderness, and so remained till 1817, when Zebulon Burroughs reclaimed it, enlarged the clearing and erected buildings. The same year a man by the name of Symomes began a clearing on the farm now owned by Charles Owen, and a man by the name of Hawes on the farm now owned by William R. Alger. Neither of them put up any buildings, and they did not become permanent inhabitants. One of them brought in his knapsack four English white potatoes, the first of that kind that were brought to Coventry. They were cut into as many pieces as there were eyes, and were planted near Tisdale Cobb's. The whole produce was sowed and planted the next year, and from those four potatoes the town was stocked with that variety of the vegetable.

In June, 1802, John Ide, Jr., began a clearing, either on lot No. 55, or 56, both of which he had bought for \$500. He started from Brownington in the morning and came to Barton river, where he felled a tree and attempted to cross, but as the river was high the tree was not long enough, and he plunged in with his axe and swam the remaining distance, when he felled another tree and completed his bridge. He then bent his course towards his new purchase, but after traveling awhile in the woods, found himself again at the river, which he followed till he reached his crossing place, and then took another start. This process he continued all day, and returned to Brownington without seeing his land. He moved his family into Coventry March 9, 1803, and was the first white settler west of the river. By this time two log-bridges had been built across the river, and a road cut from the upper falls of Black river half way to the Center. His first log-house was built about half way between the present sites of the brick church and Mrs. Sarah A. Kendall's house and so far west that the road now passes over its site. He afterwards built a log-house about 40 rods north-westerly of Mrs. A. Plastridge's present residence. For many years he was a leading man in town, and did as much as any one else to give it form and character.

The settlers whose names have now been mentioned constituted the adult male population of the town in March, 1803. Until that time there was no municipal organization, as indeed

there was little need of any. Whatever of a public nature was done, not much at the most, was accomplished by voluntary private effort. But it was now thought desirable that the town should be organized, and accordingly application was made to Luke Chapin, Esq., of Duncansboro, (now Newport,) who issued his warrant for a town meeting to be held at Samuel Cobb's house on Thursday, March 31, 1803. At that time and place the town was organized by the choice of officers, as follows: John Wells, Jr., moderator; Joseph Marsh, clerk; Timothy Woodbridge, constable; Samuel Cobb, treasurer; Samuel Cobb, Daniel B. Smith and John Ide, Jr., selectmen; Perez Gardner, John Wells, Jr., and Joseph Marsh, listers; Joseph Marsh, Samuel Cobb, John Wells, Jr., and Daniel B. Smith, highway surveyors; Perez Gardner, grand juror.

It was voted that each inhabitant should work on the roads four days in June and two days in September. A tax of \$12 was raised to defray current expenses of the town. The grand list of 1803, the first taken in town, and on which this tax was assessed, amounted to \$608. The highest tax payer was John Wells, Jr., who paid a town tax of \$1.39, and a State tax of 96 cents.

Most of the early settlers were uneducated men, but they were not insensible to the value of education, nor deficient in desire that their children should know more than themselves.—They had no school-house, however, were too poor to build one, and there was no spare room in their cabins where a school might be held.—At length Samuel Cobb's corn-barn was temporarily converted to the purpose of a school-house, and here, in the Summer of 1803, Temperance Vincent taught the first school in Coventry, for the moderate compensation of \$1 per week. A ruder building was perhaps never devoted to educational purposes. It was small, not clap-boarded, and lighted only by the open doorway and the cracks between the boards. The seats were rough boards laid upon blocks of wood, and the desks were constructed in the same way. In this unsightly building the rudiments of education were imparted to some, who are now among the most valuable citizens of the town.

In the Summer of 1803 a saw-mill, the second in the town and much better than the first, was built on the Upper Falls of Black river, by Jabez G. Fitch. This and the adjacent cabin of Goodrich and Marsh constituted a center of civ-

ilization in the west part of the town, as the Cobb settlement did in the east.

The first freemen's meeting was held Sept. 6, 1803, when 16 votes, the unanimous vote of the town, were given for Isaac Tichenor for Governor. Jos. Marsh had the honor of being the first representative; receiving 9 votes against 2 for John Wells, Jr., and one each for Samuel Cobb and D. B. Smith.

The year 1804 was signalized by the first birth of a male child, the first marriage, and the first death. The birth took place February 17th, when a son, George B., was born to John Ide, Jr. That son is now the Rev. George B. Ide, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., one of the most eminent Baptist divines in this country. The marriage was that of Silence Cobb to Col. David Knox, of Tunbridge, which was solemnized March 11th, by Elijah Strong, Esq., of Brownington. The death was that of Mrs. John Farnsworth, which took place December 4th. There being no public grave-yard, she was buried on her husband's farm, and her grave-stone may still be seen at the four corners on South Hill. [Near her grave were buried three infant children of John Mitchell; three children of Daniel Heustis, triplets, who lived but a few hours; and James Heustis, son of Simon Heustis, who died Oct. 30, 1808. The graves of all the children are unmarked by any stone. In 1866, the town surrounded these graves of its early dead by a neat fence.]

Among the new settlers in 1804 were George Dorr, Benjamin Walker, Charles Bryant, Thomas Baldwin, Daniel Ide, John Gardner and Aristides Heustis. Dorr bought of J. G. Fitch lot No. 75, where Azro Gray now lives, began a clearing, May 5, 1804, and built a log-house near a spring, almost opposite the present residence of Hubbard Gray. His title proved defective, and Fitch having in the mean time become bankrupt, he was compelled to repurchase the lot of the legal owner. Bryant pitched on lot No. 42; Walker on lot No. 49; Heustis on lot No. 76; and Baldwin on lot No. 57. Ide pitched on lot No. 89, and made the first opening in the North neighborhood. Gardner was the first house-carpenter.

The clearing of land was a much more laborious work in the early days than it now is. Almost all of it was done by hand, oxen and horses being very scarce. In 1804 there were only 3 yoke of oxen in Coventry, owned by Samuel Cobb, Jabez G. Fitch and Timothy Woodbridge. Ordinary logs were not drawn into heaps to be burned, but if a tree were

large, sticks and small logs were piled along the whole length of it, and so it was burned. A horse with a chain was used to draw the small logs, and to draw together the partially burned brands.

The political harmony which had hitherto prevailed, as witnessed by the unanimous vote for Tichenor in 1803, was slightly disturbed in 1804, when Jonathan Robinson was the opposing candidate. One vote was given for the Robinson ticket; and at an election for member of Congress, the same independent voter cast his solitary suffrage for James Fisk, in opposition to William Chamberlin, who was the choice of all his townsmen. It is quite probable that Charles Bryant was this voter. One vote was also given for Robinson in 1805, but in 1806, after Bryant had sold out and left town, the vote was again unanimous for Tichenor.

At the town meeting of 1805, a tax of \$12 worth of wheat was raised for the purpose of defraying town charges. Wheat, then and for a long time after, was the principal currency in Orleans County. Town and school district taxes were assessed in wheat much more frequently than in cash. A cash tax, however small, was considered quite a calamity, and, in fact, was such. A person was once obliged to go more than 50 miles, to procure less than a dollar for the purpose of paying a tax. On account of the scarcity of money it often happened that no tax whatever was assessed, the officers choosing to render their services gratuitously, and the people in general to do with their own hands whatever needed to be done, rather than to pay their proportion of a tax. On one occasion, when two bridges were to be built, the town voted "that the inhabitants turn out voluntarily to build the bridge at Burrough's mill, and that \$45 be raised to build the bridge across Black river, payable in labor at 67 cents per day, the person finding himself, or in grain the first of January next.

SOLOMON PIERCE

immigrated in 1805, and pitched on lot No. 82, being the farm on which the Rev. A. G. Gray now lives. In June of the same year came Dr. Peleg Redfield, and purchased lot No. 41, on the eastern border of which he made a clearing and built a house. The farm still remains in the ownership of his family. Dr. Redfield was the first settled physician in Coventry, and the fourth in Orleans County;

his only predecessors being Dr. Samuel Huntington, of Greensboro, Dr. Luther Newcomb, of Derby, and Dr. James Paddock, of Craftsbury. His practice immediately became extensive and arduous. His journeys to the scattered cabins in which his patients lived were performed mainly on horseback, but not infrequently he was obliged to thread his way through the forests on foot. He was a man of vigorous mind and great force of character, and was held in high esteem not only for professional skill but for business qualities. He is entitled to be remembered for his own abilities, and as the father of sons who, in other professions, have won eminent distinction for themselves, and have reflected honor upon the town from which they went forth.

ROADS, &c.

In October and November, 1805, the first public roads were laid out. Until that time the roads were mere paths cut through the woods, with reference mainly to private convenience, and no wider than was absolutely necessary for a single team, not always so wide as that. When John Farnsworth came into town with his ox-cart, the whole population had to perform extra work on the road from Brownington, to allow the passage of so wide a vehicle. The public roads now laid out were 3 rods wide. Their general direction was north and south, but alterations and discontinuances have so changed the state of things that it is difficult now to identify more than one of them, which was, in the main, the road from Irasburgh line over South Hill to the Center. Little more was done to roads then, and for many years after, than to clear them of trees, leaving stumps, and stones, and mud-holes, for the traveler to avoid as best he could. Sometimes a by-path was cut around an unusually formidable slough, or logs were laid in it; but, at the best, the going was very uncomfortable, not to say dangerous. Traveling was performed principally on horseback, both men and women taking long journeys in that way. Frequently a man and a woman rode on the same horse, and sometimes a woman took two or three children on the horse with herself. A sled drawn by oxen was almost the only other mode of conveyance known in the early days. Oxen were trained to travel, as well as to draw loads, and sometimes would perform a pleasure-trip at a speed of more than 4 miles an hour.

The first law-suit in Coventry took place in the winter of 1805. It was held at the house of D. B. Smith, Esq., who was the magistrate in the case. William Baxter, Esq., of Brown-ington, was plaintiff and attorney, and Joseph Marsh, Esq., of Coventry, was defendant and attorney. The action was founded on a note payable to Perez Gardner, and the defense was that the note was given for beef which proved not to be sweet. But the plaintiff proved that Marsh took the beef "for better or for worse," and so the defense failed.

EARLY SETTLERS—CONTINUED.

In 1806 came Isaac Baldwin, from Westminster, Samuel Boynton, from Westmoreland, N. H., and Eben Hosmer, from Concord, Mass. Baldwin and Boynton bought lots already improved. Hosmer made a commencement on lot No. 88, now owned by Erastus Wright. In 1806 came also Samuel Thompson, and purchased lot No. 139, which he afterwards sold, and then bought of Joseph Marsh parts of lots No. 136 and 137. He lived in a log-cabin built by Marsh, near where Isaac M. Hancock now lives. He was a most original and eccentric character, and was familiarly called "Shark Thompson."

His moods were various and contradictory. At times he was irritable in the extreme, and the slightest provocation would rouse him to ungovernable wrath which vented itself in the most horrid profanity and most brutal conduct. One of his cotemporaries said that "he could swear the legs off from an iron kettle in less than two minutes." He ruled his family with a rod of iron. A son of his was the innocent cause of the death of a cow, and for nine successive days Thompson administered to him a severe whipping every morning and evening. He was poor to the very last degree of penury. Very often his wife and children suffered severely for the want of suitable food and clothing. Sheriffs constantly embarrassed him with attachments and executions, and were sometimes greatly harassed in return. Jotham Pierce once attempted to serve a process on him by driving away some cattle, which Thompson prevented by putting up the bars as often as Pierce could let them down. During the struggle Thompson having a favorable opportunity, caught one of Pierce's fingers between his teeth, and fixed them into it with a vigor and tenacity of grip, which, in the officer's estimation, fully justified the appellation of "Shark."

But there was another side to his character. He was very kind and obliging to his neighbors, and would divide his last morsel of food with any one who was in need. He was full of sympathy for the sorrowful and suffering. Tears would flow copiously down his sunburnt cheeks as he stood by the bedside of a dying neighbor, and from the depths of his soul would come up the consoling expression, "By Judas, it's too bad," which was his unvarying formula on such occasions. He had by nature a strong mind, though it was never cultivated. There being no lawyer in the immediate vicinity, he took up "pettyfogging," in which he achieved a good deal of celebrity. He had also a gift of extemporizing.

In June, 1806, the first road from east to west was laid out. It extended from the upper falls of Black river, through the Center, "to the west side of Jotham Pierce's opening," near the present residence of William B. Flanders. As it went eastwardly from the Center, it diverged, at an angle of about 45° south from the present road, passed the lowlands on a log-causeway about 30 rods long and 4 feet high, and crossed Barton river near where Willard Fairbrother now lives, with the first substantial bridge built over that stream in Coventry. On the 6th of June, 1810, the waters of Runaway Pond carried off this bridge and causeway, covered the meadow with several inches of soft, sticky mud, and compelled a change of the road to its present location. Miss Betsey Parker was crossing the causeway on horseback, as the flood approached; and, hearing a frightful noise, though she could see nothing, she quickened the speed of her horse, but had hardly reached Dr. Redfield's house, a few rods west of the causeway, when the rushing torrent overwhelmed the road she had so recently passed. The westerly end of the road has also been quite changed in location, but across the hill it remains as at first. At the same time this road was laid, a road was laid from South Hill westerly in a bee-line to a junction with the first-named road, being mainly the road as now traveled.

At the March meeting in 1806 the town was divided into two school-districts, Barton river being the dividing line. The first clerk's return, made in September, 1807, showed that there were 17 scholars in each district. In the spring of 1807 Thaddeus Elliot began a clearing on the farm now occupied by Hollis Day,

where he built a log-house somewhat better than the average, it being made of peeled logs, and tolerably well finished. In August, 1807, John Farnsworth was licensed as a tavern-keeper, and was the first person who kept a public house. Among the new comers in 1808 was Isaac Parker from Cavendish. In the winter of that year he taught the second school ever taught in town, and the first which was taught by a male teacher. His school-house was a log-cabin near Samuel Cobb's, and his pupils came from all parts of the town. While imparting to others the rudiments of knowledge, he was himself making acquisitions in the higher departments of learning, and to so good purpose, that in the spring of 1813 he entered Middlebury College considerably in advance, and was graduated in 1815, the first graduate from Coventry. He continued to teach, and as there was at that early day no institution in the county at which a full preparation for college could be made, he established a school at his own house, where for several years young men were taught the classics and higher mathematics. Among those who laid the foundations of a liberal education under his tuition were Isacc F. Redfield, George B. Ide, Jonathan Clement, and several others who have attained eminence or respectability in the learned professions. His influence was long and happily exerted in the development of intellect in his adopted town, where he will be held in lasting and honorable regard, as the father of education in Coventry. He celebrated his golden wedding Dec. 24, 1868, and it was the first celebration of that kind in town.

In September, 1808, came Thomas Guild from Swanzev, N. H., and began on the farm now owned by Job Guild. In the spring of 1809 came Frederick W. Heerman and Timothy W. Knight. The latter made a clearing and built a log-house near the present site of Jonathan Bailey's house. Knight's house was roofed with poplar bark, which, warping as it dried, left wide cracks through which he, as he lay in bed, might gaze upon the stars, and not seldom receive an additional blanket of snow. The same cracks gave egress to the smoke from his fire. The back of his fire-place was a large stump which was left standing within the house for that purpose.

In the spring of 1811 came Israel Ide from Westminster, and Ebenezer M. Gray and Abi-

ather Dean, jr. from Westmoreland. The two last had made some clearings the year previous. Dean built a log-house near the site of Hubbard Gray's present residence.—He was a gunsmith by trade, and during the war panic of 1812 he did a large business in repairing muskets. Ide settled on lot No. 88, where Eben Hosmer had a few years before cleared several acres. Here he built a log-house, and, soon after, a framed-house, a part of which is still standing as a part of the house occupied by Erastus Wright.

The war with Great Britain in 1812 occasioned great alarm in all the frontier settlements, and the inhabitants of Coventry shared in the general panic. Lake Memphremagog and the adjacent country had been a favorite resort of the Indians for purposes of fishing and hunting; and although they had almost entirely abandoned that region just before the year 1800, leaving only a few scattered individuals, whose relations to the settlers were always friendly, it was supposed they still remained in great numbers near the outlet of the Lake, ready, whenever opportunity offered, to exterminate the civilization before whose onward march they had been compelled to retire. Tales of Indian cruelties were familiar to every ear; and the knowledge that Great Britain had made alliance with the savages carried dismay to many a heart which would fearlessly have met the fortunes of a warfare conducted in a less atrocious manner. Each little settlement imagined that itself would be the first to experience the assaults of a secret and blood-thirsty foe. The dwellers in the Black River valley were sure that the Indians would avail themselves of the facilities of approach afforded by that stream: equally certain were the inhabitants along the banks of Barton River, that they should be surprised in a similar manner. The terror which prevailed was extreme. Some of the most timid sought safety in flight—abandoned their clearings, and hastily gathering together such of their personal possessions as were most valuable and portable, fled to the older settlements. Others, more courageous, determined to abide the result, and made all possible preparation for the expected attack. Rusty old muskets were scoured and kept constantly loaded—axes were put into condition, and butcher-knives were sharpened to be used by men or women in the last desperate resort of hand-

to-hand struggle. In the west part of the town the inhabitants assembled at the house of Samuel McCurdy, near where Charles P. Cobb now lives, and in the east part of the town Israel Ide's was the place of refuge.—These were strongly built houses, more defensible than most of the others, and about them guards were stationed, while scouts were kept at watch for the approach of the enemy. For some time there was constant apprehension of an attack. The cracking of a limb in the forest, or the midnight hoot of an owl, was sufficient to alarm the little garrisons. But as time passed away, and no foes made their appearance, the panic subsided, and the settlers returned to their former avocations, which they pursued without molestation, and without further fear.

The evils which were occasioned by this temporary suspension of peaceful employments did not all cease when the fears of the people were allayed. It was difficult for the British forces in Canada to procure provisions, and their commissaries often came secretly into the border towns of the United States to purchase supplies. They found some in Coventry, as well as in other towns, whose covetousness was greater than their patriotism, and from them cattle were bought at enormous prices and driven to Canada by night, to feed the enemies of America. The detection of some of these unpatriotic men aroused no little indignation, and caused alienations of feeling which lasted for many years. Smuggling was also greatly increased by the war. The unsettled state of affairs along the borders made this crime easy and profitable. To suppress that, and to guard against hostile approaches which might possibly take place, a corps of soldiers was raised and stationed at Derby Line. Of this company Hiram Mason of Craftsbury was captain, and Tisdale Cobb of Coventry, lieutenant. Five citizens of Coventry—Zebulon Burroughs, Joseph Priest, Timothy Heerman, Rufus Guild and Jonas Rugg, were among the privates. This company remained in service 6 months—from Sept. 16, 1812, to March 16, 1813—but had no opportunity to do any thing more than to prevent smuggling. The town held a special meeting, June 16, 1812, to take action respecting the war, and voted a tax of one cent on the dollar, to be expended in ammunition. The grand list that year amounted to \$2857, so that the sum raised by

this tax was \$28,57—a small sum in modern estimation, but by no means insignificant to those who had to pay it from their almost empty purses. Nineteen militia-men were returned as "armed and equipped according to law." "Cornet" Daniel Huestis and horse are also on record as obedient to the requirements of the statute in that regard. Huestis belonged to a small company of cavalry, the members of which were scattered throughout the County.

In 1813, Abiathar Dean Jr. made 8 sleighs, the first that were made or used in Coventry. About the year 1813 came Ammi Burrington from Burke, and purchased the tract of land on which stood the fulling-mill and saw-mill; which he soon sold and moved to the west part of the town. He was familiarly called "the swamp angel," and if the domains of actual or imaginary zoology contain any such being as that, he was probably not unworthy the *sobriquet*. He was nearly 7 feet in height, broad-shouldered, long-limbed, gaunt, skinny, and crooked; with dark complexion, wide mouth, large teeth, and other features to match. Tradition says that the name was given him by a Yankee peddler, whom he asked to give him a ride. The peddler told him that if he would ride within the box as far as the next tavern, and remain in the box for an hour after arriving there, he should have not only a ride, but his keeping over night. Ammi readily accepted the proposition, and took his place among the tin ware. Upon arriving at the tavern the peddler announced himself as the exhibitor of "a very rare animal—the swamp angel"—and proceeded to exhibit Ammi for a certain price, to his own good profit and the great amusement of the spectators.

In 1814 Abijah Knight came from Westmoreland, and arrived at Coventry March 16. He was 8 days on the road, performing the journey in a wagon as far as St. Johnsbury, thence on a sled, and finally in a sleigh—being obliged at each exchange of vehicles to leave a part of his loading.

James Hancock, with his wife and two children, came from Westmoreland with an ox-team, spending 9 days on the road, and arrived at Coventry April 11, 1814; He bought 66 acres off the east end of lot No.—on which were a house and barn, and began to clear the land for a farm; but in 1816 he bought, moved on it and cleared the farm

known to this day as the James Hancock farm.

Hardly had the town recovered from the injuries inflicted upon it by the war of 1812, when it was visited by calamity from another source—the famine of 1816. The scarcity and high provisions occasioned extreme privation and suffering. A peck of corn was regarded as a good compensation for the day's work of a man. Salt commanded \$4.50 per bushel, and could be procured only with cash. All other kinds of provisions were held at prices proportionately high. The inhabitants prepared themselves as best they could for the fearful winter of 1816—17. Flesh, fish and vegetables of every kind that could possibly be used for food were converted to that purpose. To what straits they were reduced may be judged from the fact that hedgehogs were "made great account of;" and berries, or boiled nettles sometimes constituted the entire meal of a family. Often it happened that the last morsel of food in a house was consumed, while the householder neither knew where to procure more, nor had the means of paying for it. Frequently the father or mother of a family was compelled to start in the morning without breakfast, go on foot to Barton, Brownington or Derby, procure a little pittance of rye or corn, and return home, before any of the family could have a mouthful of food.

One morning Abijah Knight found that his whole stock of provisions for a family of 7 persons amounted to only half a loaf of bread. His neighbor, Matthias Gorham, with a family of equal number, had no bread at all. He shared the half loaf with his more destitute neighbor, and then both of them started for Lyndon with a load of salts which they hoped to exchange for food. Mr. Knight was fortunate enough to effect his object at Barton, where he procured three, pecks of corn, and about 20 pounds of fish, rice, and other groceries; all of which he carried on his back, through Brownington, to his home in the North Neighborhood, a distance of about 12 miles. This being done, the two families were able to make amends for a scanty breakfast and a scantier dinner, by a hearty supper. This was one of many such cases.

The manufacture of "salts" was then, and in fact during the whole early history of the town, an important branch of business.—

"Salts" were made by boiling the lye of hard wood ashes to such a consistency that when cold it might be carried in a basket. In this condition they were sold to the manufacturers of pearlash. Barton was the nearest market for them. To this place they were carried sometimes on sleds; but as sleds were rare, a less expensive vehicle was usually employed. A forked "saddle" was cut down, the body of which was used as a tongue to enter the ring of an ox-yoke, and across the forked part, which was somewhat bent so as to be easily dragged over the ground, a few slats were nailed, and on these was deposited the box or basket of salts. If a horse was to be used, a pair of thills was made of poles, turned up at the hinder end like a sled-runner, and connected by strips of board. One of these vehicles seldom performed more than a single journey, the owner choosing to leave it on the woodpile near the ashery rather than to drag it home. A yet ruder mode of conveyance than either of these was sometimes adopted. A log—longer or shorter, according to the quantity to be carried—was hollowed out like a trough, rounded up at the end which was to go forward, and dragged by a chain and horse. To prevent the log from rolling over and spilling its contents, a stick was inserted in the hinder end and held constantly by the driver, as one would hold a plow-tail. The market value of salts was very variable, ranging from \$3 to \$5½ per 100 pounds; but they could always be sold at a fair price, and for cash. Leather, salt, flour, and other staple articles which were held for cash, were freely given in exchange for salts. Sometimes they would buy what money could not. During this season of famine they were the main reliance of the people of Coventry, and had the demand for salts ceased, many a family would have been brought to actual starvation.

There were some circumstances which rendered the scarcity of bread-stuffs a less intolerable calamity than it would otherwise have been. It was a time of universal good health. Hardly a single case of severe sickness occurred that year. The rivers and brooks afforded a considerable supply of fish. The trouts, weighing 3 lbs. and upwards, which in the early years of the town were so numerous that they might be caught by hundreds, had indeed been almost exterminated; but other species were somewhat abundant, and it was

not a time to be dainty in the choice of food. Suckers sometimes constituted the entire living of a family for days in succession, and happy were they who fared as well as that.

Winter, however, prevented a resort to the rivers, except in extreme emergencies, when a scanty supply of fish was caught through holes cut in the ice. During the whole period of distress the settlers cordially befriended each other, and rendered mutual assistance as their means allowed. Each man was neighbor to every other man. He who had little shared it with him who had none. Some who would not sell their previous year's crop of corn, lest themselves might be straightened for food, freely gave to the poor and destitute the grain which they had refused to exchange for money. By exercising the most pinching economy of food, all were able to meet the crisis; and although there was extreme suffering, and starvation seemed almost inevitable, not an individual perished.

During the 5 years including 1812 and '16, there was almost no increase of property.—The grand list of the latter year exceeded that of the former by less than forty dollars. The influx of population seems also to have nearly ceased. There were 51 tax-payers in 1812, and just the same number in 1816.—Contrary to what was expectable, the year of famine was signalized by more than the usual number of marriages. Previously, marriages did not average more than one a year, but in 1816 three couples put their sufferings and sorrows into common stock.

The town slowly increased in population and property till, in 1821, there were about 300 inhabitants, many of whom were in comfortable circumstances. But capital and enterprise were lacking. At that date there were only 2 saw-mills, and those quite dilapidated: there was no grist-mill deserving the name—no store, mechanic's shop, public house nor house of worship. There was no semblance of a village except at the Centre, where there were 4 or 5 dwelling-houses and a school-house, and the roads for 40 rods each way were laid 1 rod wider than through the rest of the town. All the trade went to Barton, Brownington or Derby, occasioning great inconvenience and labor, and much loss of time.

But a new condition of things was about to take place. At a sale of lands for taxes in 1813, Calvin Harmon and Argalus Harmon

of Vergennes, bought for \$3 lots No. 41 and 107, and a part of lot No. 111. Lot No. 107 is now the site of the village. When the Harmons purchased it it was a mere wilderness, and the level part of it was a cedar swamp. They were men of intelligence, energy, wealth and business habits, and all these they put in exercise to advance the interests of the town in which they took up their residence. They engaged actively in business themselves, encouraged farmers and mechanics to immigrate, and gave a powerful impetus to the prosperity of the place. Well knowing the value of such a water-power as is furnished by the falls of Black River, they decided to lay the foundation of a village beside those falls, and to that work they now directed all their energies.

Ammi Burrington felled the first tree in the village, and built the first house—a small log cabin near the spot now occupied by Mrs. Mary W. Person's house. Two other log-cabins were built soon after—one of them on the present site of Holland Thrasher's house, the other on the spot now occupied by Lorin Soper's house. Eber R. Hamilton occupied the former, and kept a boarding-house for those who were employed by the Harmons in clearing and building. Jonas Cutting lived in the other, and carried on the blacksmith's business in a shop immediately adjacent to his house. These houses were built merely to subserve temporary purposes, till better ones could be erected.

In 1822 Calvin Harmon and his brother Daniel W. moved in, and immediately commenced operations on a somewhat extended scale. A store was speedily built and stocked with merchandise. It was an exceedingly plain building, the inside being cased with rough boards, and the outside consisting of rough clapboards nailed directly to the studs. Four years afterwards its cash value was estimated by three disinterested men at \$301. It still occupies its original site, and is a part of the store now occupied by Messrs. Soper & Cleveland. The variety of goods was not great, but it was sufficient to supply the wants of the people, and the store was in truth a great benefit to the town, not only by furnishing articles for which the inhabitants must otherwise have gone abroad, but by providing a home market for grain, salts, and whatever else they had to sell. During the same season a saw-mill was built on the site of the present mill

In 1822 a post-office was established, and Isaac Parker, who lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Holton, was appointed postmaster. The office began to do business May 22, 1822. Until that time residents of Coventry had their mail accommodations at Brownington office. The route by which the new office was supplied had its termini at Burlington and Derby, between which points the mail was carried once a week each way, for a few months by Elijah Burroughs, and then for some years by Daniel Davidson of Craftsbury. This was quite sufficient to meet the necessities of the people at that time, as may be judged from the fact that the receipts of the office for the first year were only \$10.57, and that the whole receipts in the 6 years, 1 month and 2 days, during which Mr. Parker was postmaster, were \$133.30.

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in Coventry for the first time in 1822. The celebration took place at the Centre, and George B. Ide, then a little more than 18 years old, was the orator. In the fall of 1822 Calvin Harmon built a two-story dwelling-house, the same in which D. P. Walworth resides. Daniel W. Harmon lived for a while in a small framed house, close by Burrington's cabin, and in the summer of 1825 he built and occupied the house in which Charles Thrasher lives. An ashery for the manufacture of pearlsh was built on the river-bank, eastwardly from the store.—It fell down in a few years, and the ground where it stood has been almost entirely washed away by the river.

In January, 1823, the first school-house in the village was built by the voluntary contributions and labor of the inhabitants. The top of a very large hard-wood stump was leveled and smoothed to supply a solid foundation for one of the corners. This house stood upon a part of the present site of Hartford Hancock's house. In the winter of 1823-24, the first school in it was taught by Loring Frost. This school-house was used till 1835, when another was built near the same site. The present school-house was built in 1857-58, at an expense of \$2000.

The Rev. Lyman Case and family moved into Coventry March 10, 1823, bringing with them the first cooking-stove ever seen here. In 1823 Eber K. Hamilton built a two-story house, 40 by 30 feet, on the present site of C. R. Dailey's house, and began keeping tavern

there. The Hamilton house was destroyed by fire Sept. 3, 1859. Calvin Harmon built a blacksmith's shop on the river bank a little below the falls, and furnished it with a trip-hammer. Jonas Cutting was the first occupant of the shop. The business of a blacksmith was much more laborious, as well as broader in its scope, than it is now. His stock consisted mainly of Swedes or Russia bar iron, 3 or 4 inches wide, and this he had to split, hammer and draw into shape for all purposes, even to the making of horse-shoe nails. He was expected to make any iron article which was wanted, and he did make axes, hoes, edge-tools, hand-irons, shovels, tongs, and many other iron articles, each of which is now regarded as the work of a distinct trade. Samuel Cobb even made darning needles.

This shop was occupied successively by Jonas Cutting, Holland Witt, Daniel Bartlett, and Holland Thrasher, and was burned April 16, 1834. Mr. Thrasher then built a shop standing partly on the ground now occupied by the post-office, and partly east of that.—This was burned April, 1843, and he then built the shop now occupied by him. He has been a blacksmith in the village since April, 1832.

Calvin and Daniel Harmon gave the land for a village common, on condition that the citizens should clear it of stumps, and smooth the surface. They were slow in complying with the condition, and, to expedite matters, it was agreed that whoever became "the worse for liquor" should do public penance, by digging out one stump. This proved to be much more effectual in clearing the land than in preventing drunkenness. A pint of rum afterwards came to be regarded as a fair compensation for digging out a stump.

The first permanent settlement on West Hill was made in 1823, by Aretas Knight from Westmoreland, N. H., who commenced on the farm now owned by Amos K. Cleveland. Calvin Walker had previously made a clearing and built a cabin on the hill, but he became discouraged and abandoned his improvements. When Mr. Knights first went to his farm the forest was so dense that he spent half a day in going from the village to the spot where he pitched. Calvin Harmon assured him that he would by and by see the stage passing over the same route

which he had traversed with so much difficulty, and this prediction was fulfilled.

Knights built a small house, which was for some time the only dwelling on the hill. It served as a house of entertainment for such as came to examine lands before purchasing, and a boarding house for settlers till they could build for themselves. There was quite a rapid immigration into that part of the town, and his house was sometimes crowded to the utmost. It was inhabited several months by 23 persons, 8 of whom were married couples, with 14 children under 7 years of age. The little building which contained so large a population is now one of Mr. Cleveland's out-houses. Tyler Knight commenced in 1823 on the farm now owned by George W. True. In February, 1825, Sidney White began a clearing on the farm now owned by John Armington, and in the fall he built a house near the present site of Mr. Armington's house, of which house it now constitutes the back part.

Hollis Dorr moved on to lots No. 117 and 118, April 1, 1825, and built a log cabin on No. 118, on the site of James Goodwin's present residence. The cabin was in the very heart of the woods, and so near that the branches of the hemlock trees could be reached from the windows. In 1825 John M. Fairbanks began on the farm still owned by him, —John H. on the farm now owned by Silas H. True, and Walter Bowen on the farm now owned by William A. Peacock.

In 1824 came Argalus Harmon, who bought the mills at the upper falls, and built a store and a two-story house on the level east of Joseph Kidder's present residence. Both these buildings were afterwards taken down and converted to other purposes. The site of the house is indicated by a row of shade trees, and the store stood directly opposite. In February, 1825, Calvin and Daniel W. Harmon sold their stock of goods to Elijah Cleveland & Co., who commenced business with a larger and more varied assortment than had before been offered for sale in this part of the country. They also sold at much lower prices than any of their competitors, and soon secured an extensive custom. Molasses was sold at \$1 per gallon, bohea tea at 58 cents a pound, and young hyson at \$1.50, loaf sugar at 28 cents, brown sugar at 14 cents, allspice at 50 cents, cinnamon at 10 cents an ounce, salt at \$2.25 per bushel, nails at 14 cents a

pound, cast iron at 10 cents a pound, pins at 25 cents a paper, shirting at 25 cents a yard, calico at prices varying from 25 to 50 cents a yard, and all other goods at proportionate prices. Two circumstances conspired to enhance the value of merchandise in those days. One was the great expense of transportation, which, in the case of heavy articles, much exceeded the original cost of the goods. Portland and Boston were the nearest places at which merchants could supply themselves.—From Portland goods were drawn by horse-teams over a long and difficult road. Transportation from Boston was accomplished generally in the same way; but sometimes merchandise was sent on vessels, by New York, Albany and Whitehall to Burlington, and thence conveyed by horse teams. Another circumstance which increased prices was that goods were sold mainly on credit, and for barter pay. The almost invariable terms were, that payment should be made in produce in the January following the purchases, which if the customer failed to do, he was required to pay cash and interest within the succeeding year. January was always a busy month with the merchant. All the teams in the vicinity were put in requisition to carry produce to market, and when ten, fifteen or twenty two-horse teams were loaded and started for Portland, the merchant took stage or private conveyance, and reached the city in season to sell the loads and make his purchases, so that on the arrival of teams they might be immediately loaded for the return trip.—If a satisfactory price could not be obtained, the produce was shipped from that place to Boston; but the former city was the place of resort in the first instance, and so continued till the opening of a railroad from Boston northwestwardly turned the current of trade towards that city, and as the expenses of transportation diminished, the prices of goods decreased in proportion.

The first capital operation in surgery was performed Feb. 27, 1825, by Dr. F. A. Adams of Boston, who amputated Jonathan Baldwin's leg, which had been crushed the day before by a falling tree. Within less than a year from that date Dr. Adams amputated 3 other legs in Coventry; one of Francis Siscoe, a lad whose ankle had been crushed; one of Isaac Baldwin, on account of a fever-sore; and one of Nathaniel Dagget, Feb. 14, 1826, on account of a white swelling. Isaac Bald-

win had sufficient strength of constitution and will to use his leg till the very day it was cut off. He made all the necessary preparations, and even took care of the horse of the surgeon, when he came to perform the operation.

In June, 1825, Nathaniel Daggett came to the Centre and commenced shoemaking in the front room of Daniel Ide's house, (now occupied by Mr. Putney.) He was the first shoemaker who pursued the business as a regular trade. Others had done some shoemaking with their main employment—and one person, John Hamilton, had "whipped the cat" from house to house. Daggett at once entered upon a good business. In the fall of 1826 he built a shop on the spot where the brick church now stands. In the fall of 1825 John C. Morrill built a shop in the village, and was the first shoemaker there. His shop was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by M. L. Phelps.

During the same year William Miner and Amasa Wheelock commenced the business of tanning, on the site of the present tannery. The apparatus for grinding bark was efficient though simple. A round, flat stone, somewhat like a millstone, about 8 feet in diameter, and as many inches thick, was set on edge. Through the centre passed a spindle, one end of which was inserted into an upright shaft, and to the other end a horse was attached. The stone was thus made to describe a circle around the shaft, about 50 feet in circumference, at the same time revolving on its own axis, and crushing the bark between itself and the plank floor beneath.

In 1825 Mr. Cleveland built an ashery, in which he began to make pearlash in December. The ashery stood just south of J. Douglass' blacksmith's shop. It was burned two or three years after, and another was immediately built on the same spot. In the summer of 1856, the building having become ruinous, it was taken down, and the materials used to make the embankment at the south end of the bridge.

The settlement of Coventry Gore was begun Oct. 7, 1825, by Archibald W. Higgins, who, with three other persons, went out into the woods nearly three miles from any house, and began a clearing. They had not so much as a path to guide them, but found their way by following marked trees on the lines of lots. A log cabin was built, into which Higgins

and his wife moved a few weeks after, and there they long resided without neighbors, and seeing bears much oftener than human beings. Wild beasts infested that part of the town more than any other. In those days it bore the name of "bear ridge." Higgins had many stirring adventures with his savage companions, 14 of which he killed, 3 in a single day. One night as he was walking home from Troy a bear followed him 3 miles through the woods. Some of the time Higgins sung, some of the time he scolded, by which means and the help of a stout cudgel he kept his pursuer at bay, though he was not able to kill him or to drive him off. At another time he was confronted by a she-bear with cubs. She stood on her hind feet and disputed his passage. Higgins was unarmed, save with such stones and sticks as were near at hand, but he maintained his position till his dog came to help him, and with that assistance he put his adversaries to flight. Bears have not yet been utterly exterminated from the Gore, though they are now quite rare. In the fall of 1858, Higgins had sight of one which he thought to be the largest he ever saw. [In the body of the town wild beasts have not, since the settlement, been very numerous nor mischievous. Growing crops and flocks of sheep have suffered somewhat, but not extensively, from their depredations. No bear has been killed since 1831. On the 20th of Jan. 1838, three wolves were seen, and a wolf hunt took place. Another hunt occurred March 1829, which resulted in killing of one wolf. Other wild animals of the cat tribe have been seen occasionally and at long intervals. A lynx was killed, Jan. 9, 1862, by Cephas R. Lane and others. In this connection it is not unsuitable to record that, in June, 1868, Charles Eaton caught in a trap a grey eagle, measuring more than 6 feet from tip to tip of wings.] The progress of affairs in the Gore has been quite slow. The cleared land does not much exceed 300 acres.

The first death of an adult in the west part of the town was that of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, wife of Eber R. Hamilton, which took place Oct. 14, 1825. She was the first person buried in the graveyard near the village.

At the March meeting in 1827 the town voted to hold its future meetings alternately at the Center and the Village. For some years previous meetings had been held at the Center school-house, which stood just North

of Mrs. Mary A. Holton's present residence; and earlier still, at a school-house on South Hill, standing in the north-east angle formed by the crossing of the roads; also at Dr. Redfield's, John Ide's and various other private houses. They now became more permanently located at the two principal centers of population and influence, and since Sept. 1837, they have been held exclusively at the village. For some years the village bore the name of Harmonville, which has now gone into disuse. Its boundaries were legally established to be a circle with a radius of half a mile from the center of the common, except that southwardly it was limited by Irasburgh line.

In the Fall of 1827, John W. Mussey built a shop just south of S. F. Cowles' present residence, and in the following Spring he commenced the cabinet business there. He was the first cabinet maker in Coventry. During the same Fall, Jesse Cook, from Morristown, built a fulling-mill on the ground now occupied by the starch-factory, and furnished it with machines for carding wool and dressing cloth. He also built a dwelling-house on the hill north-eastwardly from the fulling-mill. This house, to which a second story has since been added, is the one now occupied by Samuel Burbank. The same year Elijah Cleveland & Co. built a grist-mill on the site of the present mill. Grinding was commenced there in Jan. 1828. Loring Frost was the miller for some months, and was succeeded by Emore Dailey, who bought the mill, Dec. 20, 1835, and in the Fall of 1854 built a new mill on the same site. He continued the business till his death, Aug. 9, 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Charles R. Dailey.

In the Spring of 1828, Dr. S. S. Kendall built a house, which with alterations and large additions, is now the tavern of M. N. Howland. Dr. Kendall removed from the Center, to the village during the following Fall, and opened his new house as a tavern, Nov. 30, 1829.

The post-office was removed to the village in the Summer of 1828, and Loring Frost was appointed postmaster. His commission bore date June 12, 1828, but he did not take possession of the office till July 1. His successors were Elijah Cleveland, Holland Thrasher, (1837-'41,) Calvin Harmon, Holland Thrasher, (commissioned Mar. 22, 1845,) and Greenleaf Boynton, (commissioned April 6, 1861.)

In the fall of 1861 a post office was established at East Coventry, and Isaac Parker, Jr., (commissioned Oct. 21, 1861,) was appointed postmaster.

As late in the spring as April 14, 1829, the snow was 4 feet deep on a level, in the woods.

TEMPERANCE.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century intemperance prevailed everywhere, and the people of Coventry were not uninfected by the universal vice. Seventeen hogsheads of whisky constituted a part of the first stock of goods brought into the village; at a time, too, when the population of the town hardly exceeded 300. There was none too much, however, to meet the demand. A customer, whose rule was to settle his account yearly, used to say that "almost every item in the account from one end to the other was nothing but whisky, whisky, whisky." But in 1828 a change in opinion and practice took place. On Sunday, Sept. 14, the Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt preached a temperance sermon, the first discourse on that subject ever pronounced here. The novelty of his views secured attention, and the vigorous arguments with which he enforced them carried conviction to many minds. A Temperance Society was organized July 11, 1829, as the result of whose efforts and of other appropriate means a decided reformation was effected. In August, Elijah Cleveland, then the only merchant, discontinued the sale of alcoholic liquors. Though the town has not been free from the vice of intemperance nor from the crime of rum-selling, it will compare favorably in those particulars with other towns in the State. Under the statute of 1844, authorizing the election of County Commissioners with authority to grant or refuse licenses, the town in 1845, gave 56 votes for anti-license Commissioners and 33 for license Commissioners. In 1846 the vote was 45 to 29. Under the statute of 1846, submitting the question, "License or No License?" to the annual vote of the people, the vote in 1847 was 54 for License and 53 for No License. This did not, however, truly express public sentiment, for in 1848, only 34 votes were given for License against 78 for No License, and in 1849, the vote stood—16 to 78. On accepting the prohibitory law of 1852, the vote was 53 for accepting and 89 for rejecting. This was the result of a temporary excitement. The next Fall, the law was put distinctly at issue in the

election, and Horace S. Jones, who had voted for the law, was re-elected representative by a vote of 87 against 35 for an anti-law candidate. At several other elections temperance has been made an issue, and the temperance candidate has never failed of an election. Picciola Lodge of Good Templars was organized in March 1863, and has maintained a vigorous existence for 7 years, and is still in a highly prosperous condition.

BUSINESS.

Samuel Sumner from St. Albans established himself in the practice of the law at Coventry, Nov. 13, 1828. His office stood on a part of the present site of D. P. Walworth's store, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. He remained only till the following May. Charles Story commenced practice in the Spring of 1830, and continued till the winter of 1849, when he removed to Newbury. H. W. Weed, from Sheldon, went into partnership with him Nov. 13, 1834, and continued some years. Oliver T. Brown commenced practice May 1, 1842, and remained till March 1848, when he removed to St. Johnsbury East. William M. Dickerman commenced practice in the fall of 1847, and removed to Derby early in 1854. Henry H. Frost, a native of Coventry, commenced practice in the summer of 1850, and continued till his death, Nov. 25, 1859. He was succeeded by Enoch H. Bartlett, who had been his clerk, and who continued practice till the spring of 1861. Leavitt Bartlett began practice July 15, 1861, and remained about a year. Elijah S. Cowles immediately succeeded him, and continued practice till Feb. 13, 1866, since which date the town has been without a lawyer. In the fall of 1828, another store was built. Its original site is now a part of the school-house-yard. In the summer of 1843 the store was removed, and it is now occupied by D. P. Walworth. The first merchant who stocked it with goods was Ebenezer Clement, who commenced business in December 1828.

During the summer and fall of 1829, several of the largest buildings in the village were raised. Seth F. Cowles built the house now occupied by him and he and Leonard Cowles, commenced business as hatters. The shop in which they made hats was the same and their sales room was the south front room in which S. F. Cowles now does business.

Work was commenced on the church in July 1829. The raising of that edifice was a

fortnight's job. It was begun on Monday, 24 August, and not completed till Saturday of the following week. On the 3d of October the frame of a dwelling-house for Daniel W. Harmon was raised. The same house is now occupied by Charles Thrasher. On October 10 the frame of Elijah Cleveland's present residence was raised, and by the following August the house was finished sufficiently to be occupied. During the same season Calvin Harmon built the house in which Simon Wheeler lives. It was originally designed for mechanics' shops, and so divided as to furnish two such shops in each story. Its foundations were at first about 6 feet lower than they now are. The whole street along the bank of the river, has been raised from three to 6 feet. Before that was done, the river in times of freshet, not only overflowed the street but invaded the cellars in that vicinity, filling them sometimes to the depth of 3 feet.

In the summer of 1831, the Rev. Ralden A. Watkins built a dwelling house, the same in which Thomas Guild now lives. During the same season, Calvin P. Ladd built a two story shop just below the grist-mill. Here he did business as a general machinist; and manufactured, among other things, a large number of winnowing-mills. The shop was afterwards removed and modified, and is now occupied as a dwelling house, just east of Simon Wheeler's.

In the summer of 1837, Elijah Cleveland built a starch-factory on the site of the present factory, and the manufacture of starch was begun November 27. This factory was a great advantage to the farmers, furnishing a ready and sure market for one of their most important crops. Potatoes then brought only 10 cents a bushel, and were slow of sale at that price. The business of the factory increased from year to year, and the production and price of potatoes kept even pace with the increasing demand for them. In the summer of 1860, the factory was enlarged, and the following Fall and Winter, 36,000 bushels of potatoes were made into starch. In October, 1862, it was consumed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. It converts into starch an average of about 30,000 bushels annually.

MORTALITY.

The year 1843 was one of great and peculiar sorrow in Coventry, as well as throughout this whole region of country. Erysipelas, in

its most malignant form, raged epidemically, and committed fearful devastation. So great were its ravages as almost to compel a suspension of all business, except ministering to the necessities of the sick and rendering the last offices to the dead. Sometimes its victims died within two days from the attack; in other cases they lingered for several weeks. Those who recovered, did not for months fully regain their previous health. The disease was fatal alike to the very young, the middle-aged, and the old. In one instance, a whole family—husband, wife, and child—was destroyed by the pestilence. It was equally dangerous in the most healthy localities and in those which ordinarily would seem more assailable by disease. The efforts of physicians to arrest its progress were futile, till, having apparently spent its force, it disappeared. During that year the list of dead numbered 41; more than six times the average number, and more than a twentieth of the whole population.

Notwithstanding the numerous deaths in that year, the mortality in Coventry has been less than is usual in towns of equal population.

The person who attained the greatest age, in town, was Mary Fairbrother. She died, Oct. 25, 1843, at the age of 95. Next in seniority were Salmon Wright, who died, Apr. 14, 1857; and Abel Hammond, who died Apr. 6, 1868;—each at the age of 93. Ruth Wright, the widow of Salmon Wright, died, July 30, 1866, at the age of 90 years, 6 months. John Mussey, who died, Dec. 18, 1866, was 91 years and 4 months.

On or about the 14th of June, 1846, a male child, of a year's age, was murdered by its mother, Hannah Parker, *alias* Stickney. The murder was effected by throwing the child into the Black River, near the bridge which crosses it in the North Neighborhood. The mother had been married once or twice, but there was considerable uncertainty as to the paternity of the child. She had no home nor means of support, and the child was a hindrance in the way of her procuring assistance or employment. These circumstances overcame the maternal instinct, and persuaded her to the murder. Before throwing in the child, she disabled it from making efforts to escape, by tying together its neck and one leg with her garter. She was arrested, confessed her crime, and was committed to jail.

In due season she was indicted, and, on the second trial was found guilty; but exceptions being taken to some rulings of the court, the judgment was reversed, and, after she had remained in jail about 8 years, she was allowed to go at large; the long confinement being regarded as severe a punishment as public justice required to be inflicted upon an offender who, in great weakness of mind and extreme desperateness of circumstances, had committed crime. Although this transaction took place within the limits of Coventry, the morality of the town is not thereby impeached, as the criminal was never a resident of the place for any time, however short.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town takes its date from September, 1807, when a company of militia was organized, and had its first training. Ebenezer Hosmer was chosen captain, Jotham Pierce lieutenant, and Tisdale Cobb ensign. This organization was maintained till the destruction of the militia system by the statute of 1844. In 1856, a statute was enacted, permitting of volunteer and uniformed companies, and under that statute a company, which took the name of "The Frontier Guards," was organized at Coventry, Dec. 16, 1857. The officers elected, were Azariah Wright, captain; Hartford Hancock, Augustine C. West, John H. Thrasher, lieutenants; and Dr. D. W. Blanchard, clerk. It became an artillery company, and was furnished with a cannon by the State. The breaking out of the Rebellion in April, 1861, and the call of the President for 75,000 men, brought this company to an untimely end. Its ranks were thin, numbering only 58, its members were not united in judgment as to the policy of putting down the Rebellion by force of arms, a number of them were past military age and had large families, and the call of the President, followed by that of the Governor, operated as an effectual disbanding of the company. A very few of the members put their bodies out of danger by "skedaddling" to Canada.

The officers of the company, however, and many of its members, did good service, either as recruiting agents or as soldiers, or in both capacities, during the war of 1861-65. In fact they constituted the nucleus, around which there was afterwards gathered another company of "Frontier Guards," which, under that name, went into the service with full

ranks, and formed a part of the 3d Vermont Regiment.

RELIGIOUS.

The death of Mrs. John Farnsworth in December 1804, produced a profound sensation in the little community, not only by reason of its being the first death, but on account of the distressing circumstances which attended it. In addition to severe bodily pain, she experienced great anguish of spirit. She earnestly desired that prayer might be offered for her, and that she might be assisted in preparing for her departure from the world. But there was neither man nor woman in the town who could pray with her. None of the early settlers were religious persons, but it was an unpleasant thought to them all that there was not an individual among them who could offer prayer with the dying, or perform a religious rite at the burial of the dead. Several years elapsed, however, before there were any systematic efforts to maintain the institutions of the gospel.—There was no house of worship, nor was there the pecuniary ability to provide one and when public worship was observed, it was in a barn, a log-cabin, or some equally inconvenient place.

The first sermon in Coventry was delivered in Jotham Pierce's barn, on a week day, in June 1806, by the Rev. Asa Carpenter of Waterford, a Congregational minister. The second was preached at John Ide's house in Jan. 1807, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, a Baptist minister from Windsor.—In Feb. 1807, the Rev. Asaph Morgan of Essex, a Congregational minister preached in the afternoon at William Esty's and at John Ide's in the evening. In July 1807 the Rev. Barnabas Perkins of Lebanon, N. H. (Baptist,) preached in John Ide's barn, and in August of the same year, the Rev. Peletiah Chapln of Thornton, N. H. (Baptist,) preached in the same place. In April 1808, John Ide became a Christian, and was the first person in Coventry who made a profession of religion and established family worship. The first public worship on the Sabbath was held in his barn, July 10, 1808, on which occasion the Rev. Nathaniel Daggett of Newport, (Baptist,) preached. As the result of his preaching and other occasional preaching in 1808, these persons became Christians, in the order named, Mrs. Sarah Ide, Mrs. Mary Pierce, Mrs. Hannah Redfield, George Dorr and Samuel Boynton. The Rev. Barnabas Perkins preached at

Jotham Pierce's on Sunday, 2 October 1808, and baptized Mr. and Mrs. Ide by immersion in Barton river, near the present residence of Isaac Parker.

In Dec. 1808, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Ide established a meeting on the Sabbath, and conducted public worship. Mr. Dorr who was of a retiring disposition, took no other part than to make one prayer; Mr. Ide, who had more confidence, performed all the other services. The meetings were held in Mr. Ide's house during the winter, and in his barn in the summer. Burder's Village Sermons were frequently read, as were also the sermons of Baxter, Watts, Hewitt, Stillman and others. From that date, public worship, in one form or another, was regularly maintained. The Rev. Samuel Ambrose, a missionary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, preached at Mr. Ide's, July 16, 1809. In his report, he says—"This was a solemn season, I spent 3 days here, after the Lord's day, in preaching and visiting from house to house."

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Church, consisting of 5 male and 5 female members was organized, Oct. 7, 1809, by the Rev. Samuel Smith of Windsor, and Dea. Daniel True of Derby. As some of the members lived in Irasburgh, it took the name of "the Baptist Church in Coventry and Irasburgh." Nathaniel Kellam of Irasburgh was chosen deacon, and John Ide, clerk. The subsequent growth of the church being mainly in Coventry, the title was altered, in 1815, to "The Baptist Church in Coventry." For several years there was no preaching except at long intervals, by missionaries of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, among whom were Messrs. Ariel Kendric, Samuel Churchill, Barnabas Perkins and Jabez Cottle. 21 were added to the church during the first 3 years of its existence. On the 4th of April 1812, the church voted a tax of 2 mills on the dollar of the grand list of its members, payable in wheat, one half by the first of June and the other half by the first of Jan. then next. On the 23d of Feb. 1815, John Ide was called to the pastorate. The church voted "to give him for his services \$25 for the first year, payable in grain in the month of Jan. next, and to add to that sum annually as our grand list shall increase, so long as remains our minister." In addition to this, he was to receive so much of the minister's right of land, and of the income from

the lot reserved for the support of the gospel, as the town should by vote assign to the Baptist Society.

Mr. Ide accepted the call, and was ordained June 23, 1815. The services of the occasion were as follows: Sermon by the Rev. Amos Tuttle; consecrating prayer by the Rev. Silas Davison, of Waterford; imposition of hands by the Rev. Messrs. Silas Davison, Amos Tuttle, David Boynton, of Johnson, and Daniel Mason, of Craftsbury; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Daniel Mason; right hand of fellowship by the Rev. David Boynton; concluding prayer by Dea. Nathaniel Kendall, of Derby. In 1816, a revival occurred, and 20 persons were added to the church. On the 2d of November, in the same year, 7 persons were set off to constitute a church in Irasburgh. Revival influences continued in 1817, as the result of which thirty additions took place. Sept. 24, 1817, 23 persons were set off to constitute a church in Newport. Apr. 13, 1818, 8 persons were set off to constitute a church in Troy. In 1825, 22 persons united with the church, and Thomas Wells and Thomas Baldwin were elected deacons. Mr. Ide's pastoral relation to the church continued nearly 16 years. He was dismissed in January, 1831, and preached his farewell sermon on the last Sabbath in that month.

In 1830-31, a meeting-house was built at the Center. It contained 52 pews, and by the constitution of the society in which the legal title was vested, each holder of a pew was authorized to have the pulpit occupied one Sabbath in a year by a preacher of such denomination as he preferred. A very large majority of the pews was held by Baptists, and the house became practically a Baptist meeting-house. The house was dedicated in the Fall of 1832. The Rev. S. A. Graves, of Jericho, preached the sermon. Alvin Bailey and Gardner Bartlett, members of this church, and George B. Ide, then a member of the Baptist church in Derby, were ordained, June 22, 1831, to the ministry of the gospel. Rev. Joseph M. Graves preached the sermon. Early in 1832, The Rev. Prosper Powell was engaged as stated supply, and remained about 2 years. In August 1834, the Rev. Prosper Davison was called to the pastorate. His ordination took place Sept. 9, with services as follows: Sermon by the Rev. Edward Mitchell, of Eaton, C. E., from Acts 11: 24;

consecrating prayer by the Rev. Silas Davison; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Jonathan Merriam, of Passumpsic; right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Prosper Powell; charge to the people by the Rev. E. Mitchell; concluding prayer by the Rev. William M. Guilford, of Derby. Within a month after the ordination, 12 persons united with the church. Mr. Davison continued pastor till the Spring of 1837, when he was dismissed. A. H. House, a member of the church, was licensed to preach the gospel, Sept. 22, 1839, and was ordained to the ministry, June 23, 1840. In 1837, the number of church members was 76. The Rev. Simon Fletcher was acting pastor 2 years, 1837-1839; the Rev. Rufus Godding 1 year, 1842; the Rev. A. H. Hovey 1 year, 1843-44; the Rev. S. B. Ryder 1 year, 1845—the pulpit being occupied by them only on alternate Sabbaths. All this time, the tendency was downward. Deaths, excommunications, and emigration deprived the church of the great majority of its members. In 1850, the Rev. A. W. Boardman preached a part of the time. In 1851, an effort was made to strengthen the things which remained, that were ready to die. The Rev. Henry I. Campbell was employed as preacher half the time, the church covenant was renewed, and during the year of his ministry, 5 persons were added to the church. But the attempt at resuscitation was unsuccessful, and this church, once the strongest of that denomination in the County, has become extinct. But its existence was not in vain. It was the parent of three other churches which are still living and flourishing, and of 6 ministers of the gospel who have been active and successful in their profession.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first sermon in Coventry by a Congregational minister was preached at William Esty's house in the Summer of 1807. It is probable that Rev. Chauncey Cook was the preacher. He visited the town that season as missionary of a society in Connecticut. On the 2d of Oct., 1810, 17 persons, 6 of whom were males and 11 females, were organized into a church by the Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., of Rindge, N. H.; 5 of these remained members of this church for more than half a century. Perez Gardner was chosen deacon and Dr. Peleg Redfield, clerk. For about 6 years public worship was main-

tained by lay services, with only occasional preaching by itinerant missionaries. In 1816, the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, was engaged to preach every fourth Sabbath; and as the result a number of conversions took place, and 6 persons united with the church. Another period of lay services now began, and continued till Sept. 1822, when the Rev. Lyman Case commenced preaching as a candidate for settlement, and in the following March he was ordained pastor, under an engagement to preach on alternate Sabbaths, for a salary of \$125, payable in money or in specific articles. In 1825, an extensive revival took place, and 34 persons, half of them heads of families, united with the church. An unhappy state of affairs occurred in 1827, and occasioned a long series of disciplinary proceedings, and much dissension, the evil consequences of which did not pass away for many years. Mr. Case was dismissed in the Fall of 1828.

In 1829-30 a house of worship was built, at an expense of \$2,750, and not without great sacrifices and self-denials. It was dedicated Oct. 7, 1830. The Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath, N. H., preached the sermon. The Rev. Ralden A. Watkins began to supply the pulpit June 6, 1830, and after preaching on alternate Sabbaths till August, was then engaged to preach every Sabbath for a year. His salary was fixed at \$350, payable one-third in money and two-thirds in grain. In 1831 a protracted meeting of 6 days' continuance was held, numerous conversions took place, and 32 persons, 2 of whom became ministers of the gospel, united with the church. Mr. Watkins' ministry closed, May 15, 1836, and a period of destitution succeeded, which continued more than a year. The Rev. Lyndon S. French began to supply the pulpit, 8th Oct., 1837, was soon engaged as acting pastor, and remained till Aug. 1844. During his ministry 22 persons united with the church by profession. In the Fall of 1844, the Rev. A. R. Gray was ordained pastor, continued in that relation nearly 14 years, and was dismissed in June, 1858. During the latter part of his pastorate there was a decided increase of religious interest, and some conversions took place. The additions by profession during his ministry were 20.

The Rev. Pliny H. White became acting pastor, 8 Aug. 1858, at a salary of \$600, and continued in that relation 10 years. At an

evening prayer meeting, 20, Nov. 1858, the presence of the Holy Spirit was manifest, and a number of persons expressed a desire to become Christians. A revival ensued, which continued for some months, with the use of little more than the ordinary means of grace. As the result, mainly, of this revival, 20 persons united with the church. A revival of similar character, but of greater power, began July 28, 1867, and continued 6 months. It was marked by great depth and intensity of feeling, yet was singularly free from unhealthy excitement. It began without any special means having been used to produce it, and continued without any unusual labors or means, except one or two additional prayer meetings weekly, and a weekly inquiry meeting, which was thronged by inquirers. As the result of this revival, 53 united with the church. The salary of the acting pastor was advanced to \$700 in 1866, and to \$800 in 1867. In 1868 a vestry was built under the house of worship, and the house was put in thorough repair at an expense of \$2500.

The whole number of persons who have been connected with the church is 337, of whom 127 were males and 210 were females. 98 were admitted by letter and 239 by profession. 84 have died, 91 have been dismissed to other churches, 14 have been separated on account of long absence, and 148 remain members. This church is now the largest in the county. Among the temporal causes to which its prosperity may be attributed are these: It is the only church in town; for more than 30 years it has enjoyed the uninterrupted preaching of the gospel, each minister continuing to supply the pulpit till his successor was ready to occupy it; and all its ministers have been in the very prime of life, neither too young to lack experience nor too old to be wanting in zeal.

PASTORS.

1. The Rev. Lyman Case, son of Abijah and Thankful (Cowles) Case, was born in Whiting, 13 April, 1792, and received only such education as the common school afforded. He studied theology with the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven, and the Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield; was licensed by the Winooski Association, and before his settlement at Coventry preached for short terms in Montgomery and Lowell. He was ordained pastor 19 March, 1823. The Rev. Benjamin

Wooster preached the sermon. He was dismissed Oct. 8, 1828, after which he preached for short terms in various towns in Vermont and Canada, but continued to live in Coventry, with the exception of about a year, when he lived in Johnson. During the latter part of his life he was in the service of the American Tract Society as a colporteur. He died Feb. 27, 1858.

2. The Rev. Asahel Reed Gray, son of Dea. Ebenezer M. and Levinah (Reed) Gray, was born in Coventry, June 29, 1814, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, 1844. He studied theology with the Rev. S. R. Hall, was licensed by the Orleans Association at Albany, 16 Aug., 1842, and was ordained at Coventry, 13 Nov., 1844. The Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., preached the sermon.—He was dismissed 29 June, 1858. He supplied the pulpit in Albany, on alternate Sabbaths, from Aug., 1858, to Jan., 1866, and in Morgan, from July, 1864, 4 years and more, the other Sabbaths being employed in various other places. His residence continues to be in Coventry. He was the representative of that town in the legislatures of 1860 and 1861.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

1. The Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, son of Seth and Asenath (Huggins) Bartlett, was born Sept. 4, 1837. He studied law with Jesse Cooper of Irasburgh, was admitted to the Orleans County Bar at the June term, 1859, and practised 4 years in Irasburgh and a few months in Coventry. Then, becoming a Christian, he abandoned the law, and entered Bangor Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1865. He was licensed by the Penobscot Association at Bangor, 12 July, 1864, and was ordained to the ministry at the same place, July 27, 1865. The Rev. G. W. Field, of Bangor, preached the sermon. He preached a year and a half at Kansas City, Mo., where he gathered a church and had a successful ministry. In July 1867, he returned to Vermont on account of impaired health, and in the spring of 1868 he began preaching at North Bennington. A church was soon organized, of which he became acting pastor.

He married Nov. 29, 1865, Emily J. Scales, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Scales.

2. The Rev. A. R. Gray.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 14 Aug. 1840, a Freewill Baptist church was organized by Elders David Cross

and Daniel Quimby. It consisted of 7 persons—4 males and 3 females. Dexter Currier was chosen clerk, and it was voted to hold monthly meetings on the second Saturday in each month. John Wilson, a member of this church, was publicly set apart as an evangelist, at the August term, 1840, of the Wheelock quarterly meeting. The growth of this church has been principally in Brownington, and its public worship is now maintained in that town.

METHODISTS.

Rev. J. B. H. Norris, preached to the Methodists at the Center 2 years, from 1846 to 1848; Moses Pattee from 1848 to 1850, half the time. A. L. Cooper from 1850 to 1852. Rev. Joseph Hayes 1845. Since 1852 there has been no regular meeting held by the Methodists.

UNIVERSALISTS.

A society for the support of Universalist preaching was organized, July 16, 1859, by the choice of Daniel P. Walworth moderator and John M. Vezey as clerk and treasurer. For several years previous to that date, Universalist preaching, once in 4 weeks, had been maintained. Rev. George Severance, of Glover preached in 1858-9. Mr. Severance discontinued preaching at Coventry 6 Nov. 1859, and did not preach there again till 3 Dec. 1860. Since that time there has been Universalist preaching only occasionally.

GRADUATES.

Residents of Coventry who have been graduated at college. Natives are marked with a star: (*)

Isaac Parker—Middlebury, 1815.

Isaac Fletcher Redfield—Dartmouth, 1825.

*George Baker Ide—Middlebury, 1830.

*Timothy Parker Redfield—Dartmouth, 1836.

Moses Robinson—Middlebury, 1839.

*Asahel Reed Gray—Burlington, 1844.

Ira Osmore Miller—Burlington, 1848.

*Henry Reuben Pierce—Amherst, 1853.

Female Graduates—*Lydia Parker—Ingraham Sem., Le Roy, N. Y., 1865.

M. E. White—Tilden Sem., West Lebanon, N. H., 1868.

RESIDENTS WHO HAVE ENTERED PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

MINISTERS—John Ide, *George B. Ide. Alvin Bailey, Gardner Bartlett, Jonathan Baldwin—Baptists. *Asahel R. Gray, Moses Robinson—Congregational.

ATTORNEYS—Isaac F. Redfield, *Timothy P. Redfield, Don A. Bartlett, Amasa Bartlett, *Leavitt Bartlett, *Henry H. Frost, Ira O. Miller, *Elijah S. Cowles, Riley E. Wright.

PHYSICIANS—*Cassander Ide, *Luther F. Parker, Jonathan L. Flanders.

EDITOR—George D. Rand.

RESIDENTS WHO HAVE HELD COUNTY OFFICES.

John Ide—Assistant Judge, 1824.

John Ide—Road Commissioner, 1828.

Isaac Parker—Assistant Judge, 1833, '39 to '42.

Elijah Cleveland—Assistant Judge, 1844 to 1846.

Charles Story—State's Attorney, 1836 and 1837.

Wm. M. Dickerman—State's Attorney, 1851 and '52.

Silas G. Bean—Sheriff, 1857.

Elijah Cleveland—Senator, 1862 and 1863.

J. B. Wheelock—Assistant Judge, 1865 and '66.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS FROM COVENTRY.

1814—Peleg Redfield.

1822—John Ide.

1828—Argalus Hammond.

1836—Philip Flanders.

1843—Charles Story.

1850—Isaac Parker.

1857—Elijah Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVES—1803 and '04—Joseph Marsh.

1805—John Ide, Jr.

1806—No election.

1807 and '08—John Ide, Jr.

1809, '10 and '11—No election.

1812 to 1820—Peleg Redfield.

1821 to 1827—John Ide.

1828—Calvin Harmon.

1829—Philip Flanders.

1830—Calvin Harmon.

1831—Isaac Parker.

1832—Charles Story.

1833—Isaac Parker.

1834—Charles Story.

1835—Holland Thrasher.

1836 and '37—Argalus Hammond.

1838—Samuel S. Kendall.

1839 to '41—Elijah Cleveland.

1842 and '43—Thomas Guild.

1844 and '45—Josiah B. Wheelock.

1846—Elijah Cleveland.

1847 and '48—Isaac Parker.

1849 and '50—William M. Dickerman.

1851—Samuel S. Kendall.

1852 and '53—Horace S. Jones.

1854 and '55—D. W. Blanchard.

1856 and '57—Loring Frost.

1858 and '59—Richard W. Peabody.

1860 and '61—Asahel R. Gray.

1862 and '63—Pliny H. White.

1864 and '65—Ira Boynton.

1866 and '67—Loren Soper.

1868—Seth F. Cowles.

TOWN OFFICERS.

CLERKS—1803 and '04—Joseph Marsh.

1805—John Ide, Jr.

1806 to '11—Peleg Redfield.

1812—John Ide, Jr.

1813 to '26—Peleg Redfield.

1827 to '34—Elijah Cleveland.

1835—Isaac Parker.

1836 to '44—Samuel S. Kendall.

1845—Oliver T. Brown.

1846—S. S. Kendall.

1847—Greenleaf Boynton.

1848 to '51—S. S. Kendall.

1852 to '59—Henry H. Frost.

Dec. 17, 1859—E. H. Bartlett.

1860 to '69—Greenleaf Boynton.

TREASURERS—1803—Samuel Cobb.

1804—Perez Gardner.

1805—Samuel Cobb.

1806—John Ide, Jr.

1807—Peleg Redfield.

1808 to '12—John Ide, Jr.

1813 '17—Samuel Boynton.

1818—Rufus Guild.

1819 and '20—Isaac Parker.

1824—Samuel Boynton.

1825 and '26—Peleg Redfield.

1827 to '34—Elijah Cleveland.

1835—Isaac Parker.

1836 to '46—Samuel S. Kendall.

1847—Greenleaf Boynton.

1848 to '51—S. S. Kendall.

1852 to '59—H. H. Frost.

Dec. 17, 1859 to '69—Greenleaf Boynton.

FIRST CONSTABLES—1803 and '04—Timothy Woodbridge.

1805—John Mitchell.

1806—Solomon Pierce.

1807—Simon B. Heustis.

1808—John Farnsworth.

1809—Simon B. Heustis.

1810 and '11—Jotham Pierce.

1812—Aristides Heustis.

1813—Solomon Pierce.

1814 and '15—David Huggins.

1816 and '17—Daniel Heustis.

1818 and '19—Peleg Redfield.

1820—Hanover Cobb.

1821 and '22—Daniel Heustis.

1823—Thomas Guild.

1824 and '25—Daniel Heustis.

1826 and '27—Thomas Guild.

1828 and '29—Daniel Heustis.

1830—Silas Sears.

1831 to '33—Thomas Guild.

1834 and '35—Silas Sears.

1836—Thomas Guild.

1837—Seth F. Cowles.

1838—Holland Thrasher.

1839—Abner Sylvester.

1840—Silas Sears.

1841 to '44—Josiah B. Wheelock.

1845—Horace W. Root.

1846—J. B. Wheelock.

1847—Samuel F. French.

1848—H. W. Root.
 1849—S. F. French.
 1850—H. W. Root.
 1851—Dan Guild.
 1852—Silas G. Bean.
 1853 and '54—Dan Guild.
 1855 and '56—Silas G. Bean.
 1857—Dan Guild.
 1858, '59 and '60—Isaac Parker, Jr.
 1861 and '62—Samuel Burbank.
 1863—Allen M. Ripley.
 1864—Chester E. Persons.
 1865, '66 and '67—W. W. Frost.
 1868 and '69—Salmon Nye.

SELECTMEN—1803. Samuel Cobb, Daniel B. Smith, John Ide, Jr.
 1804. John Ide, Jr., Amherst Stewart, Wm. Esty.
 1805. Perez Gardner, Solomon Pierce, Jotham Pierce.
 1806. Joseph Marsh, John Farnsworth, George Dorr.
 1807. John Ide, Jr., Peleg Redfield, Amherst Stewart.
 1808. Joseph Day, Joseph Marsh, Jotham Pierce.
 1809. Joseph Day, Perez Gardner, David Huggins.
 1810. John Ide, Jr., Samuel Boynton, Jotham Pierce.
 1811. Ira Clark, Thomas Guild, Jasper Johnson.
 1812. Thaddeus Elliot, Tisdale Cobb, David Huggins.
 1813. Samuel Bailey, Israel Ide, Daniel Ide.
 1814. Thomas Guild, Ebenezer M. Gray, Samuel Heustis.
 1815. David Huggins, Peleg Redfield, Samuel Boynton.
 1816 and '17. Perez Gardner, Thos. Guild, Ebenezer M. Gray.
 1818. Peleg Redfield, Samuel Boynton, David Huggins.
 1819. Peleg Redfield, Isaac Parker, Timothy W. Knight.
 1820. David Huggins, Thomas Baldwin, Timothy W. Knight.
 1821. Perez Gardner, Thomas Baldwin, E. M. Gray.
 1822. David Huggins, Samuel Boynton, Philip Flanders.
 1823 and '24. Calvin Harmon, David Huggins, E. M. Gray.
 1825. David Huggins, Isaac Parker, Silas Sears.
 1826. Isaac Parker, Thomas Guild, E. M. Gray.
 1827. Thomas Baldwin, Philip Flanders, E. M. Gray.
 1828 to '31. Argalus Harmon, Thomas Baldwin, David Huggins.
 1832. Argalus Harmon, David Huggins, Isaac Parker.
 1833. David Huggins, Isaac Parker, Ebenezer Clement.
 1834. Isaac Parker, Samuel Boynton, Loring Frost.

1835. Thomas Guild, Philip Flanders, E. M. Gray.
 1836. Philip Flanders, Elijah Cleveland, E. M. Gray.
 1837. E. M. Gray, Thomas Baldwin, Thos. Guild.
 1838. Thomas Guild, E. M. Gray, Argalus Harmon.
 1839. Isaac Parker, Holland Thrasher, Benjamin Thrasher.
 1840. Philip Flanders, Dan'l P. Walworth, Moody Soper.
 1841. Philip Flanders, Moody Soper, Loring Frost.
 1842. Loring Frost, D. P. Walworth, Oren Alton.
 1843. Loring Frost, Oren Alton, Holland Thrasher.
 1844 to '46. Holland Thrasher, Ira Boynton, Joseph W. Mitchell.
 1847. Holland Thrasher, Isaac Parker, Jno. Armington.
 1848. Josiah B. Wheelock, J. W. Mitchell, Ira Boynton.
 1849. J. B. Wheelock, J. W. Mitchell, Horace S. Jones.
 1850. H. S. Jones, Holland Thrasher, J. W. Mitchell.
 1851. J. B. Wheelock, Joseph S. Kidder, Amasa Plastridge.
 1852 and '53. Joseph S. Kidder, Amasa Plastridge, Azariah Wright.
 1854. Azariah Wright, J. S. Kidder, Lewis Nye.
 1855. Lewis Nye, Nath'l W. Gray, Erastus Wright.
 1856. Elijah Cleveland, Azariah Wright, Richard W. Peabody.
 1857. Richard W. Peabody, Abel W. Fairbrother, Isaac Parker, Jr.
 1858. A. W. Fairbrother, Isaac Parker, Jr., Charles Thrasher.
 1859. A. W. Fairbrother, Sylvester Cass, Ezra Guild.
 1860. S. Cass, E. Guild, J. W. Mitchell.
 1861. E. Guild, J. W. Mitchell, Cephas R. Lane.
 1862. Ib.
 1863. J. W. Mitchell, Loren Soper, Hollis Day.
 1864. Loren Soper, Hollis Day, Charles Thrasher.
 1865. Loren Soper, Charles Thrasher, Chas. Ide.
 1866. Loren Soper, Charles Ide, George W. True.
 1867. Ezra Guild, Dan Guild, Charles Ide.
 1868 and '69. George W. True, Samuel Burbank, Job Guild.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.
 1846 and '47—Isaac Parker. 1848 and '49—Asahel R. Gray. 1850—William M. Dickerman. 1851 to '55—Henry H. Frost. 1856 to '58—D. W. Blanchard. 1859 to 61—A. R. Gray. 1862 and '63—Pliny H. White. 1864 and '66—A. R. Gray. 1867 and '68—D. W. Blanchard. 1869—A. R. Gray.

Population according to the United States census: 1800—7; 1810—178; 1820—282; 1830—735; 1840—796; 1850—867; 1860—914.

A. R. Gray was the first native-born citizen of Coventry who represented the town in the legislature.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational interests of the town have received a fair share of attention by sustaining district and other public schools. In the Fall of 1858 the legislature granted a charter for an Academy, but the trustees did not meet for organization until Dec., 1859, when the following board of officers were elected: President, Hon. E. Cleveland; Secretary, Dr. D. W. Blanchard; Treasurer, Loren Soper; Executive Committee, Isaac Kimball, Elmore Dailey, J. R. Thrasher. The ensuing Fall the school was commenced and continued with varying degrees of success until the present time. In 1860, Coventry, with a population of 914, furnished all its own teachers and enough for the surrounding towns to make the number 21, all of whom in varying degrees were successful.

The history of Coventry, in the past, relates to only a brief period of time, and records events comparatively unimportant. The foundations have been laid, the superstructure remains to be built. Its true history is in the future; to be wrought by the heads, and hearts, and hands of its inhabitants, and to be written by some future annalist who shall record more rapid and far greater progress in all that makes a community happy, prosperous and useful.

CASUALTIES.

The inhabitants of Coventry in the last 10 years have been remarkably free from accidents by fire and otherwise. But a few losses have been sustained.

On or about 26 June, 1858, the dwelling-house of Otis Hancock, on the same site where stands the house of Hosea Hancock, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all its contents. The fire occurred in the night, and had made such progress when discovered that Mr. Hancock and family barely escaped with their lives.

About 2½ o'clock in the morning of Saturday, 3 Sept., 1859, the dwelling-house owned by Mr. Jacob Hurd, and occupied by him and Mr. John R. Thrasher, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made such progress that it was evident the house could not be saved. A large part of the clothing, furniture, &c., was saved, while the house,

shed, and barn, with a large stock of firewood, and considerable hay, were wholly consumed. Mr. Thrasher lost about \$100 worth of clothing, and Mr. Hurd's loss was about \$800. There was no insurance. This was one of the earliest houses built in the village.

On Monday morning, 18 May, 1868, a house and barn on South Hill, belonging to Stephen Mason, were consumed by fire. The fire was discovered about 7 o'clock, and had then made such progress that the few people in that neighborhood could do nothing to arrest it. The buildings had been unoccupied for a long time, and were well insured.

During the thunder storm of Monday evening, 15 June, 1868, the dwelling-house of Asa B. Hancock was struck by lightning. The fluid entered the house near the floor, tearing it up to the stove, which it upset, cutting off three of its legs, and scattering blocks upon which it stood about the room; cut off a lamp chimney and again returned to the floor tearing it into fragments; thence into the ground in three different veins, two of them running out of the house, one on the south and one on the west side; then branching on in different directions running sometimes under ground, and then following logs and rocks a distance of eight or ten rods to a bog where further trace was lost. Mr. Hancock, but a moment before, was standing where the main current passed out of the house, and thus barely escaped, perhaps, fatal injury.

On the afternoon of Saturday, 27 Aug., 1859, a young man named Hiram Fletcher, was drowned in Bowley's Pond, in the north part of Coventry. He went in to swim, accompanied by a lad younger than himself, and, either from exhaustion, cramp, or some other cause not known, he sank and was drowned in water not more than 6 feet deep. This was the seventh death by accidental drowning that has occurred in Coventry since the settlement of the town (1869.)

MEMORIAL OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

BY HENRY CLARK.

From the Memorial Address delivered before the Vermont State Historical Society at its first annual meeting after the death of Mr. White.

Pliny Holton White, son of John and Bethiah Holton White, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 6, 1822. By his maternal ancestry he was descended from William Holton, who was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Ct., and afterwards of Northampton, Mass.

He was left fatherless and in poverty when but little more than 3 years old.

His early opportunities were limited, and he had very little assistance in procuring an

education, except what his mother gave him before he was 15 years of age. He had always a predisposition to learning, and a great thirst for knowledge. His early education was received at Limerick, Maine, Academy, where he was a student from his 8th to his 15th year. He spent a few years as a clerk in a store at Walpole, N. H. His leisure hours were devoted to reading and study, which developed those peculiar traits of industry that characterized his future life.

He studied law with that eminent and honored citizen of our commonwealth, Hon. William C. Bradley, at Westminster, Vt. His association with Mr. Bradley, and having access to his well selected library, gave him rare advantages for the cultivation of his taste for reading in every department of history and literature, and the well known historical tastes of his instructor undoubtedly gave direction and development to his own natural inclination toward historical inquiry. The relations of intimacy which existed between instructor and pupil, continued during Mr. Bradley's life, and a filial and appreciative tribute was paid by Mr. White to his early patron in an address before the State Historical Society, soon after his death, which was marked by the highest degree of appropriateness, simplicity and pathos, in which were given the principal incidents of Mr. Bradley's life, a masterly analysis of his character and intellectual endowments, and a touching and beautiful tribute to his eminent social and domestic virtues.

Mr. White was admitted to the Windham County Bar Nov. 24, 1843, it being the first session after his arriving at the age of 21. He practiced his profession in West Wardsboro from April 15, 1844, until March 31, 1848; from this latter date until February 1, 1851, in Londonderry, and in Brattleboro from that time until Dec. 25, 1852. While in the practice of the law in Londonderry, he commenced to write for the *Brattleboro Eagle*. The conducting of a newspaper being more congenial to his tastes, he abandoned the law and became the editor of the *Eagle*, now the *Phoenix*, in February, 1851, and continued his connection with that paper until December, 1852. He removed to St. Johnsbury in January, 1853, engaging as a clerk and assistant in the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Fairbanks, in whose employ he remained until August, 1857. From St.

Johnsbury, he went to Amherst, Mass., where he was connected from August 15, 1857, to May 7, 1858, with the publication of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*. Having for a long time pursued privately theological studies, he was licensed to preach. He preached his first sermon at Westminster, Vt., April 18, 1858; and was licensed at Amherst, Mass., May 11, 1858, by the Hampshire East Association. After preaching a few Sabbaths each at Bernardston, Mass., and Putney, Vt., he went to Coventry, Orleans County, and commenced his labors as acting pastor of the Congregational church, August 8, 1858, and was ordained Feb. 15, 1859, Rev. George N. Webber preaching the sermon. He continued its pastor until his death, which occurred April 24, 1869. The church greatly prospered under his ministrations. He had many opportunities offered for settling with increased salary, of which he declined to avail himself, considering it his duty to remain with that people, as his labors were being blessed to such a degree that he felt elsewhere they might not accomplish the results that were attending his efforts in Coventry. He was called to preach frequently at installations and ordinations, and on special occasions. He spent much time in collecting the statistics of his denomination, and in writing for religious papers, magazines and reviews. A few months previous to his death, he published a history of the Congregational churches in Orleans County. He had also in preparation a history of the Congregational churches in Vermont, which it was his intention to have published at an early day. We are pleased to learn that he left it in such a complete state that the work has been intrusted to the General Convention to finish and publish. He had contributed many valuable religious and historical articles to the *Congregational Quarterly*, and the *Vermont Chronicle* and *Boston Recorder*.

We have no information upon which to base an opinion in reference to Mr. White's success or qualifications as a lawyer, only that he gave untiring industry to the preparation of his cases, and argued them with great fluency and directness.

He had several public positions connected with the General Assembly, in all of which he faithfully and diligently served with great satisfaction. He was second assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1851,

during the clerkship of Chalon F. Davey, and proved himself a ready reader and a valuable clerk in the discharge of all the duties that were assigned him. He was appointed Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs under the first administration of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, in 1852. He represented the town of Coventry in the House of Representatives in 1862 and '63. At the session of 1862, Mr. White took little part in the debates, only upon a bill relating to marriage, which was subsequently considered by a special committee on domestic relations, consisting of A. B. Gardner, Dugald Stewart, Geo. W. Hendee and Mr. White, who reported substantially the existing law upon that subject, as the amendment which ought to be made. He was also one of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon the school laws, and contributed valuable aid in perfecting them as they stand upon the statute book.

During the closing hours of the session, he introduced a joint resolution of thanks of the General Assembly to the Vermont soldiers then in the field, and which met the most hearty and enthusiastic approval of the Legislature. He served only upon one standing committee, that of the joint committee upon the library. At the session of 1863, Mr. White took a more active part in the business, and spoke frequently upon the questions presented for Legislation. He was a member of the committee on education and on the special committee on the establishment of the State Agricultural College, and was originally one of the trustees named in the bill.

A petition was presented for the repeal of the law, passed the previous year, requiring the publication of the intention of marriage, which had proved obnoxious to the people of the State. It was referred to a special committee, of which he was chairman. He made a report, favoring the repeal, and differing from the other members of the committee, in which he gave his reasons for the repeal. Reports were made by both the majority and minority of the committee, and will be found in full in the Appendix to the House Journal of that session. Although he stood alone in the committee, he ably presented, in a forcible speech, his views of the law, and succeeded in securing its repeal. He introduced two important bills: "An act to promote the efficiency of Teachers' Institutes:" also "An

act authorizing towns to erect monuments to the memory of deceased soldiers," both of which met the approval of the Legislature. His influence in favor of progressive legislation on the subject of education, and the expression of his views before the House, secured valuable and efficient additions to our present school laws. In Nov. 1862, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and held the office for successive years until 1868, and prepared the annual reports of the Board. He ranked among the ablest and most earnest friends of education, laboring both with voice and pen to enlarge the field of its labors, and perfect our system of common schools. Next to the late Secretary of the Board of Education, J. Sullivan Adams, Vermont owes a debt of gratitude and remembrance to him for his valuable services which have greatly redounded to the benefit of the State, and those who are to be educated in its schools.

He was chaplain of the Senate in 1864, '65 and '66. He was superintendent of recruiting in Orleans county from 1863 to the close of the war, and rendered efficient service in raising men to crush out the rebellion.

Aside from his public duties, he performed much valuable labor for the State, which is not recorded on the journals, and which will be most highly appreciated by a future generation. He was superintendent of schools in St. Johnsbury in 1857, and in Coventry from 1862 to '64.

He was an untiring and enthusiastic friend and laborer in the cause of temperance, seeking every opportunity to promote it. He was appointed Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Vermont in 1867, and held the position until his death. He devoted all his energies to its welfare, and to extend its usefulness, never sparing his strength or labors in the cold of winter or heat of summer visiting the Lodges, and going here and there delivering public addresses, and gathering together bands of this important auxiliary to the temperance cause amid the hills and valleys of our State; and the thousands connected with that institution, bless his memory and reverence his name. To Pliny H. White, the friends of temperance in Vermont owe a debt of gratitude which will be long held in remembrance.

When about 20 years of age, he commenced writing for the periodical press, and was a

copious contributor to the newspapers and magazines during all the rest of his life. He had been a diligent student in many departments of study, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a writer. At different times he wrote editorially for the *Vermont Journal*, *People's Journal*, *Newport Express Caledonian*, and *Orleans Independent Standard*. To the *Historical Magazine* and *Congregational Quarterly*, he contributed numerous historical and biographical articles. For the *Vermont Record* he furnished some hundreds of articles, most of them relating to Vermont history and biography. Among them was a series of biographical notices of the Alumni of Middlebury College, and continued nearly every week for several years; also a series of biographies of the Presidents of the University of Vermont, and a series of memoirs of the Governors of Vermont. He was the Vermont correspondent of the *Congregationalist* from 1852 to April 22, 1869. He was a regular contributor to the *Burlington Free Press*, *Rutland Herald*, *Barton Standard* and *Newport Express*, and contributed occasionally to many other papers and periodicals. Whenever he found anything in his inquiries that was of importance or interest to any particular locality, he at once communicated it to the nearest local newspaper, evincing a desire to impart information that would be of service to those most interested, which was a valuable and happy peculiarity that enabled him to make friends, and aided him in the pursuit of his inquiries upon particular subjects. He was a valued assistant of the Vermont press, and his contributions were ever welcome, and his death becomes a serious loss, as he placed on record, through the various journals, items and articles of a character that were full of interest to the general reader, but particularly to every Vermonter.

We have thus minutely enumerated the public services of Mr. White, that they might be recorded as the evidences of a fertile mind, industrious habits, and mark him as one of Vermont's most industrious and faithful sons.

Perhaps the most arduous and useful labors of his life, and those which were congenial to his natural tastes, have been in the field of local history and biography, in which he had few, if any, equals in our whole country—ever on the alert to gather and place in methodical order, for use at any moment, all

scraps of history pertaining to Vermont in any form, or to the local history of towns or individuals. He was probably better acquainted with the personal history and peculiar characteristics of more Vermont men than any man now living, and his materials for the biography of individuals were far more exact and voluminous than any other collection in this country, a large portion of which was devoted to Vermonters at home and abroad. He has left sketches of most of the leading men of the State, both clergymen and laymen, all carefully and systematically arranged. His published sketches of Matthew Lyon, Jonas Galusha and William C. Bradley fully attest his qualifications as a biographical writer.

His love of history and research early led him to become associated with the Vermont Historical Society, whose objects he fully appreciated, and for its prosperity he assiduously labored, and contributed more than any other one individual to its upbuilding and in additions to its valuable collection. During his leisure hours, while at Montpelier, he carefully arranged and catalogued its collection, with a loving hand. Associated with such earnest patrons of the Society as Hiland Hall, George F. Houghton, Charles Reed, A. D. Hager and others, his services have been invaluable to this Society and the State. On the retirement of Ex-Governor Hall from the Presidency of the Society, in 1866, Mr. White, with great unanimity, was chosen its President, which position he held to his death. His loss is severe to the Vermont Historical Society, and his death is deeply mourned by all its members, as an energetic head and valued associate.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on his historical labors, for they are known, read and appreciated, not only by those who have been associated with him in this field of labor, but are appreciated by the people of the State he loved and served so well.

Perhaps in concluding this view of his services, we may use the language of a paragraph in the *Barton Standard* in announcing his death. It says: "He was a remarkable man both in the extent of his knowledge and the readiness with which he could apply it on all occasions. He was a walking encyclopædia of historical facts and dates, and it will be a long time before Vermont can furnish his equal in this particular. He was a

warm and genial friend, a temperance man of the strictest sect, and, as we believe, a consistent Christian.

Mr. White was a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogic Society, and corresponding member of most of the local and State Historical Societies in the United States. He was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. The honorary degree of Master of Arts had been conferred upon him by Amherst and Middlebury Colleges and the University of Vermont.

He married, May 11, 1847, Electa B. D. Gates, of Belchertown, Mass., who survives him, and now resides at Amherst, Mass. He had three children:—1st, Margaret Elizabeth, born at Londonderry, Vt., Mar. 21, 1849, and who graduated at the Tilden Female Seminary in 1868, with the highest honors. 2d, John Alexander, born at Brattleboro, Feb. 15, 1851, and who died at Brattleboro, Aug. 12, 1861. 3d, William Holton, born at St. Johnsbury, Aug. 1, 1855. He inherits many of his father's useful and studious qualities.

Mr. White died at his residence in Coventry, Apr. 24, 1869, after an illness of paralysis of the brain, undoubtedly occasioned by overwork, at the age of 46 years, 6 months and 18 days. He was buried at Westminster on Tuesday, the 27th of April in a lot selected by himself for his last resting-place.

From this imperfect and hasty glance at his life and character, we may briefly take a general view of his claims as a remarkable man and useful citizen.

It is obvious that he owed little to advantageous circumstances. It was not his name that drew attention to his talents, it was his talents that gave prominence to his name. He forced his own way from obscurity, and by the power of his own genius carved out for himself an honored name. He sprang from the substantial yeomanry of New England. He attained his eminence and position by the force of his own genius, by patient, laborious, untiring industry. It was the quickness of his observation which enabled him to appropriate to himself whatever was useful. His memory was capacious and retentive. Witness the stores of information he had collected. His imagination was lively and vigorous. With all these characteristics of mind, none of us know how much he might have accomplished had he lived to the ordinary length of life. Owing to his versa-

tility of talent, he was ready upon every subject, and could accomodate himself to all occasions. He possessed a fund of chastened humor and harmless satire. We have seen him in a deliberative assembly, when angry feelings were enkindling, by one stroke of humor avert the gathering storm and change the whole current of feeling.

He gained knowledge for practical purposes, and considered knowledge of little value that could not be turned to utility. As a writer and speaker, he adopted no artificial mode of expression; he simply sought that phraseology, which would convey with clearest directness, his own ideas. His words were of the old Saxon stock; his sentences were not modeled by Roman measures, but to the more negligent simplicity of native, English syntax. It had been his life's early and late business to address popular assemblies, and commune with the common mind; and the habit of constant, hasty popular addresses, with all its simplifying benefits, produced its corresponding defects. It lowered his standard of rhetorical finish. The main excellence of his style consisted in a clear, vernacular, consecutive train of manly thought and methodical arrangement.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of Mr. White; such, at least he was to the fallible view, and in the hastily expressed phrase of one whose pleasure it was to enjoy his friendship and to have been the associate of some of his earthly labors. If personal feelings were likely to color the expression, still the endeavor has been to draw the lineaments from memory, and to speak with the impartiality of history.

Vermont had the honor of his birth, the benefit of his labors; her hills were his home, her history his study, her progress his delight, her honor his glory, and her soil his grave. May a kind Providence grant to our beloved State another son like PLINY H. WHITE.

CRAFTSBURY.

BY HON. W. J. HASTINGS.

Craftsbury, in Orleans County, is bounded N. by Albany, S. by Greensboro, E. by Wolcott, W. by Eden. It is situated about 25 miles south of Canada line and about 30 north of Montpelier, and is about equidistant between Con-

necicut River on the east and Lake Champlain on the west. It is quite a good farming town though somewhat broken by hills, valleys, streams and ponds. There are five natural ponds in this town, viz. Elligo, lying partly in Greensboro; Great Hosmer, partly in Albany; Little Hosmer and two smaller ponds.

Black river is formed in this town by the union of several small streams flowing from the three large ponds above mentioned, Trout Brook and Nelson Brook. On these streams are several valuable mill-privileges. The river, after receiving these tributaries, runs northerly 4 miles through the center of the town, continuing on through Albany, Irasburgh and Coventry and empties into Lake Memphremagog in Newport; its current is in general slow; the entire descent from Elligo Pond to Memphremagog Lake, including the two falls in Irasburgh and Coventry, being by actual measurement only 190 feet—the distance being 30 miles. The valley of this river is a muck-bed averaging one-fourth of a mile in width on which grows a great quantity of meadow-hay. In addition to the streams above mentioned, is the Wild Branch which rises in Eden, runs through the western part of this town and empties into the Lamaille River in Wolcott. There are many excellent farms in this town, from which are exported large quantities of butter annually. The town was granted to Timothy Newall, Ebenezer Crafts and their associates Nov. 6, 1780, and chartered by the name of Minden, Aug. 23, 1781. The first settlement of the town was commenced in the Summer of 1778, by Col. E. Crafts, who during that Summer opened a road from Cabot (18 miles), cleared 10 or 12 acres of land, built a saw-mill and made some preparations for a grist-mill. In the Spring of 1789, Nathan Cutter and Robert Trumbull moved their families into this township. Mr. Trumbull by reason of sickness in his family, spent the ensuing winter in Barnet, but Mr. Cutter's family remained through the winter. Their nearest neighbors were Ashbel Shepard's family in Greensboro, a distance of 6 miles. There were, at that time, no other settlements within the present limits of Orleans County. In November, 1790, the name of the town was altered to Craftsbury. In February, 1791, Col. Crafts, having previously erected a grist-mill and made other improvements,

together with John Corey, Benjamin Jenkins, Daniel Mason, John Babcock and Mills Merrifield moved their families from Sturbridge Mass.;—arriving at Cabot they found it impossible to proceed farther with their teams on account of the great depth of snow and were obliged to provide themselves with snow-shoes and draw the females on hand-sleds a distance of 18 miles. These settlers were soon followed by other families from Sturbridge and other parts of Worcester County. In March, 1792, the town was organized. Samuel C. Crafts was chosen town clerk and annually elected to that office until 1829, when Joseph Scott (then Jr.), was elected and still holds said office, having been annually elected for 39 years, with a fair prospect of holding it for several years to come; and probably the records of this town will compare favorably with those of any town in the State. At this first town meeting Ebenezer Crafts was chosen moderator; Ebenezer Crafts, Nathan Cutler, Nehemiah Lyon, selectmen, and Joseph Scott, constable:

“Voted, that all Town and Freeman's meetings be hereafter held at Col. Ebenezer Crafts until otherwise ordered.”

The first Freeman's meeting was holden September, 1792, and Col. E. Crafts was chosen representative to the legislature, he was also elected to the same office in 1793.

Col. Joseph Scott represented the town in 1794-'97-'98-'99-1815-'17 and '25. Royal Corben, who came to this place about the year 1800, represented the town in 1804-'06-'08-'09-'10-'11-'12-'13-'14-'16 and '31.

Among the most prominent men who held the town offices for the first 20 years after the organization of the town, were those already mentioned and Ephraim Morse, Nehemiah Lyon, Samuel French, Daniel Mason, Dan'l Davison, Arba Nelson, Dea. — Shaw and Leonard Holmes.

Craftsbury, at the time it was chartered, belonged to Chittenden County; it was subsequently annexed to Caledonia County and in 1792 Orleans County was incorporated and the courts were held alternately in Craftsbury and Brownington. Irasburgh became the shire-town about the year 1815.

The two principal villages in town, are the Common or CENTER VILLAGE and the SOUTH VILLAGE, one mile south of the Common. The Common was the only place of business for the first 30 years, the South village being

a wilderness till 1818, but having the advantage of good water-power it is now quite as large as the Common, and the town-meetings are held there. There are two other small villages in town, one in the eastern part and the MILL VILLAGE, which is situated about one mile N. E. of the Common, in which has recently been erected a first-class flouring-mill. There are in town (1868) 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 woolen factory, 7 stores, 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 hulling-mill, 5 blacksmith-shops, 3 wheelwright-shops, 1 tannery, 1 tin-shop, 5 shoe-shops, 2 harness shops and 3 hotels.

This town from 1800 to 1825, or '30, was the center of trade for all the towns around it; as late as 1818 or '20, there was no store in Lowell, Westfield, Troy, Jay, Eden, Wolcott, Greensboro, Glover, or Albany. The trade of Greensboro' was about equally divided between Hardwick and Craftsbury and that of Glover between Craftsbury and Barton; nearly all the trade from the other towns mentioned came to Craftsbury, and there is now probably no other town in Orleans County (except Barton and Newport) where more goods are sold than in this.

EDUCATION.

The first settlers early made provision for the education of the children. In 1775, the town voted to raise 25 bushels of wheat for the support of a school: in 1796 or '97, the town voted to raise \$90 to defray the expenses of building a school-house and in 1798, the town was divided into 2 school-districts; others were added from time to time as the wants of the people demanded, and there are now 14 school districts in town with good school-houses in most of them, and the education of the children well cared for.

Craftsbury academy was incorporated in 1829, and has been in operation one or more terms nearly every year since: the large brick academy which was built at the time of incorporation, was this year (1868) taken down and a new and commodious one erected in its stead; the school is now in a prosperous condition under the superintendence of Mr. L. H. Thomson and Miss A. Nichols.

RELIGIOUS—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1797, a Congregational church was organized, and Rev. Samuel Collins was settled as pastor, and continued to preach in this town till 1804, when he died; from that time until 1822, they had no settled minister in

town: during the year last mentioned, the Rev. Wm. A. Chapin was ordained pastor, which office he held about 12 years, when he was dismissed at his own request and was succeeded by Revs. S. R. Hall, A. O. Hubbard, I. Hoadley and E. P. Wild, who is the present pastor.—See P. H. White's clerical history of Orleans County.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The present Methodist church was organized in 1818, under the labors of Rev. Wilbur Fisk, and was united in a circuit with several other towns till about 1830, when it became a station of itself and has maintained preaching from that time to the present,—usually changing preachers once in 2 years. The following are a few of the clergy who have officiated here, Revs. Schuyler Chamberlain, N. W. and J. C. Aspenwall, D. S. Dexter, Daniel Field, A. McMullen, W. D. Malcome, Peter Merrill, J. W. Bemis and C. Tabor, who is the present pastor. There are 175 church-members and over 250 members of the Sabbath school, and 300 volumes in the Library. The Methodist church is located at the South village, the Congregational church at the Common. There is also a society of

PRESBYTERIANS OR COVENANTERS,

in the east part of the town, several of the members of which live in Greensboro and Glover: they have a respectable house of worship, a parsonage and a settled minister, Rev. — Johnson. There was for many years a Calvinist Baptist society in town, also a society of Universalists, both of which have become extinct.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Paddock was the first physician in this town, he married Augusta Crafts, daughter of Col. E. Crafts, with whom he lived but a few years when he died, leaving 2 sons, James A., who became a lawyer and lived in the town until his death in 1867, and Wm. E., the younger who became a merchant and lived in town until his death in the summer of 1855. Dr. Ephraim Brewster succeeded Dr. Paddock as physician and also married his widow with whom he lived till about 1813, when he died while acting as surgeon in the war with Great Britain; leaving one son who bears his fathers name and is now a practicing physician in town: his widow afterwards married Benjamin Clark with whom she lived some 20 or 25 years when he died; she lived until 1861 and died at the advanced

age of 88 years and 6 months. She was truly a mother in Israel, loved and respected by all who knew her. Dr. Wm. Scott succeeded Dr. Brewster and was the only physician in the place until Dr. Daniel Dustin came to town in 1822, and was the principal physician for 30 years and still has a good practice: He married Laura Corbin, daughter of Royal Corbin, and grand-daughter of Col. Crafts, with whom he lived about 25 years. He has long been one of our most influential and esteemed citizens.

There are at present 4 physicians in town, viz. Daniel Dustin, Ephraim Brewster, S. R. Corey and George Davis.

The population of this town in 1860, was 1413—and the grand list in 1867, \$4800.53.

COL. JOSEPH SCOTT.

Among the early settlers of Craftsbury, no one did more to help his townsmen and advance the interests of the town than Col. Scott. His table was free and many families were assisted till they could raise something to help themselves. He was the poor man's friend and it is often remarked, "no one did more to bring forward the settlement of the town, than Col. Joseph Scott." He died July 31, 1841, aged 80 years.

DEA. NEHEMIAH LYON

also did much to assist the early settlers. He was a blacksmith and a "jack at all trades," as well as a farmer, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to his neighbors. He was also very efficient in the church and conducted the meetings for many years, when there was no preaching and did much to elevate the moral and religious state of society in the community. His grandson, Wm. H. Lyon, now owns the same farm, drawn to his original right, which has always remained in the family, and Wm. H. also runs the blacksmith-shop on the same ground his father and grandfather worked, where the sparks have been flying for three fourths of a century.

HON. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.

Gov. Crafts' history has long been identified with the written history of the State, and the history of Congress, and nothing that I can write can render his name more conspicuous; he was born Oct. 6, 1768, and died Nov. 19, 1853. He had one son and one daughter: his son Samuel P. Crafts died in 1824, in the 26th year of his age; his daughter still lives and is the wife of Nathan S. Hill, Esq., of Burlington.

Having received a collegiate education before coming to this town, his counsel and assistance were often desired and highly valued by his townsmen. He was elected town representative 5 years, judge of the court several years, Member of the council and constitutional conventions, Governor of the State, Member of Congress, and of the U. S. Senate. *He was a man whom the people delighted to honor.*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

The Congregational church was organized July 4, 1797, and consisted of 16 persons, 8 of each sex. At a meeting held July 12, Nehemiah Lyon was chosen deacon, and the church voted not to adopt "the half-way covenant."* Most of the members were from Massachusetts, and had there seen the evil results of the adoption of that covenant. Within a few weeks the Rev. Samuel Collins, one of the constituent members, was installed pastor, the town acting as a parish and uniting with the church to give him a call. His ministry was productive of but small visible results, only one person being added to his church during his pastorate of nearly 7 years. He was dismissed in June, 1804.

For a long term of years the church was destitute of a settled ministry, and enjoyed only the occasional labors of missionaries and neighboring ministers. In 1811, under the labors of the Rev. Salmon King, of Greensboro, a revival was experienced which resulted in the addition of 21 persons to the church. A yet more extensive revival occurred in 1818, in connection with the ministry of the Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, and 30 additions took place. Several years of declension and

* "The half-way covenant" was one of the evil results of a law of the Colony of Massachusetts, (18th May, 1631) that 'noe man shalbe admitted to the freedome of this body politicke, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same.' By this law, many men of sound patriotism, good judgment, and unblamable lives were excluded from all the rights of citizenship; to remedy the hardship and in justice of which, many churches allowed any and all persons who had an adequate knowledge of religious truth, and who were not scandalous in life, to become members of the church upon mere application, they covenanting only to do certain of the external duties of religion. This was the "half-way covenant," and with this was involved the history of New England, civil as well as ecclesiastical, for a full century. The dismissal and expulsion of Jonathan Edwards from Northampton, marks the culmination of the controversy which grew out of it.

great trials followed, during which there were no additions, but many excommunications. In 1820, a house of worship was completed, which was dedicated 28 Sept., the Rev. James Hobart preaching the sermon. In August, 1822, the Rev. Wm. A. Chapin was called to the pastorate, and in the following September he was ordained. Additions to the church now took place almost every year, and in the latter part of 1830 a powerful revival was experienced, which brought in 24 members. During Mr. Chapin's pastorate of just 12 years, 65 persons were added to the church.

The pulpit was supplied but partially till February, 1838, when the Rev. Daniel Parker became acting pastor, and continued 2 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel R. Hall, who commenced preaching on the first Sabbath in May, 1840, and was installed July 8, 1840. In 1842 and '43 there was a general revival, and 52 were added to the church. Mr. Hall's pastorate continued till January, 1854, during which 90 persons were admitted upon profession of faith. The Rev. Thomas Kidder then became acting pastor for a year, and was succeeded in the Spring of 1855 by Rev. Austin O. Hubbard, who continued until the Fall of 1857. In the Fall of 1858, the Rev. L. Ives Hoadly became acting pastor and continued 7 years. The Rev. Edward P. Wild commenced preaching on the 1st Sabbath in September, 1865, and in the following October was installed pastor. As the result mainly of pastoral labor in 1866-67, an interesting work of grace took place, and a number of conversions occurred, principally among persons who had been neglecters of the means of grace, and immoral in their lives. For more than 2 years, 1866-68, there were additions to the church at every communion.

PASTORS.

1. The Rev. Samuel Collins, was born in Lebanon Crank, (now Columbia,) Ct., in 1747. He was apprenticed to a trade, and did not commence study till he had passed the age of 21. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1775, was ordained pastor in Sandown, N. H., 27 Dec., 1780, and was dismissed April 30, 1788. He was installed Nov. 25, 1788, over the Presbyterian church in Hanover Center. The Rev. Eden Burroughs, D. D. has been pastor of this church, but had renounced Presbyterianism, taking with him the greater part of the church and people. Mr. Collins became pastor of the remaining minority, and as a con-

sequence, his ministry was beset with trials. He was, however, universally esteemed as a devoted and excellent Christian minister. He was dismissed from that pastorate in 1795, and was installed at Craftsbury in 1797; was dismissed 30 June, 1804, and died 7 Jan. 1807.

In 1779, he married Betsey Hackett of Salisbury, Mass., by whom he had Robert, born 23 Jan. 1782; Samuel, born 23 May, 1784, Abigail, Priscilla, Julius, Betsey, James H., Mary Ann; Marinda, born 1 Nov. 1798; Lucia, born July 28, 1801.

2. The Rev. William Arms Chapin was born in Newport, N. H., 8 Dec. 1790, the oldest of 12 children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Arms) Chapin, all of whom became members of the same church with their parents. His father was the son of Moses, who was the son of Ebenezer, who was the son of Japhet, who was the son of Dea. Sam'l Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642, and who is supposed to be the ancestor of nearly 30,000 descendants. His parents were Christians of the Westminster catechism stamp, and taught him to recite by heart the whole of that compend of theology, before he could read. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816, taught several years in Virginia, then studied theology with the Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, of New Boston, N. H., and was licensed by the Presbytery of Londonderry, in 1821. He was ordained at Craftsbury, 25 Sept. 1822, the Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier, preaching the sermon, and was dismissed 24 Sept. 1834. He then removed to Greensboro, where he was acting pastor for 6 years, and was there installed Jan. 20, 1841. There he remained, till his death, which was occasioned by consumption, 27 Nov. 1850. He married 10 Sept. 1823, Lucy Curtis of Hanover, N. H., by whom he had 5 children. She died 29 June, 1832; and he married, 26 March, 1833, Sarah Orr of Bedford, N. H., by whom he had 2 children, one of whom, John Orr, died of a wound received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His 2d wife survived him, and died at Waverly, Ill., 29 Aug. 1858.

Mr. Chapin's theology was strictly Calvinistic. His sermons were very lucid and methodical, and in the delivery of them he was slow and deliberate, almost to a fault. He was proverbially punctual to meet every appointment, let the state of the weather, or of the road, be what it would. His advice was much sought in the adjustment of eccle-

siastical difficulties, for which he was well qualified by imperturbable calmness, patience in investigation, and soundness of judgment. No one had more than he, of the confidence of the ministers and churches of Orleans County, nor did more to fashion them according to the puritan type.

3. The Rev. S. R. Hall. See Browington pastors.

4. The Rev. Edward Payson Wild, son of the Rev. Daniel and Huldah (Washburn) Wild, was born in Brookfield, Vt., 4 June, 1839. He fitted for college at Royalton Academy and at Orange County Grammar School, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1860. He studied theology at Bangor, where he was graduated in 1863. He was licensed by Penobscot Association, 12 July, 1864, and was ordained at Craftsbury, 11 Oct. 1865. The Rev. Daniel Wild, preached the sermon. He married, 2 Aug. 1865, Ruth S. Nichols of Braintree. His Fast day sermon, 10 April, 1868, was published.

NATIVE MINISTER.

The Rev. David Adams Grosvenor, youngest son of Nathan and Lydia (Adams) Grosvenor, was born 10 July, 1802. On the mother's side he was descended in the 6th generation from the Rev. James Fitch, the first settled minister in Norwich, Ct. His father was a deacon of the church in Craftsbury, and afterwards became a minister. Before he was 12 years old his father died, leaving his mother with 6 children to train and educate, with very limited means—a praying, godly mother in Israel, whom he greatly revered and loved, cherished and assisted, till her death, at the age of 89. He became pious at the age of 14, and soon entered upon a course of study for the ministry. He was graduated at Yale College in 1826, and then spent a year in Ellington, Ct., as principal of a classical school. The next 3 years he was in Yale Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1830. For 9 months, in 1830–31, he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in Pomfret, Ct., and afterwards labored for several months in a revival of great interest and power in Wallingford, Ct.

He was ordained at Uxbridge, Mass., 6 June, 1831, as colleague pastor with the Rev. Samuel Clark of the Second Congregational church, (now First Evangelical.) He was dismissed in May, 1842, and removed to Ohio,

where he was installed, 9 Feb. 1843, over the First Presbyterian Church in Elyria. His ministry in Elyria continued for about 10 years, and was terminated by a season of illness which rendered him unable to preach for one year. In the Autumn of 1853, he became acting pastor of the First Congregational Church of Medina, where he continued for about 9 years. In both these fields his labors were successful. After his pastoral work in Medina ceased, he prosecuted an agency for many months in aid of Lake Erie Female Seminary, of which he had been from its commencement an active trustee, and greatly assisted in securing its endowment. Few ministers have done more than he to promote the cause of education. In each of the three places of his permanent ministry, he originated and sustained a female seminary of a high order. For more than a year before his death he was agent for the Ætna Insurance Company. He died of cholera at Cincinnati, 11 Aug. 1866, after a sickness of only 24 hours.

In May, 1835, he married Sarah Whitney of Princeton, Mass., by whom he had one child, which died in infancy.

MINISTER'S WIFE.

Sarah C. Chapin, daughter of the Rev. William A. Chapin, and wife of the Rev. Henry Melville, was a native of Craftsbury.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church was formed in 1803, or '04, with some 10 or 12 members. For a few years they had no resident minister. The Rev. Samuel Churchill became their pastor about the year 1806, and retained that relation some 5 or 6 years and then removed from the town.

From this time till about 1816, they had no resident minister. In 1815 or '16, Daniel Mason, one of the first settlers of the town was ordained pastor, which relation he held till the church was disorganized in January, 1828. From the time the church was organized till about 1820, there were additions from time to time, when it numbered some 50 or 60 members, nearly half of whom were residents of Greensboro and Hardwick.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT EAST CRAFTSBURY.

BY STEPHEN BABCOCK.

The Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of East Craftsbury had its origin in the organization of a small society in the year

1818. The society, which numbered only 10 or 12 members, was taken immediately under the pastoral charge of Rev. James Milligan, of Ryegate. The congregation continued to increase until 1833, when feeling itself sufficiently able to support a pastor alone, Samuel M. Wilson was called and ordained pastor over the congregation. In 1845, Rev. Samuel M. Wilson was called to another part of the church, and the congregation was left for a short time without an under Shepherd. In November, 1846, Renwick Z. Wilson, nephew of the former pastor, was ordained pastor of the congregation. In 1855, Rev. Renwick Z. Wilson resigned his charge, with the consent of the people, and then again the congregation was left without a minister. It remained so for nearly 2 years, when J. M. Armor was called and ordained to take the spiritual charge of the congregation. In 1865, Rev. J. M. Armor was appointed by the Board of Domestic Missions, to take charge of the mission school among the freedmen in Washington, D. C.; consequently the congregation was again without a minister. In August, 1868, the present pastor, Rev. Arch. W. Johnson was ordained pastor of the congregation. The congregation is in a prosperous condition and numbers about 70 members. The ruling officers in the congregation besides the pastor are Stephen Babcock, Aurelius Morse, James Mitchell and Leonard Harriman. There is quite a large and flourishing Sabbath School connected with the congregation, which has a very good library.

GRANTEES.

Timothy Newall, Ebenezer Crafts and their associates—about 20 in number—most of whom never settled here.

COLLEGIATES.

Gov. Sam'l C. Crafts was a graduate when he came to this town. There have gone from here to college—James A. Paddock, died in 1867, lawyer; Pliny M. Corbin, now cashier of a bank in Troy, N. Y.; Samuel P. Crafts, died 1824 or '25; Ed. A. Lawrence, Congregational minister, now in Marblehead, Mass; Benj. Clark, Robert Trumbull, Asa Whitney.

We never had but two clerks, one of whom still holds the office.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

Post-offices are Craftsbury, North Craftsbury and East Craftsbury. When these offices were established, I cannot learn; that at North Craftsbury or Craftsbury Common,

(then Craftsbury), was the only post-office in town for 30 or 40 years after the town was settled; then the one at South Craftsbury was established, and subsequently, by some political management, the office at the common was changed to North Craftsbury, and that at the South village to Craftsbury. Who the first postmasters were I am unable to learn—will give them for the last 55 years:

NORTH CRAFTSBURY, (or Craftsbury Common)—Augustus Young, Wm. E. Paddock, Don. C. A. Richardson, Joseph Scott.

CRAFTSBURY—Stephen Sherman, Nelson Rand, C. G. Doty, J. W. Allen.

EAST CRAFTSBURY—J. W. Simpson and Eliza Simpson.

CITIZENS WHO HAVE ATTAINED 90 YEARS OF AGE.

Samuel Grant and Alice Ainsworth are the only ones now living. Some of those who have died were Robert Wylie and wife 100 years old; Jacob Jenness, Daniel Davison, Sen. and Dan'l Davison, each 92. Thirty or forty citizens have lived to be 80 or more years of age; some 87 or 88, besides those above named.

THOSE WHO HAVE HELD U. S. OFFICES.

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, senator and representative to congress; Hon. Augustus Young, representative to congress.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, governor of the State.

SHERIFFS—Joseph Scott, Harvey Scott.

COUNTY JUDGES—Samuel C. Crafts, Alvah R. French and W. J. Hastings.

JUDGES OF PROBATE—Jos. Scott, Sen., Augustus Young, Royal Corbin, J. A. Paddock.

SENATORS—Augustus Young, N. P. Nelson and J. W. Simpson.

ATTORNEYS—Augustus Young and Nathan S. Hill, State's.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

William Hidden, Moses Mason, (the only two known to be living); Capt. Hiram Mason, James Cobern, Amory Nelson, John Towle, John Hadley, Elias Mason and probably some others not remembered.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1792 and '93, Ebenezer Crafts; '94, Joseph Scott; '95, no election; '96, Sam'l C. Crafts; '97, '98 and 99, Joseph Scott; 1800 and '01, Samuel C. Crafts; '02, Daniel Davison; '03, Samuel C. Crafts; '04, Royal Corbin; '05, Samuel C. Crafts; '06, Royal Corbin; '07, Jesse Olds; '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, Roy-

al Corbin; '15, Joseph Scott; '16, Royal Corbin; '17, Jos. Scott; '18 and '19, Wm. Scott; '20, Hiram Mason; '21, '22, '23 and '24, Augustus Young; '25, Jos. Scott; '26, Augustus Young; '27, Hiram Mason; '28, '29 and '30, Augustus Young; '31, Royal Corbin; '32, Augustus Young; '33, Joseph Scott, Jr.; '34, no election; '35, Joseph Scott, (then Jr.), '36, '37 and '38, W. J. Hastings; '39 and '40, Geo. H. Cook; '41 and '42, Daniel Dustin; '43, '44, '45, '46 and '47, no election; '48 and '49, W. J. Hastings; '50, '51, '52, no election; '53, John W. Mason; '54, Leander Wheeler; '55, '56 and '57, Schyler Chamberlain; '58 and '59, Joseph Scott; '60, Amory Davison, Jr.; '61 and '62, Amasa P. Dutton; '63 and '64, Jesse E. Merrill; '65 and '66, Moses Root; '67 and '68, S. R. Corey; '69, Charles Chamberlin.

I have omitted the dates of service of county officers, as they were formerly elected by the Legislature, we have no record of them in town, not having time to go and look them up at the county clerk's office; I thought I began at the first appointment in each office and recorded them in the order in which they were appointed from this town.

COL. EBENEZER CRAFTS

was born in Pomfret, Sept. 3, 1740; and was graduated at Yale College, 1759. Soon after this he engaged in mercantile business in his native town. At the age of 22 he married Mehitable Chandler; and soon after removed to Sturbridge, where he continued to pursue the same business in which he had been engaged, and, by attention and assiduity, acquired thereby a large estate.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he held the command of a company of cavalry, which he had raised and organized, and joined the army with it at Cambridge, in 1775. He remained in the service till the British troops evacuated Boston, when he returned to Sturbridge, and was soon after elected the colonel of a regiment of cavalry, which office he held till his removal from the county. At the time of the insurrection, known as "Shay's Rebellion," he marched with a body of 100 men under Gen. Lincoln, in the Winter of 1786-7, into the western counties, where he rendered prompt and essential service in suppressing that alarming, but ill-judged outbreak.

With the enlarged and patriotic views of Colonel Crafts, the importance of educating

the rising generation early attracted his attention. The people were about to assume the solemn trust of self government, and to do this with success, they should be able to understand and appreciate the wants and duties of a free people. The condition of common schools was depressed; the number of public institutions for education were few, and the idea of establishing such an institution in the County of Worcester, occupied his thoughts for some time before any measures were taken to accomplish it.

He, at first, conceived the plan of founding an academy in the pleasant village where he resided. But an opportunity which was presented for procuring a suitable building in Leicester, and the co-operation of Colonel Davis in the scheme, induced him to direct his efforts to its establishment in that place, with the zeal and energy which accomplished the desired end. By his efforts in this and other benevolent enterprises, and that general revulsion of business which, after the close of the war, proved so disastrous to New England, he became so much embarrassed in his affairs, that he was induced to sell his estates in Sturbridge, and remove to Vermont, where he, in company with Gen. Newhall of Sturbridge, had purchased a township of land a few years previous.

This took place in the Winter of 1790-91, and the town, out of respect to its founder, took the name of Craftsbury.

In 1786, Colonel Crafts was honored with the degree of A. M. from Harvard University.

It is not easy for the present generation to understand how new and unbroken was the wilderness into which Colonel Crafts removed his family. To those upon the stage a half century ago it was familiarly known as the "new state," and towards it was the foot of the emigrant from the older counties in Massachusetts directed till that time. Scarce a town in that region that had not more or less of its early settlers from the county of Worcester, and Colonel Crafts had already been preceded by Colonel Davis at the time of his removal. At that time there was no road opened for more than 20 miles from Craftsbury, and it being Winter, the females of his family were drawn that distance upon hand-sleds over the snow.

Here he gathered around him a number of excellent families from Sturbridge and neighboring towns, and a little community was

formed, of which he was the acknowledged head. For 20 years, he stood to it in the relation of a patriarch, a friend and counselor, whose intelligence all understood, and whose friendship and fidelity all esteemed. His generous hospitality, his energy of character, his calm dignity, and his pure and Christian life—acting, as they did, upon a well-educated, sympathizing community—exerted an influence and stamped a character upon the people and fortunes of the town he planted, which is still plainly perceptible. In this he found a ready and efficient auxiliary in his son and other members of his own immediate kindred.

In this community he resided till his death, May 24, 1810, aged 70 years,—respected and beloved by a constantly widening circle of friends and acquaintances.

He was a man of great energy and firmness, and, though liberal in his views and sentiments, he was inflexible in the maintenance of principle, and, with the opportunities he enjoyed, such a man would not fail to make his influence widely felt.

[The foregoing notice is substantially taken from Gov. Washburn's history of Leicester Academy.]

HON. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.

BY REV. S. R. HALL, LL. D.—OF BROWNINGTON.

Every citizen of our commonwealth is, or should be, interested in the history of the men who were identified with the moulding of our government and laying the foundation on which those who come after them are to build. Among the list of honored names which should be prominently inscribed in Vermont history, is that of Samuel Chandler Crafts, who died Nov. 19, 1853, aged 85 years and 44 days. He was the only son of Col. Eben Crafts, and was born at Woodstock, Ct., Oct. 6, 1768. He was graduated at Harvard in July, 1790. (The elder Josiah Quincy of Boston, was a member of the same class.) His standing in that class—many members of which became eminent men in their day, was highly respectable. A year or two previous to the completion of his course of study at the University, his father became a proprietor of land in the present County of Orleans, and soon after removed with his family to Minden, afterwards named Craftsbury, in honor of him as pioneer in its settlement.

Instead of entering any of the learned professions, Samuel C. determined to accompany

his father to the wilderness of Vermont, and share with him the trials and labors incident to those who penetrated the wilderness, to make for themselves a home, and to lay broad and deep foundations for society, religion and government in a new commonwealth, then just admitted to the Federal Union.

During the year, 1792, Mr. Crafts was appointed clerk of the town, which office he held by yearly elections until 1829, when he declined it, after having served the town faithfully for 37 years. In the year 1793, he was elected a member of the convention, to revise the constitution of the State. Of this convention, though the youngest, he was an active and very useful member, and the last survivor, having lived to enjoy the benefits resulting from their labors more than 60 years. In 1796, he was elected a member of the legislature. The two following years, he was chosen clerk of the same. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature in 1800, '01, '03 and '05. From 1800 to '10, he held the office of assistant judge of the county court, and after that time to 1816 was chief judge. From 1807 to '13, he was a member of the council of the State. In 1816, he was elected member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and was continued a member for 8 years. He was again elected to the Council, and also chief judge of the County Court for 3 years, and was then elected governor of the State, and held that office for 1829, '30 and '31. In 1829, he was a member of the constitutional convention and was elected president of that body. Soon after retiring from the office of governor, he was appointed on a committee to decide on a place for the State House—the materials of which it should be built, &c. Being chairman of that committee, he wished to recommend such a plan as would secure all needed conveniences and at the same time furnish an exhibition of architectural elegance and beauty. He examined all the Capitols in New England and then recommended the erection of the late noble structure, which adorned the State till destroyed by fire in 1857.

In 1842, Gov. Crafts was appointed by the executive of the State to a seat in the Senate of the United States in place of Judge Prentiss who had resigned. At the next meeting of the legislature he was elected by that body for the remainder of the term for which Judge Prentiss had been elected.

A late writer, after giving a brief notice of the official stations which Gov. Crafts had been called to fill, very justly concludes with the following remark: "In all the duties he has performed, doing right has been his principal object, and none has been able to say that he ever swerved from that." Another has said with equal justice, "He was not elected to office because he could be, but because he should be." The quiet of agricultural life accorded better with his native modesty and love of retirement than the cares of State or strife of parties; but he served the town, the County and the State, because he was called by the voice of the people to do so.

His political preferences, in early life, were essentially of the school of Jefferson, but in maturer years, corresponded more nearly to those of President Adams and Mr. Clay. He was never a violent advocate of any party, and as willingly accorded to others the right of private opinion as to himself. Whenever he was led to disagree with others, he did not constitute them his enemies, nor lessen their confidence in his discretion, integrity or ability.

The intellectual powers of Gov. Crafts were characterized by a remarkable harmoniousness and equilibrium. This fact, no doubt, was what prevented him on the one hand from being chargeable with any measure of delinquency in office, and on the other hand, secured for him the unusual confidence so long reposed in him by the community. Those who knew him best, knew precisely where he would be found. He abhorred a time-serving policy; had no opinions either to conceal from others, or force upon them. He must pursue honorable ends by honorable means and by no others: when pursuing such, he was ardent and persevering.

His scientific attainments were highly respectable, but his extreme modesty prevented him from making the least efforts for display. He shrank from everything which tended to exhibit his own superiority. This was probably what prevented him from ever ascending the forum. Speech-making, for the sake of display, he justly abhorred. In the State Legislature, in Congress, or in political gatherings, his voice was seldom heard in debate; not because he had nothing appropriate to say, but because he believed such harangues were generally useless. In the private circle,

however, he was a ready speaker and bore his part in conversation so as to show how well he might have spoken elsewhere. In public or private he never declined to express his opinion when solicited, and the reasons for it. He investigated with care, and voted on all questions in accordance with his sense of duty, and not because others voted with or against him. Few men have exhibited less of dogmatism or hauteur. He never changed his opinions till convinced that he had cherished them under misapprehension, and then he was frank to acknowledge his error.

These elements of character were well adapted both to create strong friendships and to prevent making bitter enemies. Always frank and transparent himself, he was far from charging obliquity or duplicity on others. His reading was extensive, though select. He had a great relish for history, and was remarkably well versed in it. Metaphysics were not his chosen subjects, farther than they embraced the leading features of an evangelical faith. The Bible he received as the end of controversy wherever its revelations are explicit. He delighted specially in those works which were well adapted to prove the existence of God and the truth of his divine revelation to man. Well written works on all departments of natural history, especially those on geology and mineralogy, were favorite books, and were read with great interest and profit. Astronomy also had very strong attractions, and he not unfrequently amused himself with writing essays upon it; some of these would do credit to the ablest astronomer. While an under-graduate of Harvard, he computed a transit of Venus—an achievement that had till then never been accomplished by an under-graduate of that college. His capacity for mathematical attainments was unsurpassed by any member of the class, though one of great merit, and of which the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston is now the only survivor.

To architecture he gave much attention and made himself familiar with the best treatises on that subject. His taste was, perhaps, as faultless on this subject as that of any other man. His idea was so to combine relations that the entire effect should be harmonious, appropriate and pleasing. His connection with congress during the entire period of rebuilding the capitol after the

late war with Great Britain, and his long service as a member of the congressional committee on public buildings, led him to give a greater degree of attention to this subject than he might otherwise have done.

During the latter years of his life, scripture, biography and sacred history were his chosen subjects of study. The Bible, as a book of authentic history and revelation from God, was for the last 15 years of his life (and I know not how much longer) his daily study, and in no employment did he ever engage with greater ardor than that of a sabbath-school teacher. Unless prevented by serious illness or absence from town, he never failed to meet his class each sabbath and to interest them by communicating a portion of his own rich stores of knowledge gathered from the sacred page. He regarded this employment as more honorable than any of his high civil station.

The domestic character of Gov. Crafts could be fully appreciated only by those who were daily with him. His marriage did not take place till he was near 30 years of age. Mrs. Crafts (Eunice Todd) was an only sister of the late Doctor Eli Todd, long favorably known as the principal physician of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Ct. She had enjoyed the advantages of education in the celebrated Greenfield Hill School, established and conducted by President Dwight. Two children, a son and daughter, constituted their entire family. The former died while a member of the University of Vermont, at the age of 24 years. The latter, now the wife of N. S. Hill, treasurer of the University of Vermont, survives her venerated parent. The son was a youth of great promise, and his death was an affliction to such a father that can better be conceived than described. But during this season of trial and while the heart was riven within, there was the same external calmness on the part of the father. He bore this prostration of his hopes as one who had an arm on which to lean—strong and unflinching. Sympathizing with his family most deeply, he never, however, lost his balance, or uttered a murmur or complaint. This is the testimony of those who both knew and shared his grief, and was what might have been expected by those who knew him. From this period there was in him a marked increase of interest in regard to religious duties and in the study of the sacred scriptures. His

religious opinions were evangelical, though through self-diffidence and distrust he never made a public profession or united with any church. In this respect and this only did he fail of bearing outward testimony to the honor of Christ. His conversation during his brief sickness was full of consolation to his family and pastor. His calmness and serenity continued to the last hour of his life. Foreign missions, the Bible and colonization efforts, he cherished with a strong interest. He was a regular contributor to all kindred societies, but these awakened deep and constant interest. The success of the colony of Liberia gave him great joy. He regarded it as a most important agency to extirpate the slave trade, to redeem Africa and to advance missionary efforts in that land of darkness.

In another respect, Gov. Crafts has left an example of great value to the world. Under all circumstances he maintained, to the last, his early formed habits of industry, strict temperance and simplicity. He gave at all times the influence of his example to do away the monstrous evils of intemperance. In the use of narcotic stimulants he never indulged to an extent sufficient to create a habit not easily controlled. He was an early riser and his industry was always remarkable. He resorted to out-door labor for exercise after he had reached more than four score years, not from necessity but as essential to health and enjoyment: delighting in it, he seldom passed a day without it. His physical strength and activity was thus continued more perfect at the age of 85 years than is common to most men at 60. His intellectual powers were in like manner vigorously preserved. He committed to memory with great facility to the last months of his life, and maintained even the sprightliness of early manhood. In him was combined a rare specimen of the man, the gentleman, the patriot, the scholar, whose morals were irreproachable from youth to hoary age. For more than 60 years he was identified with the history of the Town, the County and the State.

The entire population of the country at his birth was less than three millions, at his death, more than twenty-five millions. A monarchical government had given place to the purest republic on earth; a wilderness had become fruitful fields; savage hunting grounds the abodes of cultivated, refined and Christian communities.

When he was born there was hardly a civilized inhabitant in this State, and when he became a resident of Orleans County, there was not a fourth part of an hundred souls within its borders and but a few thousands in the State; but what a multitude dwelt upon our hills and in our valleys when he departed.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

FROM DEMING'S VERMONT OFFICERS.

"Joseph Scott comes in for a short notice, by having held the office of sheriff of Orleans County for a longer term than any other—14 years. He was 7 years a member of the Legislature; 1 year a member of the Council of Censors; and 2 years a member of the Constitutional Conventions; and judge of probate 6 years. He died about 1841.

His son, Joseph, was elected town clerk, in 1829, in room of Governor Crafts, who had held that office since 1792, and is the present town clerk. The town have had but three clerks—two of which are now living (1857). Joseph, jr., was 2 years a member of the Legislature, and has held many important offices of various kinds. Harvey Scott, who is a son of the Sheriff, I presume, took the office of Sheriff one year after his father's time had expired, and held it 11 years. So it seems that office is hereditary in the family."

JACOB NOBLE LOOMIS

was born in Lanesborough, Mass., Oct. 8, 1790; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, 1820; pastor of the Congregational Church in Hardwick, 1822-30; then engaged in agriculture until about 1853; in 1853, in Craftsbury.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

ELIZABETH ALLEN

was born in the year 1796. Her father was the late Elijah Allen, Esq., of Craftsbury. Elizabeth early developed a taste and talent for poetry; and, though her advantages for education were limited to a single term at school, she published in 1832 a small volume of her poetry, entitled "The Silent Harp."

In connection with which she remarks:—

"I was born at Craftsbury, at a period when there were not above a dozen inhabitants in town. My parents, having emigrated from Brookfield, Mass., were among the first pioneers in Northern Vermont. We were surrounded by a vast tract of wilderness, which the Indian hunters claimed as game-land. They looked with an evil eye on those they regarded as intruders on their rights, and not unfrequently came to our door filling

us with dread by their warlike array of rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife.

We were denied all literary privileges,—three months at a district school, taught in our house, being all the advantages I ever enjoyed. Providence had endowed me with a propensity which disadvantages and crosses could not suppress. I became passionately fond of reading, and grasped at everything that came within my reach. In writing I had no instruction, but, by self-effort, succeeded in forming a running-hand, by which at a later period I was enabled to entertain an extensive correspondence. I had no writing materials, and it was often the case that I employed a carving-knife to mend my pen, while my paper was the blank side of an old letter, or even a piece of brown paper.

About this time I commenced rhyming, and composed several little tragic love-songs, which I sometimes sung to my companions. My spirits had ever been light and buoyant, every object being viewed on the bright side. My days passed in mirth and song, my nights were gilded with pleasant dreams. Thus passed my days till I had numbered fifteen summers, when I was suddenly attacked with a severe illness, which, in the space of one short week, entirely deprived me of the sense of hearing. To attempt to portray my feelings, on this occasion, would be vain. From that hour I date my *melancholly* history—my trials and never-ceasing regrets. To live, and yet never more hear 'the sweet music of speech,' was a thought that harrowed up my inmost soul. I was compelled to submit to the decree of Providence,—would that I could say it was with meekness and resignation. In vain have I sought the aid of philosophy to subdue my tears.

I have before stated that I was at an early age led to the composition of songs, and after the loss of hearing I frequently sought diversion in 'courting the muses,' and, in the course of a few years, my fugitive pieces had accumulated to such an extent, that I was advised to arrange them for a little volume, and accordingly they were, in 1831, published by the title of 'THE SILENT HARP.'

Through the aid derived from this publication, and the benevolence of friends, Miss Allen was indulged with the gratification of her earnest desire to visit The Great West. After passing over the whole length of the Erie Canal, she visited Rochester and Niagara Falls. Having visited Buffalo, Detroit, the Mormon Temple, and many interesting places, she returned, by Lake Ontario, to New England. Many notices of scenery and persons and places visited, would do no discredit to those of superior advantages.

After her return she made many shorter tours, but occupied a part of her time in preparing a volume under the title of "GREEN MOUNTAIN LIFE," which she published in 1846. This little volume, though devoted to tales, evinced a degree of tact in seizing upon and describing scenes that, if they had been

properly cultivated, would have ranked her high among writers of that class. Few have ever written under circumstances so untoward.

Having visited Stanstead and other places, she was returning to Craftsbury, when, at Dea. S. F. Cowle's, in Coventry, she was attacked with a violent lung fever, which in a few days assumed a putrid type. Her sufferings were excruciating;—much of the time she was deprived of reason. Another thing that rendered her state particularly affecting, was the fact of her entire deafness, from which she had suffered since the age of 15. She had invented a mode of intercommunication by the fingers, which most of her acquaintances had learned so that, in health, she was able to converse with those around her; but, during most of her sickness, there could be but little interchange of thought with those around her. During the intervals of reason she was much occupied in considerations pertaining to her spiritual prospects, and was at one time able to communicate to her pastor the emotions felt in view of her state. She died, Nov. 14, 1849, aged 55.—*Yeoman's Record*.

Miss Allen is represented in Miss Hemenway's Poets and Poetry of Vermont, where, to our fancy, appears the best effusion from her pen. The following, published in the Green Mountain Repository, edited at the time by the Rev. Zadock Thompson, and for which she was a contributor under the *nom de plume* of Ada, is, we regard, however, a more fair specimen of her general poetic style and talent, and is not so generally known. The following lines are also addressed to one deaf and dumb:—*Ed*.

SPRING, AND WE NEVER, NEVER MORE SHALL
HEAR.

The Northern blast has ceased to roar,
And Spring again resumes her reign;
The giddy snows are seen no more,
But verdure robes the hill and plain.

The mild morn wakes and with her smile
Invites us o'er the flowery field;
Spring beauties, now, the sight beguile
And admiration yield.

O come, Eliza! haste with me,
And to the meadow's streams repair,
Where nature's wonders we may see
"Above,—below— in earth, in air."

Behold the leaves, the blossoms view;
No plush so soft, no silk so fine;
No chemist's dyes give such a hue;
No weaver's art threads thus entwine.

And see! there loftier statues stand,
Their towering tops invade the sky,
Rising far o'er thy head, O man,
They, the fierce winds of heaven defy.

On yon green hillock, see how gay
The little lambkins sport and dance,

How blithely pass their hours away—
Emblems of virtuous innocence.

And hark! in yonder shady grove,
Do tuneful songsters raise their notes?
Deep-fraught with melody and love,
Does it upon the soft air float?

Alas! dear friend, we list in vain,
Nor note, nor sound delights our ear,
And O those sweet enchanting strains
We never, never more shall hear.

But cease our sighs, we'll murmur not,
Since charms unnumbered meet our view,
And though to *hear* be not our lot,
We'll see and praise our maker too.

ELIZABETH ALLEN.

Craftsbury, April, 1832.

JUDGE PADDOCK.

PAPER RECEIVED FROM HON. E. A. STEWART.

At a meeting of the Orleans County Bar July 9, 1867, John L. Edwards, John H. Prentiss and H. Chilson, Esqs. were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Judge Paddock. From their resolutions drawn and reported we quote:

"Resolved, that we truly deplore the death of the late James A. Paddock; the salt has lost of its savor; the Bar has lost of its virtue and worth,—a model lawyer; an educated and courteous gentleman; a good citizen; a dignified and honest man; one whose precepts, if we act on them, whose example if we follow it, whose memory, if we revere it will make us wiser, better, nobler laywers as well as men."

After which, John H. Prentiss, Esq. having read, made an address to the court in memory of Judge Paddock from which we further quote:

"Judge Paddock was a native of Vermont and of our County, having been born in Craftsbury in 1798. He received from the Academy in Peacham his primary education—an institution which, your Honors well know, then ranked among the highest of its kind in the State. He entered College in Burlington and graduated there, and having completed his preparatory study of the law was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Craftsbury where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in April last. His mother was a sister of the late Governor Crafts, and from the latter he derived much of wise counsel, and learned many maxims which a sage only can devise or has virtue to adopt and teach. In his early professional career he did a good and constantly increasing business and gave forth much of hope and promise for the future of his life. But before he had fairly attained the prime of his manhood, his health declined, and being impressed with need for more of out-of-door exercise than a strict devotion to

his professional life would permit, he turned his attention to pursuits more congenial to his tastes and the demands of his physical constitution; and thenceforth, though he did not entirely quit the practice of the law while his life remained, he sought no professional employment and gave attention reluctantly and only to such professional business as the partiality and implicit faith of suitors forced upon him.

Within the years of his waning professional life he was an assistant Judge of this Court, and by means of his legal attainments, and his sound and judicial mind and judgment, he confessedly and materially aided the Court in the performance of its important duties. Subsequently he was chosen Judge of the Probate Court for this Probate District, a position for which he was pre-eminently fitted by his legal acquirements, his sound judgment, his wisdom and prudence, his unprejudiced mind, his exalted reverence for justice, his knowledge of mankind, and his sympathy for the widow and the orphaned. For this place he so nearly seemed by his virtues to have been ordained, that it is no disparagement to others, to say, that had the people been less subject to the imperious exactions of *party*, and as true to the State and faithful to themselves as he was true to the State and faithful to them, he would have adorned that position while his life remained. In his individuality as a man, he was of pure integrity, gifted with a nice, punctilious sense of honor,—he earned and could have had as unanimously in Craftsbury, as Aristides earned and had in Athens, the surname of *The Just*; as a Christian man, he was exemplary and sincere, as a citizen, patriotic and true; as a judge, upright and just; as a lawyer, courteous, discreet and wise, and in all his outward life and manifestations, he clearly demonstrated that all the paramount ends he aimed at were his God's, his country's, and truth's.

But it is of his character as a *lawyer* that it may seem most appropriate here and now to speak: and concerning him in that relation it may be truly said that he did no falsehood, neither did he consent that any be done in court; he did not wittingly, willingly, or knowingly promote, sue, or procure to be sued, any false or unlawful suit, neither gave he aid or consent to the same; he delayed no man for lucre or malice, but acted to his office of attorney within the court, according to his best learning and discretion, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to his clients.—Now this, may it please your Honors, when truthfully said, is high commendation of any man; it is all that can be said, all that need to be said, all that the highest aspiration of any lawyer can make him desire to be said, before the world, and over his mortal remains. Were Judge Paddock living and present to listen to these commendations, his innate modesty would make him shrink before your Honors' gaze, and these

encomiums would mantle his cheeks with crimson flushes. Nevertheless, this Bar this day, through me as its appointed organ, declares to your Honors that these are words of truth and soberness; they originate in no adulatory spirit; they are put forth in no spirit of servile flattery, but as a just, sincere and mournful tribute to the memory of a departed associate brother."

To which Judge Peck responded that the Court fully sympathized in the spirit and tone of the resolutions and the remarks of Mr. Prentiss, and would cheerfully order these proceedings to be entered on the records of the court.

MRS. ELLEN E. PHILLIPS.

It is true I am not a native of Vermont, my birthplace being the beautiful town of Andover in Mass. Still, I am none the less a child of Vermont. Her hills and valleys, her wood-crowned mountains and silver streams are none the less dear to me that I did not look upon them with the eyes of unconscious infancy. My father, the Rev. S. R. Hall, (now of Brownington), removed to Craftsbury when I was seven years of age. There I grew up to womanhood, and there most of my humble effusions were written. For about 4 years I have resided in Wisconsin.

E. E. P.

BY MY COTTAGE WINDOW SITTING.

BY MRS. ELLEN E. PHILLIPS.

By my cottage window sitting, half reclined,
Many a busy thought is fitting through my mind—
Memories of the chequered past, sad and bright—
Sunny hours with shades o'ercast—shades of night.

Mingled sounds are in my ear—sounds of yore—
Gentle voices sweet and clear, heard no more—
Silvery laughter ringing deep—whispers low—
Mournful tones that made me weep, long ago.

Visions flit before my eyes,—landscapes bright—
Wood-crowned mountains towering high, bathed in
light—
Quiet vales where summer sheds rich perfume,
Where with fragrant, drooping heads, violets bloom.

That these Western plains are fair 'neath the glow
Of the balmy, summer air, well I know;
Yet a fairer, brighter land have I seen,
Where my native mountains stand, robed in green.

Steven's Point, Wis.

THE TWO ANGELS.

BY MRS. ELLEN E. PHILLIPS.

"Wanted, an angel for Heaven"—
And the soft air felt the sweep
Of a strong and rushing pinion,
Through the far cerulean deep;
But the angel's wings were folded
As he stood on the dewy earth,
When the "holy hush" of twilight
Was stilling its sounds of mirth.

One moment brief he lingered,
 For the scene was strangely fair
 'Neath the soft and dreamy radiance
 Of the star-lit summer air.
 "The soul must grieve at parting,"
 Spake the visitant unseen,
 "But the bowers of heaven are brighter,
 In their fresh and fadeless green."

A gentle child was lisping
 Its low-voiced evening prayer,
 Nor dreamed that a viewless watcher
 Stood smiling on him there.
 But hushed were the tones of music,
 And drooped the bright young head,
 As up to the gates of heaven
 Two bright-winged angels sped.

SOLDIERS RECORD FOR CRAFTSBURY.

BY GEORGE F. SPRAGUE.

The Adjutant-General credited this town with 6 men as our share, whose enlistment papers did not embrace their residence. These 6 men counted upon our quota, but have nothing to do with our military history of men really furnished.

Whole number of men furnished by the town during the war, exclusive of the 6 men mentioned, and including 8 men who paid commutation, 128: Of these there were, 9 mo's men, 8; for 1 year, 21; for 3 years, 99—total, 128. Of these there were killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 6; of disease, 15; in Reb. prisons, 5; of accident, 1. Total loss by death (every fourth man)—32; desertion, 2; besides Taylor N. Flanders, reported as deserter. I am informed that he was from Canada; was promoted sergeant; went home on furlough; became insane; could not return—and was well spoken of by the soldiers, I hope he was not really a deserter, and have not put him down as such.

Of the 128 men furnished by and credited to the town, 16 were not citizens nor residents, and but one of them died.

The report embraces the names of 17 men who resided in, or were well known citizens previously, and enlisted for and were credited to other localities: of these — died of disease, 3; wounds, 1; in reb. prison, 1; killed in action, 1; making 6 of that class lost.

The town was credited with 11 re-enlistments; 8 of these were from this town—3 from other localities.

Recapitulation—whole number of men credited, 134; of these were not credited by name, 6; paid commutation, 8; re-enlisted, 8,—total, 22; individual men enlisted 112; died 32;

an actual loss of precisely 2 in 7; left, 80; deserted, 3; leaving to be discharged, 77.

The 134 men was the exact number of men required or assessed to the town.

Again, of the 112 individual men furnished, 16 at least were from other localities, not having resided at all in town; which leaves 96 towns-men, and of those there died 31—a loss of almost every third man; and if to the 96 men we add the 17 credited to other localities, we have 113; add the loss—6, out of the 17—makes 37, being a little more than one in every three men.

The expenses of the town for the support of the war were as follows, viz. aggregate amount of bounties paid to volunteers by the town, \$13,268.00; expenses enlisting recruits, \$69.40; subsistence of recruits, \$19 67; transportation of recruits, \$17.20; for further expenses of same nature as above, \$90.15; aggregate amount of expenses paid by town, \$13,464.42.

In addition to the above the selectmen incurred additional expense in transporting recruits, amounting to \$14.25, which the adjutant general of U. S. allowed and paid.

There was also raised by subscription in 1862, the sum of \$161.50 and paid as bounties to 8 volunteers, for 9 mo's service, and the further sum of \$875.00 was subscribed to aid in procuring recruits, of which sum I understood about \$650.00 was collected and paid out. Which added to town bounties and recruiting expenses, makes an aggregate of \$14,275.92.

The town bounties and expenses, excepting about \$900.00, were raised between July, 1864, and March, 1865, on grand-lists of about \$4,000.00—exact amount of grand-list, not remembered. Bounties were paid as follows;

8 men	\$625.00 each,	\$ 5,000.00
7 "	624.00 "	4,368.00
6 "	500.00 "	3,000.00
3 "	300.00 "	900.00

Total, \$ 13,268.00

DERBY.

[The early history of this town promised almost two years since, not having, at this date (the compositor being now ready for the manuscripts), come to hand, we can only give here such papers, relating to this town, as have come in already from others than the general historian, and must defer the more complete chapter expected till the

Appendix for the County—or the department of county Papers and Items, that either come in too late for a first place in the respective towns, or are otherwise reserved for such summary.—*Ed.*]

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN DERBY.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

There was no public worship in town for several years after it was settled. About the year 1799, Timothy Hinman instituted public religious services in his own house. He kept a hotel on the site of the house now occupied by Z. W. Niles, and the meetings were held in his bar-room. He came to Derby from Connecticut, where the Sabbath was sacredly observed as a day of rest and worship; and though not a professor of religion himself, he was always careful of the morals of the town, and thus transferred into the then wilderness the observances to which he was accustomed in his earlier days. For several years—and it is thought till the church was organized—he used to read two sermons, generally, on each Sunday; and as the congregation increased, the services were held during the summer months in his barn, which stood on the opposite side of the road from his house. The singing was generally done by his wife, and a Mr. True, a Baptist deacon, used to lead in prayer, when present.

The Congregational church was organized August 9, 1807, in a log-house owned and occupied by Freeman Vining, and which stood on the farm now owned by Lawrence and Hollis Moran. They worshipped for several years in the barn now owned by Sumner Frost, and then in a school-house near the center of the town, until the first meeting-house was built in 1820. The church was gathered and organized by Elijah Lyman, a missionary from Brookfield, in this State, and consisted of 16 members living in Derby, Morgan, Newport and Stanstead, P. Q., whose names are as follows: James Bangs and wife, Elisha Lyman and wife, James Greenleaf and wife, Freeman Vining, Luther Chapin, Eliezer Jones and wife, Christopher Bartlett, Nathan Wilcox, Sarah Benham, Phebe Hinman and Luther Newcomb and wife. Elisha Lyman was chosen its first deacon.

The church was not supplied with regular preaching till the summer of 1810, when the Rev. Luther Leland was ordained pastor, who held this relation till his death, Nov. 9, 1822. From 1822 to 1827 the pulpit was supplied with preaching the most of the time by

Rev. Lyman Case of Coventry, and Rev. Samuel Marsh, of Danville, and by ministers of other denominations, it being a union meeting house, and the church having no regular pastor. During the 5 months that Mr. Marsh labored here, there was a revival of religion, and more than 50 persons were converted, of whom 47 united with this church. In the Fall of 1826, the Rev. Samuel C. Bradford commenced preaching here, and, June 21, 1827, was installed as pastor for the term of 3 years; but he was dismissed by council at the end of the second year. Though without regular preaching, the church shared in the great revival of 1831, and 57 persons united therewith. In October, 1832, the Rev. James Robertson, from the north of Scotland, became acting pastor, and continued till May, 1836. The Rev. E. B. Baxter, of Brownington, preached 3 or 4 months in 1837. The Rev. Stephen M. Wheelock was acting pastor from 1838 to 1840, and the Rev. Wm. Claggett from 1840 to 1843. From 1843 to 1843 there was no regular preaching. The Rev. C. W. Piper preached a few months in 1848–9, and Rev. Ebenezer Cutler during the summer of 1849. In the Fall of 1849, the Rev. Orpheus T. Lanphear was ordained pastor, and held the relation till the Spring of 1855, when he was dismissed. During his pastorate 55 persons were added to the church. The Rev. E. M. Kellogg supplied the pulpit a few months the first part of 1856. In August, 1856, the Rev. John Fraser became acting pastor, and continued till the summer of 1863.

In 1858 the church enjoyed a revival, and as the fruits thereof 45 persons united therewith—nearly doubling the membership. The Rev. B. M. Frink was acting pastor 2 years, commencing August, 1863, and the Rev. Jas. P. Stone 2 years, commencing in October, 1865. The first of April, 1868, the Rev. John Rogers, the pastor of the Congregational church, Stanstead, P. Q., was engaged to supply the pulpit every Sabbath in the forenoon, and he is at present (May, 1869,) the acting pastor.

John G. Chandler was clerk of the church from 1829 to 1842, and Orem Newcomb from 1844 to 1849. Nathan S. Benham was chosen deacon in 1839, and Daniel Kelley in 1857, and they are the present deacons.—William Verback was also deacon for many years.

A Congregational society was formed in

1819, and it still keeps up its organization.—Nehemiah Colby was its clerk till 1828: D. M. Camp from 1828 to '38, and Orem Newcomb from 1838 to '51. In 1819–20 the first house of public worship in town was erected at a cost of \$3300. It was a union meeting-house—the Congregationalists, Baptists and other denominations uniting in its erection. There were 52 shares in the house, corresponding to the 52 weeks in the year, and each shareholder had the disposal of the house as many Sabbaths in the year as he owned shares. Father Sutherland preached the dedicatory sermon. This house stood a few rods south and west of the site of the present school-house in district No. 4. It was used as a house of public worship till 1849, when a more commodious house was erected by the Congregational society, about a quarter of a mile south of the old site. Before the new house was dedicated, services appropriate to taking leave of the old church were held. Rev. Ebenezer Cutler preached the sermon, of which the following is an extract:

"Here the reverend Leland closed his ministerial life. * * * His ardent devotion, his pious mien, his uniform and manifest godliness, are still fresh in the remembrance of of many who once inquired at his lips as the oracle of God."

"Then followed the reverends Marsh and Bradford, who took hold of the hard doctrines of the bible, such as decrees, reprobation and election, and defended them with a Puritan partiality and zeal. Next came the sharp-cutting, practical Scotchman—that giant in the scriptures, Father Robertson.—Then followed Wheelock, Claggett, Piper and your pastor elect. And as I learn by those who have always been on the ground to judge, there is probably not a meeting-house in the State which has been graced by so great a proportion of able ministers as this. * * * Here, also, the Methodists have held their quarterly meetings, before they had a place of worship. Here, likewise, in the Baptist order, have ministered in holy things, Elders Starkweather, Gilford, Cheney and Ide.—Surely this house is a monument to that unanimity of feeling which should always adorn a union house of worship. Let it be a lasting and endeared monument to generations to come, of the Christian brotherhood of their ancestors."

The temperance question has been a disturbing element in this as in many other churches. An advanced position was taken by the church on this subject at a comparatively early day. In the fore part of 1831, Hon. D. M. Camp, chairman of a committee

appointed to consider a communication from the temperance society then existing in Derby, introduced the following resolution at a regular meeting of the church, to wit:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this church the ordinary traffic in spirituous liquors and the use of them as a common beverage, are inconsistent with Christian duty, and contrary to the laws of God, and hereafter shall be punishable the same as other crimes of equal magnitude."

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 7. At a subsequent meeting, when a number of the friends of the resolution were absent, a motion was made to rescind the vote adopting the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 8. The record goes on to say, "From which decision brother D. M. Camp, in behalf of himself and such others of the minority as should see fit to unite with him, appealed, and moved that the church agree with them in the selection of a mutual council to whom the whole might be submitted for advice, and that a committee of three be appointed to act in behalf of the church, which was carried." A council was duly convened, which sustained the resolution. Among its members I find the names of Amariah Chandler of Hardwick, and A. L. Twilight of Brownington.

About 10 years later a similar resolution was introduced by Jacob Bates, and readily adopted.

In 1842, Mr. Camp also introduced, at church meeting, the following resolutions in regard to slavery, and they were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the sin of holding our fellow-men in bondage, as exhibited in the Southern States, is now generally acknowledged and deplored by all well informed Christians, and also that the guilt of participation attaches to them so far as they fail to bear decided testimony against it:—and whereas, in conformity with the principle involved in the command, 'Thou shalt not suffer sin upon thy neighbor;' every Christian becomes to a certain extent the keeper of every brother Christian, and is bound, faithfully but kindly, to tell him of his faults; therefore,

Resolved, That professing Christians who hold their fellow-men in such bondage incur the guilt of violating the law of God—and however in some ages of the world this may have been winked at, all men in this country have now the means of full information, and though they may be ignorant, are entirely without excuse.

Resolved, That while we respect and love our brethren, Christian charity does not re-

quire, nor Christian faithfulness permit to cover over or palliate their faults.

Resolved, That this church cannot hold in fellowship those who practice, excuse or tolerate the sin of slavery, nor justify them in coming to the table of the Lord—pretending to obey His commands: and if such profess to be ministers of the gospel we cannot admit them to our pulpit as Christian teachers.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of bodies of associated ministers and private Christians of all denominations in the free States and elsewhere, kindly, but faithfully, to admonish those of the slave States—clearly to point out their danger, and urge them to repentance."

Very nearly 400 persons have thus far been received into this church, and the present membership is about 80.

Rev. George Ingersoll Bard, now pastor of the Congregational church, Dunbarton, N. H., is a child of this church. He is a son of Simeon I. Bard, M. D.; and a native of Francistown, N. H.; but his parents moved into Derby when he was a mere boy. George was early converted, and joined the church in 1850. After a long course of thorough study, and a graduation at the University of Vermont, and Andover Theological Seminary, he was ordained as a Christian minister, at Waterford in this State, where he remained pastor for several years. Though left without any means from his parents, his studious habits and persistent energy, with a small amount of aid from this church and other friends, enabled him to prosecute his studies with success, and to fit himself for great usefulness. He is a most thorough and proficient scholar, a talented and useful minister, and an earnest and devoted Christian.

DERBY ACADEMY.

In 1839, the Danville Baptist Association, composed of Baptist churches in Caledonia and Orleans counties, and a part of the eastern townships of Canada, feeling the need of an institution for the education, especially of young men for ministerial and other professional duties, chose a committee to locate such an institution under their care and direction.

This committee, after visiting Irasburgh, Barton, Greensboro, Hardwick and Walden, fixed upon Derby Centre as the most eligible location.

The late Benjamin Hinman and Lemuel Richmond, M. D., members of the Baptist society in Derby, gave, each, an acre of ground, and suitable buildings were erected, by the inhabitants, the following summer—Col. Chester

Carpenter defraying nearly half the expense. At a meeting of the Association holden at Burke, June, 1840, the school was called the "Derby Literary and Theological Institute," and trustees appointed, viz.: J. M. Morrill, L. P. Parks, John Hawes, Rev. Lewis Fisher, Rev. Rufus Godding, Enoch Thomas, Rev. Silas Davidson, John Bellows, Rev. Jonathan Baldwin, Jonathan Lawrence, Rev. Aaron Angier, Luman Bronson, Rev. Silas Grow, Rev. Horace Hovey, Isaac Denison, Thomas Baldwin, E. L. Clark, Rev. S. B. Rider, Dustin Grow, Rev. Noah Nichols, Chester Carpenter, Hon. D. M. Camp, Lemuel Richmond, Orem Newcombe, David Blanchard, Israel Ide, M. Cushing, Rev. Edward Mitchell, Isaac Ives, Enos Alger, Rev. N. H. Downs, W. Rexford, Joel Dagget, Rev. A. H. House and Joseph Ide.

Executive committee: Col. Chester Carpenter, Rev. Noah Nichols and Dr. Lemuel Richmond.

The next September the school was opened. Heman Lincoln, A. B. of Boston, a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I., now D. D. and professor of church history, Newton Theol. Inst'n, principal, and Miss E. Appleton of New Hampton, (now the wife of John Ives, M. D., New York city,) preceptress. The school numbered 147, among whom were several who were fitting for college, and have since become efficient members of the pulpit, the bar and the medical department.

In the years 1841-42, Alvah Hovey, (now D. D., and president of, and professor in Newton Theol. Ins.), and Miss Sarah Ayer of New Hampton were principals. On the death of Miss Ayer, Miss Juliett Little, also of New Hampton, late wife of the Rev. N. Clark, succeeded as preceptress.

In 1843, Austin Norcross, A. B., of Brown University (now pastor of the Baptist church, Albany, Vt.) was engaged as principal, with Miss Ann A. Nichols of New Hampton, (afterwards Mrs. Austin Norcross,) preceptress, and remained in charge for the next 8 years,—students ranging from 100 to 150 per term.

During the first few years the Baptist Association, at its annual meetings and through its agents appointed for the purpose, viz. Revs. Jonathan Baldwin, N. H. Downs and Aaron Angier, contributed generously towards its support: but being unable under its title of Theo. Institution to procure a charter which would

entitle it to a share of the Grammar School funds, the trustees, in 1845, at a meeting holden in Derby decided to substitute the name of "Derby Academy."

In 1851, the services of Frederick Mott, A. B., of Brown University, (now an attorney in Iowa) and Miss Emma Dean of New Hampton, (since the late Mrs. F. Mott) were procured as principals who remained 3 years.

During this time the success of the school had more than equaled the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Perhaps no term passed without the hopeful conversion of several members of the school.

Among the many who prepared here to enter a collegiate course, several of whom entered one and two years in advance, and have since distinguished themselves in their several professions, honorable mention should be made of the following who became clergymen, viz. Marvin Hodge, D.D., Janesville, Wis.; Moses Bixby, missionary to Burmah; Charles S. Morse and Zenas Goss, deceased, missionaries to Turkey; W. W. Niles, Prof. of Languages, Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.; J. C. Hyde, Philadelphia; Nathan Dennison, (deceased) Mendota, Ill.; Charles Willey, N. H.; Isaac Waldron, Horace Hovey, Lowell, Vt.; B. F. Morse, Thompson, Ct.; Clark E. Ferrin, Hinesburgh, and J. G. Lorimer, Derby; Leavett Bartlett, John Kimball.

Of those who have become lawyers: Hon. Benj. H. Steele, St. Johnsbury, Hugh Buchanan, Ga., Edgar Bullock, Montreal, P. Q., Alonzo Bartlett, (deceased) Kansas; Maj. Amasa Bartlett, (deceased) Irasburgh; Enoch Bartlett, (deceased) Coventry; Ossian Ray, Lancaster, N. H.; George and Charles Robinson, Ga.; L. H. Bisbee, Newport, Vt.; Jerry Dickerman, Derby; B. F. D. Carpenter, Charleston; Alonzo Bates, Charleston.

And Physicians: George Hinman, Holland; Simeon Corey, Craftsbury; Cephas Adams, Island Pond; John Buchanan, Georgia; John Ives, New York City, and John Masta, (deceased.)

Nor would we fail to mention John Graham, LL. D., president of St. Francis College, Richmond; P. Q. L. L. Greenleaf, Chicago, Ill.; Paschal Bates, (deceased); Edwin Bates, Charleston, S. C.; Alva Godding; D. M. Camp, editor of the Newport Express, Newport, and N. W. Bingham, Esq. known for his poetical talent.

But while the friends of the Institution felt to take courage, there had been a growing jealousy on the part of some prominent members

of other religious societies in the vicinity, who used strenuous efforts to convert the Academy into a union school, and at last succeeded in electing officers in equal numbers from the three societies—Baptist, Congregationalist and Methodist, near the close of Mr. Mott's term of service; the school being under the especial care of no one in particular, diminished in numbers and standing; thus giving one more proof of the truthfulness of the homely adage: "What is every body's business is nobody's."

A number of different teachers have had charge of the school, with some success; among others, Mr. J. Hill of U. V. M., (now attorney at St. Albans,) and Miss Jane Bates, afterwards Mrs. M. I. Hill, (deceased) as also John Young, A. B., of Middletown college, Ct., D. J. Pierce, of Fairfax Seminary, and George A. Bacon of Brown University.

During the past 2 years, through the indefatigable exertions of Hon. J. L. Edwards of Derby, and others, \$8,000 have been raised by the people of Derby, aided by Aaron Wilbur of Savannah, Ga., John Lindsey of New York City, and Edwin Bates of Charleston, S. C., natives of Derby—and a new commodious academy building has been erected, which, with the other buildings connected, will furnish as good accommodations as can be found within the limits of the State.

The school is now in charge of Joseph Jackson, Jr., A. B. of Brown University, principal—Miss Hattie E. Guy and Miss Lucy M. Gillis, preceptresses—Miss Sarah W. Pease, music teacher: and it is now confidently believed the school will rise to its former high standing.

Its present trustees are, Hon. J. L. Edwards, J. E. Dickerman, E. Jenne, L. Holt, J. Kelley, D. P. Willey, I. Frost, L. Richmond, M. D., M. Carpenter, C. Carpenter, Jr., J. Dailey, J. Ward, L. Page, 2d, J. C. Jenne, J. Bates, 2d—Pres't J. E. Dickerman—Sec. and Treas'r J. Bates, 2d—Ex. Com. E. Jenne, J. Kelley and I. Holt

BENJAMIN HINMAN.

BY HON. B. H. STEELE.

Benjamin Hinman was a plain, honest man, of pure life, simple habits and few words. He was one of the first settlers of Derby, and for more than half a century a leading business man and prominent citizen of the town. Though he lived to old age and was surrounded by persons upon whom he had conferred obligations, he never learned to talk of himself. On this account, perhaps, it is singu-

larly difficult to obtain the materials out of which to write even a brief sketch of the leading events of his life. Of the pioneers from Connecticut, who, in 1791, pushed their explorations to the frontier wilderness of Magog, he was the youngest, and lived longest to witness the growth of the settlement, of which they then laid the foundation. Born in Southbury, Ct., Aug. 12, 1773, he was, when he first crossed the Clyde river near Arnold's mills, 18 years of age. At his death, Nov. 26, 1856, he had resided in Derby for a period of nearly 65 years. During this time the unbroken forest of 1791, had become a thrifty town, the foremost of the County in grand list and population.

Though less conspicuous than his elder kinsman, Judge Timothy Hinman, in the early history in the town, and less marked than others in its later development, there was no one man who aided so far as he in both. As an extensive land owner, and as agent of other proprietors of large tracts of land, he was from the first brought into business relations with such as came to settle upon lands in Derby and Salem and, to some extent, in the surrounding towns. These business connections uniformly merged into the closer relations of friendship and confidence. No settler found him grasping or disposed to over-reach. None who were industrious and prudent failed to receive from him, when needed, encouragement and support. None paid him more than lawful interest, and not a man among them was driven from the land he had bought because unable to meet his payments. His house was the first temporary home of many of the early settlers, and was always hospitably open and used for their entertainment. In manner he was in many respects eccentric, but always natural. He had no patience with pretension of any kind, and his own life was the embodiment of transparent truth and honesty. His scrupulous fairness and frankness in business transactions became proverbial.

His first service, in Vermont, was in the capacity of cook for the company which was engaged in building the road from Greensboro to Derby Line. It was in this capacity that he carried through the dense forest, from Derby Landing to John Morrill's, one end of a pole on which was hung half a barrel of pork, the first brought into town. Late in the Fall of 1791, he returned to Connecticut,

and that Winter taught a district school for £1 6s per month, and "board around." The next Spring he went again to Vermont and made his pitch in Derby, upon the original right of his father, Aaron Hinman. From that time he called "Magog" his home, though for some years he passed his Winters teaching school in Connecticut. These journeys to and from Connecticut, were usually performed, both ways on foot, but sometimes by a boat down the Connecticut river. In 1794, he assisted in building the "strong mill," the first saw-mill in Derby. During this season, his grandfather, Col. Benjamin Hinman was engaged with others in exploring lands in the vicinity of Derby. In the Fall Benjamin set out for Connecticut in company with Mr. Leavenworth the master workman of the mill. His grandfather was soon to follow but Leavenworth delayed awhile at St. Johnsbury to do a job of mill-work, and passed off his young companion as a journeyman. The Col. reached Connecticut, and not finding his grandson, great fears were for awhile entertained that he was lost. He endured manfully and with a quiet relish the toils and privations of pioneer life. For some time he lived in a small camp, doing all his own "housework," but during some of the earlier years his bread was made for him by Mrs. Benham, the mother of Dea. Stoddard Benham. About 1798, he commenced to clear up the farm upon which Dana A. Locke now resides, at first living in his camp, but subsequently with other bachelor settlers boarding with Isaac Severens who had married Abigail Dean of Grafton, N. H. Mrs. Severens frequently mentioned her sister Lydia, whom she had left in Grafton, and who is said to have been at this time a person of unusual beauty, a fine singer and in other respects attractive. Several of these boarders without each other's knowledge, begged of Mrs. Severens letters of introduction to her fair sister with a view to calling at Grafton on their way to Connecticut. Mr. Hinman was so fortunate as to be the first to start home in the Fall, and as the roads had then been partially made, performed the journey on horseback. After three days journey he presented himself at the house of Mr. Dean in the full garb of a frontiersman, his hair carefully braided in a long cue and neatly tied with a *leather string* and his horse loaded down with furs he was transporting to Connecticut for sale.

The lively girl of 18 who was honored by this unexpected visit, was not entirely charmed with her visitor in his frontier outfit, which added nothing to the attractiveness of one who at the best was never remarkable for graces of person or address. But his worth which, was as substantial as it was modest, and his unaffected frankness of manner, gradually won her regard, and after numerous visits and the usual tribulations which disturb the current of all true love, they were, on the 13th of March, 1806, married. Immediately after their marriage at Grafton, they started on horseback for Derby—and commenced their married life in a small log-house a little west of the present residence of Dana A. Locke. Mrs. Hinman proved in every way equal to her new duties. By her vigilant frugality, industry and affectionate devotion to her husband and his interests, she contributed her full share to their success in life, while her kindness to the poor, and her active sympathy with misfortune, and her hospitality during a life which was spared to old age have left behind her a memory which will long be lovingly cherished. In 1810, they removed to a small house near the Sweatland dam, and Mr. Hinman commenced the construction of the house at Derby Center, into which they removed in 1816, and made a more permanent home. This house is now occupied by Mrs. Aaron Hinman the widow of their eldest son. From 1840, to 1854, they lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Orville Burton, and from that time resided with their children.

Though quiet and unobtrusive, Benjamin Hinman was a man of decided opinions, sound judgment and great self-reliance. He was an extensive reader and well informed, not only upon the political questions of the hour, but also in general history and biography, and was particularly familiar with the Scriptures. In politics he was a Federalist while that party existed, and from an "Administration man" during the presidency of John Quincy Adams became a Whig when the new party was formed. He survived this party to which he was deeply attached, just long enough to cast his last vote for John C. Fremont in 1856.

He did not court public attention, but from his own townsmen received frequent proofs of their regard and confidence. In 1821, '22, '23, '24, '27, '28 and 2 years at a later date, he represented the town in the State Legisla-

ture. He was selectman 15 years, commencing in 1812; trustee of the surplus fund 13 consecutive years, commencing in 1833; 4 years town clerk, and during nearly all his business life a magistrate, and served from time to time on most of the committees to whom any important business of the town was intrusted. Though close and economical with himself and his family, he contributed liberally, and sometimes beyond his means, to objects of public enterprise and improvement, as well as to objects of private benevolence. He rendered substantial aid in founding the academy and erecting the church and public buildings of which the village of Derby Center is justly proud. As a business man, also, he did much to advance the prosperity of that village. The grist and saw-mills at the upper dam were built and re-built by him, and he was also at the same time the owner of a half-interest in the tannery and woolen factory upon the same falls. These mills, together with his farming and his dealing with settlers in Derby and neighboring towns, who usually bought their land on time and paid in small installments and often in stock, grain, fur or some article other than money, would with most men have been to make life laborious and anxious. But "Uncle Ben," as he was familiarly called, was seldom in haste and had very little comprehension of what is termed the "worry of business." He seemed to have an abiding faith that everything would turn out right in the end. Good fortune and ill fortune were alike ineffectual to disturb his equanimity. While others worried he read his newspaper and was quite contented to let things take their natural course. He seldom pressed parties who owed him, but consulted their convenience quite as much as his own as to the time of payment. The note for the purchase money of one of the best farms in Derby, he allowed to run until when finally paid it was more than 38 years old. Another note for a farm in Salam was 35 years old when paid, and many had run 30, 25 and 20 years. One man went upon a lot in Holland and after making small payments for a series of years, finally drove to him a pair of oxen to apply on the purchase and desired to take a deed and give a mortgage back for the balance. Upon carefully computing the interest on his previous payments Mr. Hinman informed him that without the oxen, he had already

overpaid for his farm to the amount of \$30. The astonished man took his deed and \$30 in cash and drove his oxen home to his well-stocked farm and could hardly be persuaded that he owned the whole free of debt to "Uncle Ben."

For some years he had charge of the lands owned by the Lymans, in Troy, N. Y., and also of the lands owned by Nathaniel Bacon of New Haven, Ct. Mr. Bacon finally concluded to sell out his interest in Vermont, and as a reward to his agent for his fidelity let him have the lands at a price considerably less than he had been offered by others. By this means Mr. Hinman was able to sell land in Derby, Salem and Holland at very low prices, and thus greatly facilitate their settlement. The title of nearly all the lands in Salem has at some time been in Benjamin Hinman.

It was in part owing to Mr. Hinman's "easy disposition" that he was able to transact a large business in a new country with very little litigation. He was often selected as umpire to settle the disputes of others, particularly such as related to real estate. He had many friends and but few enemies. He heartily despised all meanness, and extortion, but made no war upon men he disliked, contenting himself merely with thoroughly letting them alone. He was high-minded and suffered no vulgar nor profane expression to escape his lips, but had a genuine democratic contempt for all haughtiness and assumed superiority based upon the accidents of birth and fortune, unaccompanied by personal worth, and was emphatically the poor man's friend. In his haste to relieve distress he often forgot himself. On one occasion in sending supplies of provisions and clothing to a family who had been burned out, he included his son's new overcoat. The son had the pleasure of seeing it worn all winter by one of his schoolmates while he himself went without. He was a regular attendant upon public worship, but never united with any church. He observed the Sabbath with true Connecticut strictness. In this respect he kept the whole law, doing no work, nor letting his man-servant or his maid-servant do any. On one occasion while he was at church his hired man yoked the oxen and went with them to a field near the barn where a large quantity of grain was harvested and dry and exposed to a threaten-

ing shower. Mr. Hinman returned from church in season to discover what was being done, and ordered the oxen to be instantly unyoked, declaring that no work should be done on his premises on the Sabbath. In few other respects did he so strictly maintain the rigid outward observances of religion which characterized the home of his childhood. He had a keen relish for harmless fun and anecdote, and occasionally unlocked a treasury of stories which would equally astonish and delight his friends and which he would relate in a manner not likely to be forgotten by his listeners. In person he was short, stout and plain. In his old age his head was covered with an abundance of gray hair, but his step never became feeble nor his general health seriously impaired until a few days before his death. He died at the residence of his son, Harry Hinman, Esq., at Derby Center, Nov. 26, 1856, at the age of 83 years. None of the first, and but few of the early settlers were alive to follow him to the grave. Another generation among whom he had worked and by whom he was loved and honored performed the last sad offices at his burial. Let it be hoped that the memory of the worth, the integrity and the enterprise, not only of Benj. Hinman, but of others, the fathers of the town of Derby, may for many years to come be felt in the lives and the spirit of their descendants and the people of the town which owes to them in no small measure its character and prosperity.

NOTE OF THE LINEAL AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF
BENJ. HINMAN, OF DERBY.

1. *Serg't Edward Hinman*,—of the life-guard of King Charles I. of England, came to this country before 1650, and located at Stamford, Ct.; married Hannah, daughter of Francis Stiles, of Windsor, Ct. She died in 1677. He, with Stiles, was the principal purchaser of that part of Pomperaug now Southbury, Ct. He died at Stratford, Ct. Nov. 26, 1681. All the Hinman's of Connecticut and Vermont are his descendants.

2. *Benjamin Hinman*,—3d son of Serg't Edward and Hannah (Stiles) Hinman, born in 1662, married Elizabeth Lamb, July 12, 1684; lived at Southbury, Ct. and died there in 1727.

3. *Benjamin Hinman*,—3d son of Benj. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Hinman, born April, 1692; married, Dec. 18, 1718. Sarah Sherman a descendant of Hon Sam'l. Sherman of Stratford and a sister of Roger Sherman's father. He and his wife died in May 1827 at Southbury, Ct.

4. *Col. Benjamin Hinman*,—son of Benj. and Sarah (Sherman) Hinman, born 1720;

married Molly, daughter of Francis Stiles, a relative of President Stiles. He died at Southbury, March 22, 1810, and his wife Dec. 25, 1810. He served as early as 1751 against the French in Canada, as quartermaster of the 13th, Ct. Reg't. and subsequently served with great credit as Col. both in the French and the Revolutionary wars. After the surrender of Ticonderoga to Col. Ethan Allen, Col. Hinman was ordered to that post and had command of the garrison for some time. There were thirteen commissioned officers by the name of Hinman from the town of Southbury in the Revolutionary army. Col. Benjamin was a land-surveyor, and in 1794 was in Derby, Vt. and vicinity, exploring lands with the original proprietors. He was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut 27 sessions. His children were Aaron, Sherman and Col. Joel, father of Judge Joel, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and also father of the late Jason Hinman, Esq., of Holland, Vt.

5. *Aaron Hinman, Esq.*,—eldest son of Col. Benj. and Molly (Stiles) Hinman, born at Southbury, Ct., in 1746; married Ruth, daughter of his kinsman, Capt. Timothy Hinman, Oct. 22, 1772. He died at Southbury, May 30, 1820, and his wife July 20, 1821. He was one of the original proprietors of Derby, Vt.

6. *Benjamin Hinman of Derby*,—eldest son of Aaron and Ruth Hinman, the subject of the foregoing sketch, was born at Southbury, Ct., Aug. 12, 1773; married Lydia Dean, daughter of Isaac Dean of Grafton, N. H., March 13, 1806. She was born at Taunton, Mass., Jan. 15, 1786, and died at Derby, Vt., July 22, 1865. He died at Derby, Vt., Nov. 26, 1856.

NOTE OF DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN HINMAN OF DERBY.—Children as follows, viz., (1) Major *Aaron* born, Feb. 24, 1808; married Nancy, daughter of Maj. Rufus Stewart; lived at Derby and died there, Oct. 16, 1854. His widow and family still reside at Derby Centre. (2) *Ruth Emm*; born Oct. 9, 1809; married Sept. 14, 1826, Dr. Lemuel Richmond; still residing at Derby Line. (3) *Mary*, born Aug. 14, 1812; married Sanford Steele of Stanstead, in Canada, Dec. 14, 1835. He died Sept. 4, 1856. She resides at Newport, Vt. (4) *Harry Sherman*, born May 28, 1818; married Urania, daughter of Judge William Hinman of Connecticut, Oct. 21, 1842. He lived in Derby until after the death of his parents, when he removed to Boston, Mass., and is one of the firm of Hinman & Co., in that city.

Grandchildren as follows, viz. (1) children of Aaron, viz. Jane E., wife of Maj. Lewis H. Bisbee of Newport, Vt.; Harriet, wife of Maj. Josiah Grant, Jr., of Island Pond, Vt.; Mary and Benjamin. (2) Children of Ruth Emm (Hinman) Richmond, viz. Jane A., wife of Lemuel C. Richmond of Barnard, Vt.; Mary, wife of Otis Hinman of Hinman & Co. Boston, Mass. (3) Children of Mary (Hin-

man) Steele viz. Benj. Hinman, who married Mattie Sumner of Hartland, Vt.; and Lydia Maria and Hiram Roswell and Sanford Henry and Mary Ellen, who died Aug. 18 1856. (4) The children of Harry, viz. Selina and William.

Great-grandchildren—viz.: Willis Hinman Richmond, born, Aug. 5, 1852; Rollin Lemuel Richmond, born Nov. 10, 1853; Mary Hinman Steele, born April 23, 1863; Hattie Bisbee, born Aug. 17, 1867; Otis Richmond Hinman, born July 16, 1863.

A PIONEER.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

Mr. Nathaniel Kelley, the oldest man in town, died on Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869, at the age of 93 years and 1 month. He died with no disease; but the machinery of his life had literally and naturally worn out. He retained his senses to the last, and showed by his frequent expressions of trust and confidence his belief in the precepts of the Christian faith. The following is taken from a short account of his life published 6 months previous to his death:

"Nathaniel Kelley, now living and in vigorous health is as old as the government, having been born on the 22d day of July, 1776. His native place was Norwich, Ct. At the age of 17 years, in 1793, he came to St. Johnsbury, where he resided most of the time till he came to Derby some 15 years ago. He has a distinct recollection of a quarrel among the Indians at Norwich, because some of them desired to enlist in the Revolutionary army; and of a brilliant lighting up of the place in honor of a great victory by the patriots, and of the disbandment of the army at the close of the Revolutionary war. He was among the first settlers of St. Johnsbury, and assisted in building the first school-house and meeting-house in that town. During a greater part of his residence there, he lived on the farm now owned by Charles Starks. A year or two after he came there, he helped move Richard Packard, Nathaniel Daggett and one Davies from St. Johnsbury to Newport. They came through Barton, Brownington, Salem and Derby, then mostly a wilderness, and crossed Memphremagog Lake, near Indian Point in bark canoes. Martin Adams came into Newport the year before and had erected a log-house. According to the customs of those times, liquor was dealt out as one of the necessities of life, and Mr. Kelley's account of this his first experience with the ardent was as amusing to the writer as the whiskey was disastrous to him.

About 35 years ago, he went West—which was then Ohio—with a view of settling there, but becoming disgusted with the mud, chills and heterogeneousness of the population, he returned to Vermont in about a year. He received a grant of 2000 acres of land in Albany, in Orleans County, but being obliged to commence suits to eject the squatters; between the lawyers and the squatters, his *real* estate proved more fanciful than real, and resulted in money out-of-pocket, besides a world of vexation. He never held any official positions. He was once offered a captains' commission, but declined, preferring, to use his own expression, 'a good farrow cow' to the honors. He voted for Jefferson, and has voted at every presidential election since, except the last.

He was married Jan. 23, 1807, to Sally Coe, by whom he had 11 children, all living except one. His wife died a year ago, they having lived together 61 years. He had 30 grand-children and 9 great-grand-children. About the year 1820, he made a profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church at St. Johnsbury. He is now able to read common newspapers without the aid of glasses."

OREM NEWCOMB.

BY O. T. LANPHEAR OF BEVERLY, MASS.

Orem Newcomb, the oldest son of Dr. Luther and Milla Conant Newcomb, was born in Derby Dec. 6, 1800. Dr. Newcomb was the first physician settled in the town, with a practice which in the new settlement of the country, gave him the ride over the most of Orleans County, and sometimes beyond it. His gentleness of disposition, patience under trials, faithfulness and kindness to every class of patients, and hardships in following his profession owing to the new state of the country, called forth the sympathy and admiration of all who knew him. Skillful in practice, he had medical students some of whom rose to great eminence in the profession, among whom Dr. Colby, who settled in Stanstead C. E. deserves special mention.

In the absence of those facilities for schools which are had at present, the education of Orem with the exception of a term or two at the County Grammar School at Peacham, was obtained for the most part under the private instruction of his father, together with that of his mother, who was a person of considerable culture.

When hardly large enough to sit in the saddle he began to assist his father by carrying medicine to his patients, in different directions, to the distance of sometimes 20 and even 30 miles.

Mr. Newcomb in after-life spoke sometimes with regret of his lack of early training in books and at schools. Greater advantages of this sort would undoubtedly have given a fuller development to his faculties, and have raised him in some respects to a higher sphere of usefulness; but with all his disadvantages there were few men better educated, if by education is meant the leading forth of the mind and heart to a clear understanding of men and things.

When it became necessary that he should decide upon some business for life, he chose that of a merchant, and after the regular apprenticeship as a clerk, opened a store in partnership with two other gentlemen at Derby Center. Finding after a time that the confinement of the store was unfavorable to his health, which was never very firm, he withdrew his connection from mercantile business, and entered upon more active occupations. From this time his services were in constant request upon almost every form of public and private business requiring sound judgment and tact as well as delicacy of management. Causes of litigation were referred to his arbitration for settlement instead of being carried to the courts. Land damages consequent upon the construction and improvement of public ways and railroads were referred to him for assessment and his services as administrator were sought in the settlement of estates involving nice points of law, requiring tact and judgment in the business details. He was for more than 17 years assessor of the town valuation in making out the tax list, and town clerk for nearly the same period. He was the orphan's guardian, the trustee of public and private funds, an agent of pensions, and called to almost every form of public as well as private service.

After all, the traits of character which distinguished Mr. Newcomb, more than all others, were brought out in the development of his christian life. Though his life had been unexceptionable as to the strictest observance of outward morality, yet apparently he had no marked convictions of the necessity of a spiritual interest in Christ until

he had entered upon his 31st. year. This conviction was awakened during a protracted meeting at Derby at which the late Rev. Ora Pearson of Peacham was present, and whom Mr. Newcomb always spoke of afterwards as his spiritual father. He was so drawn toward Mr. Pearson that he followed him to Irasburgh where he had gone to attend a meeting similar to that held at Derby, hoping through him to get light and relief under his convictions. Disappointed on finding that Mr. Pearson had left Irasburg, he sought another friend, who he knew had been at the meeting, but without success. With the feeling that he was shut out from all human help he turned his course homewards, looking up to God his Saviour as his only light and help, and soon found peace in believing.

Mr. Newcomb united with the Congregational Church at Derby Center, July 29, 1832. For more than 22 years he kept the covenant then taken, "henceforth denying all ungodliness, and every worldly lust; living soberly, righteously and godly before the world." He interested himself in every instrumentality that promised to extend the knowledge of the gospel, and build up the kingdom of Christ. He was especially a friend of the Bible and Tract Societies, and of the American Board for Foreign Missions. He corresponded with several of the missionaries in the foreign field. He loved to watch the progress at the Sandwich Islands, and always had some fact relative to that mission with which to enliven the monthly concert. He had a cabinet of minerals and other curiosities sent to him from the Islands, and the windows of one of his rooms were curtained with cloth of native manufacture. When the mission to Micronesia was in contemplation, he said one day to his pastor, "I am about ready at my advanced age to go out as a missionary, to that new mission. I sincerely regret that my mind did not turn to this subject in early life, so as to have devoted myself to this good work." But though he did not go in person, he could go by his sympathy and prayers. The poor student fitting for the ministry and for missions, was encouraged by his kind words, and by such material aid as he could give.

Though it is easy to give in detail the many points of interest in Mr. Newcomb's character as they appeared to the public and to his friends, yet in another respect his would

be one of the most difficult biographies to write on account of the harmony and even balance of all his faculties. Had there been less harmony, and had this balance been broken here and there; had his good points appeared as prominent eccentricities with corresponding depressions as defects between them, then it would require but a stroke of the pen to number the good traits, and count the defects, and with that the biography would be done. But his character was to the thoughtful observer more like the smooth surface of a perfect sphere with all points of it flowing into smooth outline. His mind was remarkable for its judicial power. He knew men, and could detect their worth and their foibles almost at sight. He could thread his way through the most intricate web of conflicting evidence with its perplexity of circumstances, so as to put the tangled lines in order and come to a just judgment through a fair balancing of testimony. And yet there was none of that cold sense of superiority and haughty reserve, commonly associated with this order of mind. He rather used this faculty as if led to it by a high sense of honor and love of duty. It was his enthusiasm of trying to do right, in which there appeared all the meekness and tenderness of a child.

He had that faculty, so rare even in great men, silence. On first acquaintance it might sometimes have appeared like pride; he was always so calm and self-possessed; but further acquaintance would show his silence was modesty. He listened with the greatest deference to the conversation of others, showing afterwards in a few words, when appealed to, that he had mastered the whole subject, and often throwing upon it some fresh light as the result of his own reflections. In ordinary conversation his words were neither rapid nor flowing; but when the occasion required it and he felt the pressure of duty, few men could speak with more authority or rise to a more commanding pitch of eloquence. But he never rose to speak in public except in such an emergency, and where there was some principle of right or duty at stake. Then, though one of the most modest men, he stood up the most fearless and uncompromising advocate of the right. Nothing could intimidate him. In the expression of his eye, his tones of voice, and gesture there was a majesty before which

falsehood and meanness must quail. He never conversed about the private affairs of other people. He thoroughly hated all gossip, and every approach to it, which may have been one reason why every one trusted him with their private wants in order to solicit his counsel.

He sometimes gave counsel unasked, when he thought he could be of service to persons or parties, but it was given in the most unobtrusive manner. If he knew of parties at variance or of persons pursuing a course dangerous to their good name, or to the public morals, he would give some word of caution in the strictest privacy, or send a letter full of warning in such well turned phrase as not to carry any impression of assumption on his part. No mention of any such act ever escaped his lips, no minute or letter ever revealing it, was ever found among his papers, nor would it ever have been known but for the expressions of gratitude from those who had received benefit from such counsel.

In all his intercourse with men, Mr. Newcomb was cautious never to wound any person's self-respect. When this had been done, he considered that there was little hope that any council however wise, would be beneficial. He loved to throw out suggestions, and to have people take them as though they had risen in their own thoughts, and follow them as if a part of their own wisdom; so thoroughly free was he from all vanity in respect to his own influence. On this account it has been justly said that, "it seemed given to him to say the right things at the right time; never showy nor forward, but quietly moving along, diffusing comfort and courage to the sorrowful and the destitute." It was a touching scene after Mr. Newcomb's death when a widow in tears said to his bereaved companion, "you are worse off than we, for you have no Mr. Newcomb to go to, as we had."

There are so many touching incidents in the memories of the good man, the pen knows not where to stop; but present limits forbid further detail. He sleeps quietly in the town where he was born and which was the scene of all his earthly labors.

Mr. Newcomb died Oct. 12, 1854, of typhoid dysentery, which prevailed at that time in the community, and in many instances proved fatal. His youngest child had been taken

with this disease on Wednesday, on account of which he was called home from business abroad. Reaching home on Saturday, the child died early the next morning. The forenoon of that Sabbath Mr. Newcomb spent with the sick and the dying in the neighborhood, with his characteristic forgetfulness of self, seeking comfort for his own grief only as he might be the means of bearing comfort to others in affliction. The next Tuesday he was attacked by the same disease and died after an illness of 9 days. He seemed literally, to vanish out of sight, leaving behind him the solemn impression of the value of religion both in life and death.

Letters of condolence were written to the bereaved widow and family, from the wide circle of friends who had known the deceased, among whom were many eminent in professional life, as well as distinguished men of business. The funeral sermon was preached on the Sabbath following, by Rev. Mr. Lanphear, at that time pastor of the church of which Mr. Newcomb was a member, from the first verse of the twelfth Psalm: "Help, Lord; for the godly man ceaseth."

HON. PORTUS BAXTER.

BY MRS. MARY CLEMER AMES.

Hon. Portus Baxter, son of Hon. William Baxter, a man of preëminent influence in his day, was born in Brownington, Vt., Dec. 4, 1806. Amid the lovely lakes and picturesque mountains of northern Vermont, he very early received those profound impressions of natural beauty, and that passionate love for his native State, which formed so marked a trait of his character in mature years. This portion of his education coming to him through a boy's acute and eager senses as he "drove the plough a field" or followed the cattle up and down those hill-sheltered valleys, gave a charm to his nature which never left it.

He fitted for college at the Norwich Military Academy and entered the University of Vermont in 1823. He left at the close of his junior year to enter at once upon the active duties of life. There are temperaments which rebound naturally from books, from all abstract and obtruse forms of knowledge. They rarely accept wisdom at second-hand; they receive it direct from nature, from contact with men, and from the experiences of human life. Such was the temperament of Portus Baxter. Though he did full justice to the advantages of a liberal education, and to the day of his death

kept pace with contemporaneous literature, his supreme strength was in action, and reached its complete manifestation in his contact with men. The death of his father, leaving the administration of a large estate to devolve upon him, filled his life with responsibility and labor, at the beginning of manhood.

In the year 1828, he settled in Derby Line Vt., a portion of the State at that time so newly settled as to demand of its inhabitants the best traits of the pioneer. Here he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and extensive farming, and to the day of his death remained one of the model farmers of Orleans County. "Thank God I am a farmer!" Those who heard him utter these words in the electric speech which he delivered on the Reciprocity Treaty, in the House of Representatives, 1864, will never forget the fervor of his tones, nor doubt the enthusiasm which he felt for his chosen profession.

In the year 1832, he was married to Ellen Janette Harris, daughter of Judge Harris of Strafford, Vt. It is impossible for one who knew him to give even the barest outline of his life, without saying what this marriage was to his intellect and heart. After 36 years personal union of love and labor, and sorrow, shared together, this husband looked into the face of his wife, with an admiration, a devotion, a chivalric love, which over-flowed with all the enthusiasm and romance of youth. Time and grief had left their inevitable traces on her beautiful face, and yet she was more beautiful in his eyes than when she won him first in the surpassing loveliness of her youth. Revering all true womanhood, she was to him the supreme woman of the world. Many, in age, love with more than the depth of youth, but few, with its enthusiasm. But the love of this husband and wife bore daily witness not only to the depth and fidelity of their affections, but to the youth of their hearts, and the perfect marriage of their blended lives.

Mr. Baxter was a patriotic politician. The science of government, the administration of public affairs were to him passions. But with the keenest interest in politics, and the shrewdest foresight in their management, he sought none of their personal prizes for himself. He was self-distrusting to diffidence of his own fitness to fill the higher positions of power. His enthusiasm was for other men, in whom his faith was a religion. It was the passion of his life to serve and advance his friends. He had a boundless belief in individuals, an unerring instinct to discover the right man for the right

place. He possessed all the mental characteristics of a leader. More, he possessed the temperament of a leader, the spontaneous, irresistible force of feeling which moves and controls the emotions and actions of men. And this, through no secret or occult power. It was the contagion of sympathy and of enthusiasm, which he imparted till he imbued other minds with somewhat of the ardor of his own. He was conscious of this power. He felt a keen delight in its possession. It is a proof of the nobility of his nature, that he did not use it for his own personal advancement. He loved the power because he could use it for others. To put the best men in the best places he thought a high service to render his country. Possessing such characteristics in so remarkable a degree, it is not strange that from 1840 till 1860 he exerted a greater influence upon the politics of his State, than any other man in Vermont. No man could be made Governor, no man could be elected to any important office whatever, without his endorsement and support. And this powerful personal influence was not confined to his own State; it extended across the "Line" and was felt in the politics of Canada, at least through Stanstead County.

The thousands of travelers who every Summer follow the Connecticut River, and Passumpsic, Railroad along the loveliest of American valleys from Springfield to Newport Vt., and now even further on, to meet the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, can realize all that they would have missed had that railroad never been built. Many and many a year before the cry of the steam horse had broken the silence of these hills, Mr. Baxter, in his own carriage, following the windings of these rivers along these peaceful valleys, foresaw all that we see to-day. To see with his own eyes a railroad running through the Connecticut valley was one of his earliest and most powerful enthusiasms. For its accomplishment he spared neither money, time, nor labor. Month after month he called meetings, gathered subscriptions, and at one time spoke, fifteen nights in succession in behalf of this great enterprise. Few indeed of the multitudes who feast their eyes on the exquisite scenery which greets them at every mile of their passage, or who, bless the pleasant trains which bear them so rapidly from the weariness of the city, to the refreshment and health of the summer lakes and hills, know how much of all this they owe to the zeal and labors of a man, whose name perhaps they may have never heard.

Second only to the personal love which he bore his native State, was Mr. Baxter's unbounded faith in and admiration of the West. Visiting Chicago in 1836 while a mere village, he prophesied for it all the future greatness which is a reality to-day. More than one man of wealth in the West, who to-day gazes upon his thousands of fruitful acres, upon overflowing barns and upon a happy home, looks back to the time, not many years gone, when the "money to start with" which he carried in his pocket, and the "God speed you" that he carried in his heart, both the gifts of Portus Baxter, made the only capital wherewith the young man could begin the world. Mr. Baxter's large nature out-ran all sectional boundaries. His country was his whole country. In the largest sense he was an American. Yet, after every extended journey he returned to gaze with an added tenderness upon the hills of home. It was love of birth-place, devotion to the land-marks which were interwoven with all the memories of boyhood, the heart-life of youth, and the activities of manhood. It was the enthusiasm which spurns dead levels and springs spontaneously to the strength of the hills. This enthusiasm makes the Vermonter feel that of all others on earth the *verde-monts* are the delectable mountains: It seems as if no other human eye could have taken in so broad a reach of landscape with such an enthusiastic loving gaze as did his, while he stretched it toward the lovely meadows of Derby, toward Memphremagog, toward old Owl's Head and grand Jay Peak beyond. The writer of this record, can never forget the first impression of this scene, nor the image of this man, nor the tones of his voice, as he said; "Where did you ever see *such* a country?" and "Look at those mountains!"

Mr. Baxter was an enthusiastic Henry Clay whig. It is easy to understand how the great-hearted, fervent Kentuckian, with his magnetic eloquence and wide patriotism, should possess so powerful a charm to the equally fervent and great-hearted Vermonter. During the existence of the Whig party Mr. Baxter was a frequent delegate to its national Conventions, and in 1848 was the only delegate from New-England who advocated the nomination of General Taylor from the beginning. Though he was tendered nominations, year after year, Mr. Baxter refused to be a candidate for the legislature, and was never a member of either branch of the General Assembly. In 1852-3 he was placed at the head of the electoral ticket and voted for General Scott. He was also elector in 1856-7 and voted

for Fremont. After declining two nominations for Congress, he accepted the Republican nomination for the third District of Vermont, and was elected to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth, congresses by overwhelming majorities. He commenced his Congressional career with the ominous special session of the thirty-seventh congress, and during his successive terms served on the committees on elections, on agriculture and on the special committee on expenditures of the navy department. His public position in Washington gave to Mr. Baxter the best opportunity of his life. The exigencies of war, the patriotism, the heroism of the hour, the incessant strain upon every faculty of the mind, every sympathy of the heart, roused every noble quality of his nature into its utmost activity. He found no time to write speeches nor time to seek ease and comfort in his own distant home. He spent all his energy and all his time in the service of his constituents, and in administering to the wants of soldiers. No soldier ever saw his face that did not know him to be his friend. How he used his personal influence to secure the rights of men who had fought, been maimed, or lost their lives for their country, how he used it to encourage the unfortunate, to assist the struggling, the disappointed, the weary, the heart-broken, how many on this side and on the other side of the pale of life might tell! In the midst of battles, of the dying and the dead, he proved how utterly he was the representative of the people, especially of the people of that northern State whose love of liberty and hatred of tyranny is as strong as the strength of their own mighty hills.

No one who bore the weary load of life in Washington through the battles of the Wilderness—who heard the rattle of the ever-rolling ambulance, who watched over the dying and the dead, can ever make life seem just what it was before. It was during the ghastly days of the summer of 1864 that Mr. Baxter went to Fredericksburg. He went brave and strong to succor the wounded—to take personal care of the soldiers of Vermont. When the crisis was past, and he returned to Washington, those who saw him go away could scarcely recognize the man, so emaciated—so worn was he with watching and grief—so utterly had he entered into and shared the life and sufferings of our soldiers. Every consideration of personal ease and comfort were given up by Mr. Baxter and his unselfish wife.

Congress adjourned. The tired members hastened to the mountains and the sea; but

through all that sickly summer this husband and wife remained faithful at their post, looking after the missing, nursing the wounded, caring for the dead, till they themselves were prostrated, and sickness, only, made an interval in their labors.

Mr. Baxter's magnetic and winning presence, combined with his utter earnestness, made him a positive power in the various government departments. Here all his individual forces came into play, and gave him great influence with men in power. It was in such contact that he gained the friendship of the great war Secretary, who, in this man's death, lost a friend whose faith never faltered, and whose love was never shaken by the utmost test or trial. His admiration of Edwin M. Stanton could be measured only by his never-ceasing devotion. "It was very hard for me to refuse him anything that he asked" said another head of a department, since his death. It was hard because he was always so thoroughly in earnest, so sincere in his convictions that what he asked was just and right. The most precious memory which we can trace for his name is that he was ever the friend of all who suffered or who were oppressed. No member of Congress had more perfect faith in the future of the African race. No matter what his color or condition, he recognized in every man, a man and a brother. With such a nature it was not strange that many of his most devoted friends were among the lowly, and among little children. The enkindling smile, sufficient in itself to make his face remarkable, shone with its gentlest radiance while looking into the face of a child.

In personal appearance he was one of the noblest looking men in Congress. Six feet in height of commanding proportions, with a face singularly expressive, every feature radiating thought and emotion, with a noble carriage, the step and smile of youth, with the quick word of kindness, and the hearty hand-grasp he carried in his very presence a personal charm which was irresistible. The house of Representatives is a great crucible into which many local great men drop to be lost. Their individuality fused into the mass around them is powerless to make a sign or to leave an impress. Potent indeed is the power of personality which as such can make itself felt and acknowledged amid so many conflicting and overpowering elements of human character. Yet in Congress the power of Mr. Baxter was personal. He was not a speaker. He did not blazon his name on great

"Bills," or astounding "Measures." And yet in his private speech, all alive with eloquence, in his personal influence, in his intercourse with his fellow members, on his committees, and in his seat in Congress, he was always a positive power. And we doubt if ever a man came to Washington who was beloved by more personal friends.

But as we enumerate his public acts, his personal virtues, we are conscious all the time that the finest essence of his nature escapes us. Like the more silent and subtle forces of nature it evades all palpable sight or sound, while it is yet more potent than either. Those are rare men and women whose human personality is the highest expression of their being. In mere scholastic learning, in literary efflorescence we do not find it: but in their character—in what they *are*. Such a man was Portus Baxter. To portray his nature in its ultimate influence, we must search for it as it reacts and is reproduced in the lives of other men and women, must trace it in the laws of events, in deeds done and undone. For the utmost test of all mental or moral life is character. The flower of all thought, the fruit of all feeling is character. As a man thinketh, so is he. We may record acts but the finest effluence of a high nature like the subtlest expression of the face evades all embodiment; an exquisite perfume, it cannot be caught nor imprisoned in words.

It was in Washington, March 4, 1868, that the final summons came. There had been many warnings—yet how utterly unlooked for was the messenger at last. The following paragraph written by the writer of this sketch at the time of his death, expresses perhaps as fully as words can what the death of such a man was to those who loved him. It is perfectly natural to connect the idea of death with some persons, who dream that they live, but who in this living world are always more dead than alive. But Mr. Baxter though often attacked by disease, suggested only the thought of irrepressible, exhaustless life. Such was the youth of his heart, such his enthusiastic interest in every thing which concerned humanity, that even now that he has passed beyond our sight, it is impossible to think of him as indifferent to the affairs of this world. Every pulse of his heart beat with Congress in these portentous days. On Tuesday night he said: "It seems as if I must see the country through this great struggle." In half an hour he had closed his eyes in that sleep, from which he awakened in the eternities.

in the last slumber, and by and by they will gather them to repose under the long shadows of our venerated native hills, and by the murmuring streams that pour their ceaseless dirge in commemoration of the dead; there may the morning of the resurrection find them, and the trump of the eternal jubilee quicken them to life."

"LUTHER LELAND,

born in Holliston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1781; fitted for college with Rev. Timothy Dickenson, of that place; was preceptor of an academy in Guildhall, some time; read theology with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford; was pastor of the Congregational church in Derby from 1810 till his death, Nov. 9, 1822. He preached half the time in Stanstead, Canada, 1810—12; for several years was the only Congregational minister in Orleans County and performed a large amount of missionary labor in its various towns."—*Pearson's Middlebury College Catalogue.*

"*Original Prose and Poetry, embracing a variety of novel and political subjects; by N. Boynton, of Derby, Vermont; published by N. Boynton, 1856.*"

A small 12 mo. of 253 pages:

A copy of this work came to us through the mail, we acknowledged its receipt, and made some further inquiries in a biographical direction, of the author, but never received any other communication. We have been informed, however, by the by, that the authorship printing, binding and publication was all by a young man learning the printer's trade, a native or resident of Derby. This humble work is interesting, at least, to the antiquarian, as the first book of poetry produced by Orleans County.

We will give a liberal extract from the pages, which is the fairest review that can be bestowed on any work, et verbatim.—*Ed.*

"THE BANKS OF CLYDE."

Who wandered on the banks of Clyde,
When childhood cast it's robe of green
Along the murmur'ing water's side,
Will hail the hours that long have been
Swept noiselessly adown the tide.

Those halcyon days so oft return,
As memory leads the glowing mind
Back to the scenes of youth, and burn
Brighter than cloudless morn behind,
Bringing new glories in their turn.

When near the rugged mountain step,
The rolling stone or caving earth,
The thoughtless laugh, unconscious leap,
Begetting newer joys to birth
Where none but moaners came to weep.

Or when the distant cataract's fall
Broke pleasantly upon the ear,
Converting silvan music all
To one melodious concert dear,
With naught among the shades to fear.

To grace uncultivated lawns,
Slow wound the silent waters round;
At evening or when morning dawned,
To cheer the twilight with her song,
The night bird in the forest roamed.

Then welcome faces sought the grove,
The maiden with her flowing hair,
The graceful youth with eyes to love,
And the young bride or happy pair,
All found a glad reception there.

But years of penitence have fled,
Adversity has decked the tomb,
Thousands have mingled with the dead,
Thousands have awoke to bloom,
And moulder with their common head.

THE RICH AND POOR MAN'S SON.

The rich man's son inherits land,
And piles of brick and stones of gold,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares,
The bank may break, the factory burn,
Some breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft white hands would scarcely earn
A living that would suit his turn;
A heritage it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stout mussels and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, and harder spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from enjoyment springs;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned by being poor;
Courage, if sorrow comes, to bear it;
A fellow feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door:
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

Oh, rich man's son, there is a toil
That with all others level stands,
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whitens soft white hands—
This is the best crop from thy lands—
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh poor man's son, scorn not thy state!
There is worse weariness than thine—
In being merely rich and great;
Work only makes the soul to shine,
And makes work fragrant and benign:
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last—
Both children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast,
By record of a well-filled past!
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth one to hold in fee,

[See *Poems by Jas. Russell Lowell*, pp. 198—201—Ed.]

BREATHINGS FROM THE SOUTH.

BY SUSAN E. PIERCE,

(*A native of Derby residing in the West.*)

I am far from my own green mountain home,
From my loved ones far away;
And the memory of those by-gone hours
Is with me the live-long day.

When the sunlight fades in the crimson West,
When his last bright beam is gone,
Oh! its then, 'tis then, I fain would rest
In my own Green Mountain home.

This Southern clime is warm and bright,
Its flowers are rich and fair;
But better the North with its snow-clad hills
Than the South with its balmy air,
These grand old woods, these pleasant groves,
Are bright in their golden hue,
But give me my home with its fresh green fields,
So rich in the sparkling dew.

Kind ones are clustered around me now,
And friendly hearts are near,
And dearly I prize their kindly love,
But it checks not the rising tear:
I dream of my mother's gentle tone,
Of the light in my father's eye,
Oh! sadly I pine for the dear ones all,
Who in spirit are ever nigh.

GLOVER.

THE TOWNSHIP AND EARLY SETTLERS.

BY REV. SIDNEY K. B. PERKINS, A. M.

The town of Glover, Orleans County, Vermont, is a well-watered and productive section of country; and affords to the lover of nature a great variety of beautiful scenery, woodland, hill and dale, with here and there a clear streamlet or larger body of water.

It embraces 36 square miles, and is situated 40 miles N. E. from Montpelier; bounded N. by Barton, E. by Sheffield, S. by Wheelock and Greensboro and W. by Craftsbury and Albany.

In this town the Barton river has its rise, and within its limits are found branches of the Passumpsic, Lamoille and Black rivers.

The ponds—such as Stone's, Parker's and one or two others, would in some counties, where the like are not so numerous, be honored with the name of lakes.

Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont gives the name of Mountain to Black hill, which is situated in the south part of the town.

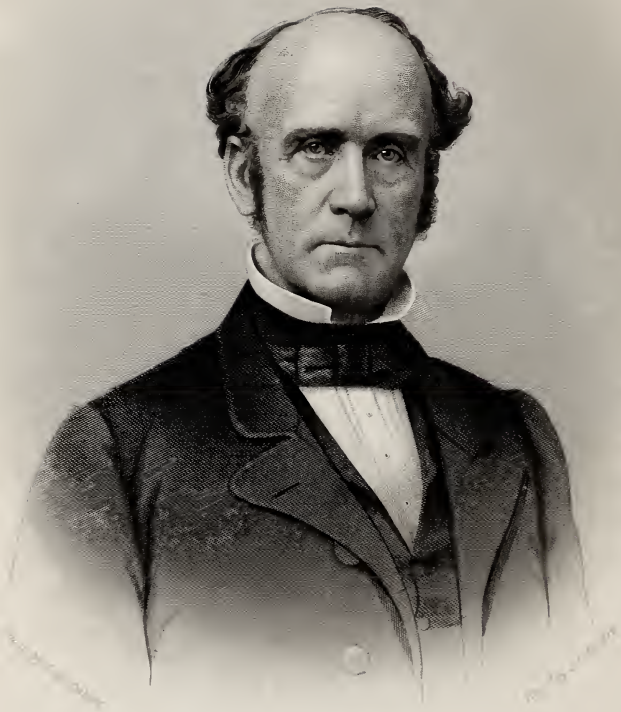
Glover derives its name from Gen. John Glover, who resided in his early childhood and previous to his death in Marblehead, Mass. His birthplace was Salem, Mass., a town, (now city) adjoining. He was the son of Jonathan and Tabitha B. Glover; born in 1732 and died in 1797, aged 65 years.

His military office was that of Brigadier General and he served under Gen. Washington in the war of the Revolution. He went first as private in the volunteer service, enlisted in Marblehead, and passed through all the grades of military office up to the above mentioned, all of which he discharged with honor and distinction. He was held in high esteem by his commander-in-chief and by all other officers civil and military, and by all ranks of men with whom he came in contact. He had the honor of conducting Burgoyne's army after the defeat of that proud general, through the States, and to Boston and Charlestown. He has been honored by his descendants in his native town and a few years ago they erected a monument over his grave, in the ancient cemetery of Marblehead. The inhabitants of Essex county, Mass., also regard his memory as worthy of preservation. During the late civil war, they named a camp-ground "Camp Glover;" they have a regiment which has been named "Glover Guards" and have made efforts to perpetuate his name in many other ways.

The land now embraced in the town, which we have said was named for him, was granted to him by Congress, as a reward for his distinguished military services. The grant was made in 1781, June 27th, and the charter was given to the General and his associates, Nov. 20th 1783.

The settlement of this township was commenced in 1798, and advanced very slowly for several years, and in the year 1800, there were only 38 persons in town. In 1807, there were about 70 families, numbering probably in all as many as 250 individuals.

It is to be regretted that the earliest records of the town are lost, but it is our purpose so far as we may be able to give some sketches of



Peter Rector

The life just with us, that cared for us, that quickened us to all generous thoughts, that inspired in us a devotion for all truth, a zeal for all nobility of deed, this life so bounteous, so vivid, so real, could not go out with that expiring breath! Where is it? We search the illimitable spaces; we question the darkness, the silence, we turn with eager quest to the words of inspiration, and the answer is: "not afar off." He loved to live. He was in love with this green earth," and none the less that he believed and trusted in God. Thus we say, Farewell, beloved friend, and yet not farewell! You have gone outside of our vision, yet we cannot believe that you have gone far away; or that you have ceased to care for us. We cannot believe that when the Spring renews its marvels, when its delicious days come, whose balsams we believed were to be your healing, that you will not know it, that the trees about the capitol whose budding brought joy through so many Springs will again leaf and blossom and you have no knowledge of their bloom; that the wayside grass, the early flowers will flush into life and you be unmindful of their loveliness. You, who never saw human suffering without the impulse and effort to alleviate, now that your consciousness and sympathy have become exalted and perfect, cannot feel less for the creatures whom you love, nor be less in the universe of God, than one of His ministering ones. Love and sorrow! mightiest forces of the soul, before which every purpose of the mind, every effort of the brain sinks in paralysis, to these time brings only spiritual consolations. "I give my angels charge concerning thee," is the assurance of inspiration. Thus we utter no farewells, O, thou steadfast friend! with those who love thee, with those whom thou lovest thou wilt abide a helper and a friend till in the apocalypse of the final change, we shall behold thee again face to face, and join thee in the ascending life, to falter or to fail, to sin or to suffer no more forever.

An immense concourse of people attended the obsequies of Mr. Baxter, at his private residence in Washington. Men, the most distinguished in the nation—heads of Government, members of both houses of Congress, mingled with the unknown and the poor, all mourning alike the loss of their friend. Among the flowers of Spring piled high upon the sacred casket which enclosed his form, none were so precious to the hearts of his bereaved family, as the cross of blossoms representing the 6th Corps badge laid there by the soldiers of Vermont, then in Washington.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Washington, and Rev. Dr. Sawyer, pastor of Universalist Church, New Jersey. Dr. Sunderland, who had become acquainted with and had learned to love Mr. Baxter during his residence in Washington—before the close of his sermon uttered this eloquent personal tribute to the memory of his friend:

"There are others who will dwell on his virtues and record for the admiration of after-times the fidelities of his life. Suffice it now for me to say, that my more intimate acquaintance with my departed friend commenced in the days when we were watching together by the bedside of the late lamented Senator Solomon Foote, and mingled in the affecting scenes of that most remarkable experience, where not only our own native Vermont, but the whole Country between the seas was filled with mourning. It was then that I began more especially to notice his deep fountain of sympathy, his true brother's heart, the modesty of real nobility, the simplicity of genuine friendship and all those qualities which so fondly endeared him to his friends. Since that day I have had occasion to know him more thoroughly. Temperate in all things, affable and gentle, considerate of the feelings of others, he was yet firm and immovable in his convictions, and of the most benignant, magnanimous, and forbearing dispositions. Seldom could he be stung to rashness, and never could he keep the fire of resentment long! It is true, that in religious sentiment, and faith upon certain points of doctrine, we might not think alike, but, without regard to this, he would not see a fellow-man in trouble, wrongfully, without lending him a helping hand. I shall not soon forget with what generous proffers he came, among the foremost, to my assistance in a time of the greatest personal trial during my ministry in Washington, nor how faithfully he redeemed his promises. It seemed to me that he had fully appreciated the trial of our parting with the lamented Senator who had been to me as a father to a son, and that he was resolved in part, at least, to supply the place—and he did supply it. Oh, departed friend, how truly I can testify the greatness and gratefulness of thy friendships! Should it ever be permitted us to meet in yonder spheres I am sure I should know at once the love-sign of that great heart, and thou wouldst smile again in all the wonted brightness of thine exalted nature. Farewell then, earnest, faithful, noble friend! Farewell sacred ashes of the departed. They will lay them tenderly down

the early settlers of Glover, to mark its progress in wealth and educational advantages, and to show that in the trying years of the great Rebellion the sacrifices made by this town, and the willingness on the part of its young men, to peril their all in the sacred cause of liberty, were no discredit to the name of the Revolutionary hero who gave to this section of land, *the name of Glover*.

MR. JAMES VANCE,

the first settler of Glover, came from Londonderry, N. H., when he was 29 years old; his wife, Hannah Abbott, was from Dracut, N. H. His purchase of land in Glover embraced 160 acres for which he paid one dollar an acre. His attention was drawn to this township, when he was on a journey to Canada, 5 years previous, because while the verdure of the region around was touched by the frost a portion of Glover was green and flourishing, and that very spot he afterwards adopted as his future residence.

Mr. Vance was of strong constitution, able to endure the hardships of a new settlement, and was of a cheerful turn of mind. He loved to speak of the early settlers of Glover, and to narrate amusing anecdotes in respect to them. Several times he pointed out to the writer the spot in the north part of the town, where he cut down the first tree. Mr. Vance died Nov. 26, 1864, aged 95 years and 7 months, leaving numerous descendants in Glover and surrounding towns. His funeral was attended at the Congregational church, Rev. S. K. B. Perkins preaching the sermon.

MR. RALPH PARKER,

another of the early settlers, was the first representative from Glover to the State Legislature.

Ralph Parker, Esq., and his wife, (Hannah Hoyt) removed from New Haven, Vt., to Glover, soon after Mr. James Vance had commenced the settlement of the town, and it was not long before a piece of land was cleared at the southern extremity of Parker's pond, and a house built which was open to the public. Mr. Parker is described by those who knew him as a fine looking, active young man, and very pleasing in his manners; as he was the agent for the sale of the land in Glover, he was one of the first to welcome the early settlers to their new home.

His wife is described as a superior woman, affable, generous, and very kind to the sick, often going three or four miles to watch with

them; It is not common for one to leave a name so fragrant as it respects every good quality, as did she. Mrs. Parker died in August, 1811. The sermon at her funeral was preached by Rev. Salmon King, of Greensboro (text, Romans viii. 18), and was the first funeral sermon known to be printed for any inhabitant of Orleans County. People came quite a distance to attend her funeral, even ladies from Derby took pains to come on horseback. We learn from the sermon that Mrs. Parker "died in the 35th year of her age leaving a disconsolate husband, four sons and two daughters, and numerous acquaintances to lament their loss." Of these sons—Daniel Penfield Parker, was the first child born in Glover. After the death of his wife, Esq., Parker removed with his family to Rochester, New York.

MR. SAMUEL COOK,

who was another of the earliest settlers, purchased a lot in the south part of Glover and began to clear the land for a farm, all alone, in the middle of a piece of woods 6 miles long. This was in the year 1799. The next year in March, he removed his family, the snow being 4 feet deep, and covered with a firm crust. One of the sons (Mr. Samuel F. Cook) well remembered how singular it seemed to him when their first fire was built in the middle of the log-house, the smoke rising and going out of an aperture in the roof. In 1805, Mr. Samuel Cook was elected to be Captain of the first military company formed in Glover.

The following were present at the first town-meeting held in Glover: Ralph Parker, James Vance, Andrew Moore, John Conant, Asa Brown and Levi Partridge.

These men are all spoken of as energetic and lively—as good neighbors, except that some, on *special* occasions (as was the custom of their time), indulged too freely in the use of intoxicating drinks, something we cannot approve, yet regard as much more excusable in them, than in any of our more enlightened age.

We can hardly imagine the hardships and privations which our father's suffered in this then new country. One difficulty arose from the want of good roads. A lady who moved to this town from Northfield, in 1804, (Mrs. Ruby Lyman) says that after a long journey they finally came to a place in Glover where the road was impassable, and that she had

just composed herself to sleep in the wagon and in the open air, while the way towards their future home might be prepared, when Esq. Parker came with his horse. This she mounted and at length came to Mr. Parker's house where every needed attention was paid to her. Another difficulty which was increased by the want or bad condition of roads, was the distance many had to go for provisions for their families—some having to go to neighboring towns, and to bring the grain or meal upon their backs.

The wild animals that infested the country doubtless occasioned much fear in the families of the early settlers. It was not an uncommon occurrence for a bear to be seen near their houses, and in several instances a steer or cow was taken from their herds by this ungainly visitor. Many times the men have formed circles and enclosed the animal, to his great discomfiture. Four of these are remembered in particular, one was taken in the north part of Glover, which was of the largest size. Wolves were not very common near the dwellings of men; but frequented the region south of what is now called Stone's pond. Foxes were as mischievous as they now are, and only a little more common. It was on account of their vicinity to bears and wolves, that mothers used to gaze long after their children when they sent them to do an errand at a neighbor's, or to attend school, and breathed more freely when they saw them return in safety; and misses who made excursions on horse-back, used to hasten to return by daylight.

These fathers and mothers have now almost all passed away, and in some instances the houses they occupied are removed and no sign of them left. It is a touching instance of the change wrought by time, that although the sons of Ralph Parker, Esq., during a recent visit to Glover could find the spring of water, at which they used to drink when they were boys, yet they could find no trace of their father's house, and left for their distant homes, without seeing (to their knowledge) the plat at their father's door where they used to play in childhood. Thus it is that the impressions we make on material objects are soon effaced, but those which we make on mind are lasting. How desirable that we influence all, as we may be able, to choose the true, the pure, and what will refine and may broaden their views of a manly life.

MR. SAMUEL BEAN AND MR. JONAS PHILLIPS both were among the earliest settlers of Glover, and cleared land in this town before the year 1800. Respected by their descendants, they should have honorable mention in these sketches.

Mr. Phillips was from Athol, Mass., and his wife (Mrs. Dorothy) with her brother Mr. Samuel Bean was from Sutton, N. H. Being without families for a time, these men had to go to Barton, a distance of 6 miles to have their provisions prepared for them, and a part of the time they found a home in the family of Mr. James Vance. Mrs. Phillips is now living at the advanced age of 87 years—a mature christian, beloved by all who know her, and an ornament to the Methodist church of which she is a member. As early as 1815, religious meetings were held at her house, and afterwards in the barn as affording more room. This used to be filled with earnest listeners, when such men as Rev. Messrs. Kilburn and Hoyt preached, the *service of song* being led by Mr. Phillips. In 1849, July 12th, Mr. Phillips was called to his rest above, leaving 7 sons and 5 daughters, all of whom lived to man or womanhood.

DEACONS, STEPHEN AND ZIBA BLISS.

Mr. Ziba Bliss removed to Glover from Lebanon, N. H. in 1804, and in 1807, was followed by his father, Mr. Stephen Bliss. Both these men were of sterling worth and were very influential in the religious affairs of the town, pillars in the Congregational church and society.

Dea. Stephen Bliss resided in the west part of the town, where he held prayer-meetings, visited the families, conversed with old and young on the subject of religion, and really served as their minister in the gospel. He offered the prayer at the first funeral in Glover. He attained the age of 78 years, and to the close of life enjoyed the respect of all his fellow-citizens. The same may be said of Dea. Ziba Bliss, who held the office of Deacon 29 years, and who died at his residence near Glover village, aged 79 years.

MR. CHARLES HARDY

was born in Deering, N. H., Aug. 8, 1782. He was a son of Paul Hardy, a native of Massachusetts, who served in the war of the American Revolution, was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was wounded slightly. The father removed from Deering to Weathersfield, Vt., in December, 1789, and

settled in the wilderness; in June, 1794, he died; his son Charles at that time was nearly 12 years of age and continued to reside in Weathersfield until he was 17 years old, when he came to Windsor, Vt. In 1806, he came to Glover and bought a piece of land; in 1807, he commenced clearing off the trees, and worked on the land part of the time until Feb. 14, 1810, at which time he removed his family to Glover, and had to share with others the inconveniences of settling a new country, far away from market, and of which we at this time know but little. When he was a youth the opportunity for acquiring an education was meager, and he had the privilege of attending a district school but a few terms in the town of Weathersfield; yet he improved his time faithfully and was thus prepared for much usefulness in after life. In 1816, he was elected to the office of town clerk for the town of Glover, and for 20 years served in that capacity. As a justice of the peace he united in marriage about 50 couples. Esq. Hardy, now a venerable man aged 86 years, now resides with Charles C. Hardy, Esq.,—his son—in Glover.

ESQ. JOHN CRANE,

Born in Tolland, Ct., in 1766; came to Glover in 1809, and commenced to clear a piece of land. He built a log-house on the farm now owned by Charles C. Hardy, Esq. The next year he removed his family. He was at the letting out of the Runaway pond, but was opposed to the proceedings, fearing it might result in evil, and forbade a young man who was bound to him till he was of age, to assist in the work. Mr. Crane was a man of kind and benevolent feelings, and could not see another in trouble, without trying to help him, which he often did to his own disadvantage. He was a man of small means but punctual to fulfill all his engagements, therefore he had the confidence of his townsmen that he would ever do as he agreed.

"He was one of the first advocates of Universalism in this section of the country, and with Esq. Hardy did more to build up that society in town than any others, and it became the most numerous society in Glover and so continued until diversities of views as to Spiritualism divided it."

When temperance began to attract the attention of the people, he was one of the first to enlist in the great reform and ever after a firm advocate of total abstinence from

all alcoholic drinks and of temperance in all things. He held many offices in town in his day and was for many years justice of the peace. Esq. Crane died in 1843, aged 77 years. His wife survived him and died Sept. 2, 1862, aged 87 years.

MR. SAMUEL COOK, JR.,

whom it is appropriate next to refer to, came to Glover in 1800, when he was only 7 years of age. Few have known so much of the changes in this town as he, for he witnessed them almost all. Mr. Cook became interested in religion early, and with Dea. Stephen Bliss and Dea. Loring Frost, (now of Coventry), was active in establishing the Congregational church in Glover, of which he was always a liberal supporter.

For his integrity, his purity and his punctuality to attend all the meetings for the welfare of religion and morals, for his uniformly consistent life for more than half a century, and for his many good deeds, he deserves a remembrance in the history of his town. His death (which was lamented by all), occurred at Greensboro, (where he was passing a day), very suddenly, Dec. 16, 1867. His age was 74 years. His wife (Mrs. Lydia), died May 5 1864, aged 66 years.

Among those who did much towards building up Glover Village, should be mentioned

MR. AND MRS. DAN GRAY,

who came to this town in 1817. Mr. Gray, for several years kept the hotel and served the town as first constable, and in other offices. Mrs. Gray's maiden name was Mary Fisk. Both are living at an advanced age.

In the west part of Glover we hear of John Boardman, Esq. and his wife, Timothy Lyman, Sen. and wife, Nathan Cutler and wife, Elihu Wright and wife as exerting an influence for good in the section which they settled and where they spent many years.

In the south-west part of the town have settled several families from Scotland, as the Andersons and Pattersons, many of whom have been good and useful citizens.

Of those whose homesteads still remain in the possession of the early settlers or their descendants, may be mentioned Ebenezer Frost, Samuel Bean, Silas French, Timothy Lyman, Nathan Cutler, Noah Leonard and James Vance.

We add only a brief sketch of the Clarks, whose descendants constitute quite a portion of the inhabitants of Glover:

SILAS CLARK

moved to this town about the year 1805, and settled on the hill which is in an easterly direction from Glover village. He came from Keene, N. H., and as several other families from that town soon took farms near his own, the section was called Keene Corner. Mr. Clark was one of the party who was at the letting off of Runaway pond. He died in 1836, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters.

CEPHAS CLARK

moved to Glover from Keene, N. H., in March, 1817, the snow at that time being from 4 to 5 feet deep. Previously he had served in the war of 1812, and had been an inhabitant of Rutland. At the latter place he suffered much as to his pecuniary affairs from a freshet which flooded the valley in which his land was situated, and which destroyed all his crops (it being just before hay-ing). The water rose so high that he was compelled to leave his house, while those of some of his neighbors were actually swept away. The attendant loss of property was great. Mr. Cephas Clark died in 1858, aged 74 years, leaving 7 sons and 4 daughters who had lived to man and womanhood.

Mr. Samuel Clark moved to Glover about the year 1818, and settled in the west part of the town. He attained well nigh the age of 80 years, and died in 1859. His second wife (Betsey Fisk), died in Glover in 1862, aged 75 years. His family numbered 10 children, 9 of whom lived to mature age.

THE TOWN OFFICERS OF GLOVER.

We give a list of those who have served as town clerks—have represented town or county in the State Legislature, of the first board of selectmen, and of those who held that office during the late Rebellion, at that time a peculiarly responsible office, and in some respects an arduous one.

TOWN CLERKS.

Andrew Moor, 1799 to 1802.
John Conant, 1802 to 1805.
Ralph Parker, 1805 to 1812.
Charles Hardy, 1812.
Ralph Parker, 1813.
John Conant, 1814 to 1816.
Charles Hardy, 1816 to 1840.
James Simonds, 1840 to 1841.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1841 to 1855.
James Simonds, 1855.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1856.
James Simonds, 1856 to 1869.

SENATOR.

Enoch B. Simonds, 1845 and 1846.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Ralph Barker, 1802 to 1814.
John Boardman, 1814 to 1815.
Charles Hardy, 1815 to 1822.
John Boardman, 1822.
Charles Hardy, 1822 to 1826.
John Boardman, 1826 to 1828.
Charles Hardy, 1828 to 1833.
John Crane, 1833.
Charles Hardy, 1833 to 1836.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1836.
Charles Hardy, 1837.
Willard Leonard, 1838.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1839.
Willard Leonard, 1840.
William H. Martin, 1841.
James Simonds, 1842.
Amos P. Bean, 1843.
Isaac B. Smith, 1844.
No choice, 1845 to 1847.
Lindoll French, 1847 to 1849.
No choice, 1849.
Willard Leonard, 1850.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1850 to 1854.
Charles C. Hardy, 1854 to 1856.
No choice, 1856 to 1858.
Amos P. Bean, 1858 to 1860.
James Simonds, 1860 to 1862.
Emery Cook, 1862 to 1864.
Duron Whittlesey, 1864 to 1866.
Frederick P. Cheney, 1866 to 1868.
George Severance, 1868.

FIRST BOARD OF SELECTMEN.

1805, Samuel Cook, Samuel Bean, John Conant.

SELECTMEN DURING THE WAR.

1861, Solomon Dwinell, Hiram Phillips, Elias O. Randall.
1862, Solomon Dwinell, Elias O. Randall, Nathan A. Blanchard.
1863, Charles C. Hardy, Hiram McLellan, Royal Page.
1864, Charles C. Hardy, Hiram McLellan, John Clark.
1865, Hiram McLellan, Elias O. Randall, Handel S. Chaplin.
1866, Hiram McLellan, Elias O. Randall, Nathan A. Blanchard.

GLOVER, AS TO ITS EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The settlers of this town were not slow in appreciating the value of a good education, and they have demonstrated their regard for it in what they have done in its behalf. Long ago the log school-house—which their circumstances compelled them to erect at first,—gave place to the decent, if not commodious school-houses, in various parts of the town, and the cause of education has from year to year made good progress, till to-day the general standard of scholarship is considerable higher than it is in some older towns in the south part of the State, whence some of the forefathers came. If for nothing

else, Glover has had occasion to congratulate itself on account of its schools.

Among the first teachers in this town.

MISS HARRIET ELLSWORTH

is remembered with special interest, and for her excellent example and Christian character is revered as another Harriet Newell. Mrs. Laura S. Bean was also one of the first and most successful teachers in our public schools. Others have been Mrs. Sally Crane, Mrs. Loring Frost, Anna Bliss, Sophia Cutler, Silence and Judith Woods, Charlotte Bean and Mrs. Mary H. Strong who taught 8 terms. Still later has been Mrs. Abbie R. Hinkley who taught 27 terms. Of the masters are remembered Rev. N. W. Scott and his brother Eliezer Scott, Cromwell P. Bean, Elihu Wright, jr., &c.

Teachers of select schools have been Mr. L. O. Stevens, Luther L. Greenleaf, I. N. Cushman, Esq., Rev. E. Harvey Blanchard, A. B., Mr. C. A. J. Marsh and Prof. John Graham.

The good general condition of the schools in Glover may be attributed, first, to there having been elected (in the main), to the office of town superintendent, men who had had practical experience as teachers,—who were interested in the welfare of the schools—and who, although the pecuniary remuneration was small, felt compensated in helping to advance the education of the young—second, to special effort put forth in the years 1860 and 1861, by George W. Todd, Esq., Rev. Geo. Severance, Rev. S. K. B. Perkins and others, to awaken a deeper interest in the cause of education. For this purpose lectures were delivered during two winters, in every school district in which a school was taught, and appropriate questions were discussed after each lecture,—third, to the select schools sustained by the liberality of the citizens, in which teachers have been trained up, and to the academy of which we now add a history. This is called according to its corporate name, the

"ORLEANS LIBERAL INSTITUTE."

Messrs. Rev. T. J. Tenney, H. S. Bickford, H. McLellan, C. Bemis, J. Crane, C. C. Hardy, J. M. Smith and L. Dennison, together with their associates and successors, were declared a body corporate Nov. 5, 1852, under the aforementioned name.

The first principal was Perkins Bass, who remained one year; the second, Isaac A. Par-

ker, who remained 6 years. During this time the school was well supplied with charts, maps, globes, specimens and philosophical and astronomical apparatus. In 1857-'58 (Mr. Parker's last year), the aggregate of attendance, the 3 terms, was 193.

The Institute was next under the charge of Geo. W. Todd, Esq. By this time academies had increased from 3 when this school was founded to 9 in Orleans County, besides several high schools; yet in 1865, the number of pupils was but slightly diminished.

The fourth principal was Mr. A. C. Burbank, afterwards a teacher of the freedmen in Virginia.

The present principal (1867) is Mr. E. W. Clark, who has secured the esteem and patronage of the public to a good degree.

The academy building, which belongs to the Institute and to district No. 3, unitedly, has recently been put in thorough repair.

The officers of the Institute are of the denomination of Universalists, but have ever welcomed to the school those of any religious faith, and given to them the fullest scope of religious belief, without question, persecution or hindrance.

The Academy has existed long enough to send forth men and women, both honorable as citizens and as teachers, and who are highly esteemed wherever they have found a home. We mention a few of them: Gen. Wm. W. Grout, Major Josiah Grout, Major Riley E. Wright, Lewis H. Bisbee, Esq., the minister from the U. S. to Bremen, Gen. G. S. Dodge, Dr. N. Cheney, A. Martin Crane, Major George B. Hibbard, E. W. Clark, N. B. Davis, who has taught for the past 9 years in Glover, &c., Miss Lorane M. Smith, Miss Celestia Cheney, Miss Phebe B. French, Mrs. Dana Bickford, Miss Adelaide Dwinell, &c.

There have been 2 lyceums or debating clubs, maintained during the past 20 years, one at Glover village and the other in the west part of the town.

A library of general reading was established in 1855, and is now in good condition; N. A. Blanchard, president of the Library Association; Rev. S. K. B. Perkins, secretary; Lyman Dwinell, librarian.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Not long after this war with Great Britain was declared, Congress authorized the President to enlist 25,000 regulars and 50,000 volunteers. For this purpose the Governors

of the States were called upon through proper officers to see that the men were supplied, and hence it came to pass that the willingness of the early settlers of Glover to serve their country was put to the test. In this town the number of volunteers was readily made up, and the men went to the several places to which they were assigned.

Most of the soldiers from Glover were employed in the execution of the law in respect to trade and intercourse with Canada. The whole number known to have volunteered was 16. Of these Barzilla French, Richard Goodwin, Silas Wheeler, Silas French, Zillia Joy, Loring Frost and Elihu Wright were stationed at Derby. Silas French, being renowned as a teacher in public schools, his services were sought for that purpose, and Josiah French took his place at Derby. However, his patriotism would not allow him to engage in this quiet pursuit for any length of time, and we soon hear of him as a soldier at Plattsburgh.

The Derby company passed through scenes exciting enough to break up the tedious monotony sometimes endured by soldiers, had excellent fare, the best of beef &c., and succeeded in taking a lot of goods and not a few cattle. Mr. Wheeler used to speak of this as a very pleasant portion of his life. The most of these men served from September, 1812 to March, 1813.

Capt. Daniel Frost and Bial Crane were stationed at Troy. Spencer Chamberlin was engaged as a soldier in the battle of Plattsburgh, and a father and four sons by the name of Call were also engaged in the same battle, who, after they had served their time, settled on land at the West, received as a bounty.

There are residing in Glover at the present time, two men who enlisted during the war of 1812, from other towns. Mr. Samuel Hoyt (very aged) and Mr. Noah Spaulding, both of whom received honorable discharges. Mr. Spaulding is well known as a teacher in Orleans County, having taught school in Craftsbury 13 Winters, in Barton 1, in Wolcott 1, in Greensboro 6, in all, what would be equal to 7 whole years; he has also held the office of justice of the peace for 15 years in succession.

Besides N. Spaulding and Sam'l Hoyt, there are now living among us of the soldiers of this period, Barzilla French and Elihu Wright.

GLOVER DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

We do not claim that the people of Glover were more patriotic than those of neighboring towns, or than the people of Vermont generally, during the recent Rebellion, but we think it evident that they performed the part required of them honorably and cheerfully. As soon as there was open opposition to our government on the part of the South, public meetings were held and the grounds of complaint were fully discussed by the clergymen of Glover, and addresses patriotic and stirring were made by other men interested in the general welfare, such as Geo. W. Todd, Esq., Emery Cook, Esq., &c.

When there was a call for soldiers the young men of Glover nobly responded, nor did they do this without encouragement from parents and friends.

Among the first to be credited to this town, we find the names of Almon J. Colburn, Henry H. Colburn, Ireneus P. Gage and Loren J. Flood. All these were young men of about 20 years of age, and they enlisted together on June 1, 1861, in company B, of the Third Regiment. Only two survived to see the noble cause they espoused triumphant, viz., Henry H. Colburn who was severely wounded, and Ireneus P. Gage. Of the others, Almon J. Colburn died in hospital in Vermont, Feb. 18, 1864, and Loren J. Flood was killed in connection with the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

The next company from Glover was mustered in Oct. 15, 1861, and consisted of the following men,—most of them young men: Alexander W. Davis, Isaac Drew, Carlos W. Dwinell, Orville T. Fisk, Samuel D. Gray, John E. Holloway, Fred M. Kimball, Dan Mason, John R. Moodie, Elbert H. Nye, Charles Paine, George M. Partridge, Stephen Shaw, Charles J. Ufford, Edward Ufford, Orange S. Williams.

Afterwards the following joined them as recruits at various times: Stephen W. Baxter, William Brunning, Dana Cook, Carlos L. Drew, Rufus L. Drew, Carlos B. Gilman, Edwin S. Gray, Ira Gray, Thomas B. King, Elijah Stone, Benj. E. Squires and George D. Telfor. All these were in Company D, Sixth Regiment, one that distinguished itself in many a hard-fought battle.

There joined other regiments, cavalry or infantry, the following: James N. Abbott, Martin Abbott, Luther J. Adams, John Arthur,

Freeman F. Bean, Stephen Berry, Charles W. Bickford, George D. Bickford, Henry Bickford, Henry H. Bickford, Chas. A. Bodwell, Edwin B. Bodwell, Chester Bogue, Oscar Bogue, William Burroughs, William B. Carr, Frederick P. Cheney, Joel Christie, Ezra L. Clark, Frederick H. Clark, Portus B. Clark, Calvin E. Cook, Charles W. Cook, Dennison Cook, Elias S. Coomer, A. Martin Crane, Geo. W. Day, Martin Day, Stephen E. Drown, Caleb Flanders, Wm. P. Flood, Sam'l French, Zenas H. French, Geo. H. Gilman, Sylvester D. Graves, Quartus Graves, Sherlock V. Gray, Calvin Hood, Benj. H. Hubbard, Horace Hubbard, Richard W. Hubbard, Reuben Jones, Willard E. Lemard, Simeon Metcalf, John Mitchell, Wm. Mitchell, J. D. S. Olmstead, Chas. W. Paige, Henry H. Paine, Spencer C. Phillips, John Preston, Fernando Randall, Geo. H. Randall, Jos. N. Randall, Frank A. Robinson, Eliphalet Rollins, Erastus F. Slack, John Tate, John S. Thompson, Jas. W. Walker, Robert B. Walker, Freeman White, W. Wood. Of these, in addition to the 2 already spoken of—Almon J. Colburn and Loren J. Flood—17 lost their lives, either by wounds or by sickness contracted in the camp, or in rebel prisons. The record is as follows:

Luther J. Adams, lost;

Chas. A. Bodwell, died of sickness, March 6, '63, at Fort Stevens near Washington, D. C.

Chester and Oscar Bogue died at the South, —one of them on his way home, they having gone there as members of the Seventh Regiment;

Dennison Cook, lost;

Carlos L. Drew, died in hospital in Virginia, of sickness, Nov. 24, '63.

Carlos W. Dwinell, died of wounds received in battle near Charlestown, Va. Aug. 24, '64.

Caleb Flanders, died Aug. 2, '62, at the South;

Edwin S. Gray, died of wounds received in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 20, '64, (he was wounded Sept. 13, '64);

Horace Hubbard, died Nov. 23, '62;

Willard E. Leonard died in Rebel prison at Andersonville;

Dan Mason died of sickness near Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 20, '65;

Simeon Metcalf died in field hospital, near fort Scott, of sickness, Dec. 23, '62;

Charles W. Paige, died at the South, Oct. 13, '62;

George M. Partridge, killed in battle in Maryland, July 10, '63.

Spencer C. Phillips, died of sickness in hospital at Alexandria, Va., April 25, '63;

Orange S. Williams died of sickness in hospital in Newark, N. J., Aug. 30, '62.

All these we honor as having sacrificed their lives in a most noble cause.

The following, received promotion, for bravery and military skill, from their superiors in rank,—

Capt. A. Martin Crane—from private, (at first), Co. I, First Cavalry Regiment.

Capt. Alexander W. Davis—from corporal, Co. D, Sixth Regiment.

Major Carlos Dwinell, from 2d Lieut., Co. D, 6th Regiment.

Capt. Fred. M. Kimball, from sergeant Co. D, 6th Regiment.

Capt. Dan Mason, from corporal, Co. D, 6th Regiment.

First Lieut. Elbert H. Nye, from corporal, Co. D, 6th Regiment.

Capt. Fernando A. Randall, from sergeant, Co. H, 7th Regiment.

Capt. John S. Thompson, from corporal, Co. B, 3d Regiment.

The expense to the town of procuring men all along, at the proper time, was \$19,875, to which add \$3,300.00 paid by 11 men for commutation, and the whole equals \$23,175.00, all of which was promptly paid, and the close of the conflict found Glover with her war debt fully cancelled.

It is evident from what has been stated, that most of the young men who went to the war from this town were in Company D, 6th Regiment, Vt. Vols. Therefore we are most interested in the experiences of that company, and although some of our men were in other companies, yet they were not so, in numbers large enough, to render it desirable to follow the fortunes of those companies. In Company D were many young men from Albany and Troy, and it is just to say that great harmony characterized this union, and friendships which will last as long as life were formed between them.

There was a strong religious element in this company and prayer-meetings and other religious meetings were sustained by the soldiers when it was practicable. No company was favored with officers more strictly temperate as a body, and the whole company was frequently complimented for their neat

and otherwise commendable appearance by regimental commanders and brigade officers. Their military life was no idle one, for they were engaged in no less than 30 battles or skirmishes, that is, all or a part of the company.

1862—April 16th, We find them having part in the battle near Lee's Mills, Virginia, in which they manifested much bravery, but not being properly supported were obliged to retreat. In this engagement they had to make their way across a creek, and while they were struggling through it, the enemy opened upon them a galling fire of rifles and musketry.

"They still went forward unflinching, and their ranks were rapidly thinning, when they were recalled. Not more than half their number had crossed the stream. They reluctantly obeyed, but soon it became more difficult to return than it had been to advance. The enemy suddenly opened a sluice-way above, and almost overwhelmed them with a flow of water which reached their arm-pits. They maintained their order firmly, however, and in a short time the several companies engaged extricated themselves, bringing away all their dead and wounded except 6. The casualties exceeded 150.

May 5th—They were engaged in the battle of Williamsburgh, in which the Union troops manifested great courage and valor. In June, they were in the seven days fight before Richmond. On the 30th of this month, Capt. Alexander W. Davis was taken prisoner at Savage Station, after having been wounded. He was not long after exchanged, however.

Sept. 14th—This company distinguished themselves at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland. Sept. 17th and 18th, they were under heavy fire of cannon for two days, during the battle of Antietam. Dec. 12th, they took active part in the battle of Fredericksburgh.

1863, May 3d—In connection with the 6th army corps at the battle of Chancellorsville they helped to take St. Mary's heights. May 4th—The regiment in which they were saved the 6th Corps from disaster, and they took more prisoners than they had men able to do service.

July 2d, 3d and 4th—They were in the battle of Gettysburgh, which resulted so favorably for the Union cause as to render it forever memorable.

1864—This company was in the terrible engagements connected with the campaign in the Wilderness and at Petersburg and at the first taking of the Weldon railroad.

Afterwards they were transferred to a station near Washington, D. C., to help defend that city and to repel the advances of the rebel General Early.

This year also at Winchester they had part in the hardest fighting in which they engaged, and their comrades, not a few fell in the arms of death. Here Sept. 13th, Edwin S. Gray received his mortal wound.

At Charlestown, Va., Aug. 24th, they lost one who had been with them from the first—their much beloved Major Carlos W. Dwinell.

It may be worth while to add that Capt. Dan Mason and Alex. W. Davis, after their promotion, were with their companies at the attack on Petersburg, when the experiment of exploding a mine was tried, and that Capt. Davis came near losing his life at that time; also that Capt. Davis and his company engaged in the successful assault on Fort Fisher.

Of those who belonged to Company D, 6th Regiment, Capt. Fred. M. Kimball and private Wm. Brunning will long bear evidence of the honorable service in which they engaged, by the injuries resulting from the wounds they received, and Frederick P. Cheney, Esq. merits the sympathy of every patriot on account of the painful and severe wound by which he suffers every day, and which he received when connected with the Eleventh Regiment, Company K, in the battle of Cold Harbor.

Capt. Kimball still continues (1868) in the military department of the government stationed at Lawrenceville, Va.

Glover has been affected through the Rebellion, not only because some of her choicest sons laid down their lives on the altar of their country, but because others traveling, have made new acquaintances and have established themselves in business, far from their native town.

INCIDENTS OF INTEREST IN GLOVER—RUNAWAY POND, STATISTICS, &c.

1810—An event occurred which led to the settlement of the north-eastern part of Glover. There was a pond about 5 miles from what is now called Glover Village, which was a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, and which discharged its waters to the south, forming one of the head branches of the

river Lamoille. Its northern shore consisted of a narrow belt of sand and a bank of light sandy earth; here had been formed a deposit spoken of as resembling frozen gravel, 2 or 3 inches in thickness and extending into the pond for 5 or 6 rods from the northern shore. This deposit formed the only solid barrier * to the waters, preventing them from descending into Mud pond which was a little distance off in a northerly direction. From Mud pond flowed a small stream on which were built several grist and saw-mills. This was sometimes in a dry season insufficient to carry the mills to the satisfaction of those who wished them used for their benefit. Therefore it was proposed to cut a channel from the larger pond to the smaller, and thus increase the stream. On the 6th of June quite a company of persons assembled on the northern bank of the pond and proceeded to accomplish this object. To the surprise of the workmen the water did not follow the channel they had dug, but descended into the sand beneath.

It appears that they had not observed that there was beneath the gravel or hard pan, a species of quicksand. In a short time so much sand was carried away, thereby weakening the hard pan, that the pressure of the water widened the channel into a deep gulf, down which the waters rushed to the other pond. The workmen had to hurry away to save their lives, as they were in danger of being swallowed up in the raging torrent. In a few moments the whole pond had disappeared from its bed. Rushing down through Mud pond, tearing away part of its barrier and

gaining additional strength from its tributary waters, prostrating the mill of Mr. Aaron Wilson, the torrent swept down the channel of Barton river, and made a rapid descent on the meadow lands of Barton; thence to Lake Memphremagog. Through all this distance it tore up the forest trees and bore them onward, while huge stones were removed from their places and carried a considerable distance, even after a course of 17 miles, a large rock, estimated at a hundred tons weight, was moved several rods from its bed. It was a grand and majestic sight on its way, sometimes 60 feet high, and 20 rods wide, boiling and raging as it moved along. Some people who could hear the noise made by the torrent, but could not see the cause, imagined that the day of judgment was close at hand.

1811.—Glover did not escape a visit from the spotted fever, which appeared first in Medfield, Mass., in March, 1806, and a year later in the Connecticut valley and along the Hoosic and Green Mountain ranges, and was most fatal in the years 1812 and '13. It appeared in Glover during 1811, much to the alarm of the people. Of the small number of inhabitants in town then, 20 died of this disease.

1815.—On the first day of January, an accident occurred in the family of John Crane, Esq., worthy of notice. As it was the custom in those days to take ardent spirits of some kind before eating, Esq. Crane, having a number of men at work for him, gave them as much as they wished and set what remained on the shelf. A little daughter of his, about 5 years old, reached up and took the vessel containing the spirit and drank from it. Some of the family spoke to her and she stepped back, but soon fell down and died in a short time. Her grave was the first one made in the east burying-ground. As we have already stated, Esq. Crane, when the temperance cause was started in Vermont, became one of the first and firmest advocates of total abstinence.

1816.—June 7th, 8th and 9th, the growing crops were covered with snow. As a consequence of the cold and snow, the leaves on the trees were killed, but new ones afterwards started out. The birds perished from cold, by hundreds. The harvest was so light that corn rose in price, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel, and wheat from \$1.00 to about \$3.00 per bushel.

*This barrier was no doubt the work of an ancient glacier, or one of the results of the drifts, the marks of which, are everywhere traced. The sand of which it was composed is similar to that found on the banks of large rivers flowing through granitic regions, called "river-sand."

In both Long pond and Mud pond were large quantities of peat or muck which became mingled with the soil and sand deposited along the course of the flood, in many places greatly benefitting the soil, though at first it was supposed the meadows were ruined. No better meadows are anywhere found, than these have proved under cultivation.

June 6, 1860, half a century after the event, the Orleans County Historical Society appointed a special meeting at Glover, to celebrate the event, and several of the men who were engaged with others, in draining Long pond, 60 years before, were present to hear the account of the event, prepared by Rev. Pliny H. White. The meeting was one of great interest and will long be remembered by those who were present.—S. R. Hall.

1834, May 18th.—A brilliant aerolite, giving a light more intense than that of the sun, was seen about 3 o'clock A. M., in a northerly direction. It descended rapidly in an easterly direction. In a few moments a shock ensued like that of an earthquake, shaking windows, the ware in houses, &c. with considerable violence.

1843.—Glover suffered severely from the prevalence of the erysipelas. A large portion of the people were called to watch with the sick or dying. Few circles of friends escaped bereavement, and the new-made graves numbered about 20. Dr. Sandford Atherton died a martyr to his faithfulness as an attending physician.

1847.—March town meeting. This will be long remembered as the smallest in number of voters present, known for many years. It was so on account of a severe snow storm attended with high winds which blocked up the roads with deep snow-banks, rendering travel almost impossible. There were at Glover town meeting about 30 individuals.

STATISTICS.

Population in 1800—36; 1807—300; 1840—1119; 1850—1137; 1860—1244.

Grand List, 1847—\$2302.28; 1867—\$4122.66. Number of children of school age in 1867—304. Amount expended in public schools the same year (1867)—\$2945.45. Number of teachers employed—22.

Number of tons of butter made each year, estimated to be 150 tons.

Saw-mills in town 6—estimated number of feet of lumber sawed, of various kinds, one million feet.

These facts indicate what have been, and what probably will be the principal kinds of business in Glover in time to come.

THE CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OF GLOVER.

The first church formed in Glover was the Congregational, and its history is as follows. In 1807, Stephen Bliss, a man of decided and earnest piety, moved into Glover, and for several years was the only active Christian there. He did much to interest and to unite the people in religious matters. In 1817, he was reinforced by Loren Frost, a young and ardent Christian, who zealously engaged in direct efforts for the salvation of souls, and with so good success, that a powerful work of

grace ensued, and many persons were hope-fully converted. By these means the materials for a church were provided.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized, July 12, 1817, by the Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord, and the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, and consisted of 16 persons—4 males only. Stephen Bliss was elected deacon. Before the close of the year, the number was increased to 42.

For several years the church was destitute of stated preaching, but maintained the institutions of religion by "reading meetings," and received frequent additions to its membership. In the Spring of 1826, the Rev. Reuben Mason was installed in the pastorate, and continued in that relation 10 years. During that period, a powerful revival took place and 47 members were added to the church, of whom 30 were received at one time. In 1830, a house of worship was built in the village, in which this church had the right of occupancy one fourth of the time. In 1832, another union house was built in the west part of the town and is occupied by this church, jointly with others. After the close of Mr. Mason's ministry, the pulpit was supplied for a time by the Rev. Noah Cressey.

The Rev. Ora Pearson commenced preaching here late in 1839, was soon installed pastor and so remained 4 years. On the first Sabbath in July, 1845, the Rev. Levi H. Stone commenced labors as acting pastor for half the time, and so continued 4 years and 2 months. He then became acting pastor for the whole time, and remained to the end of the year 1854. Through his influence and active agency, the church was induced to abandon its interest in the union house in the village and to build a house for itself. This was not accomplished without much sacrifice and self denial, and some assistance from benevolent persons and societies, and at last a debt of several hundreds of dollars remained. The house was completed in January, 1853. So much discouragement was felt that for 2 years after the close of Mr. Stone's ministry, no attempt to sustain preaching was made. In March, 1857, the Vermont Missionary Society sent one of its itinerant missionaries to Glover, who labored with good success for a time. He was followed by several others each of whom preached for a few months, to the great encouragement of the church, and the conversion of 9 persons.

Aug. 13, 1858, the Rev. Sidney K. B. Perkins commenced supplying the pulpit. He was ordained to the pastorate in January 1860, and has remained to the present time, (Oct. 1870—) having the longest ministry of the clergymen now preaching in Orleans County. During his pastorate, the meeting-house debt has been paid, a bequest of \$1000.00 has been received by the church, and 58 additions to the church, by profession and by letter, have taken place.

In the first half century of the existence of this church, it received 179 members, of whom 50 have died, 50 have been dismissed to other churches, and 14 have been excommunicated; in all, from the first, 202. The present number of members is 80 of whom 25 are males. Recently both houses of worship have been repaired and improved.

PASTORS.

1. The Rev. Reuben Mason, son of Perez and Martha (Barney) Mason, was born in Lebanon, N. H. July 3, 1778. He was brought up a carpenter, but having united with the Congregational church—in January 1817, he commenced the study of theology under the direction of Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord. In September 1818, he was ordained pastor in Waterford. The Rev. Leonard Worcester, of Peacham preached the sermon. His ministry in Waterford was very successful and many were added to the church. His next settlement was in Glover, where he was installed March 18, 1826. The Rev. Drury Fairbanks, of Littleton, N. H., preached the sermon. He was dismissed in 1836 and was installed in Westfield, Sept. 26, 1837. The Rev. Chester Wright, of Hardwick preached the sermon. He was dismissed in 1842, Oct. 3; he then preached awhile in Newport, and died June 30, 1849. He married March 2, 1803, Mary Hibbard, of Lebanon, N. H., by whom he had 2 sons and 8 daughters.

Mr. Mason was a man of strong mind, clear judgment, and a good and useful minister.

2. The Rev. Ora Pearson was born in Chittenden, Vt., Oct. 6, 1797, and was graduated at Middlebury, in 1820, and at Andover in 1824. He preached in various places in New York for a year or more, and then commenced preaching in Kingston, N. H. where he was ordained March 7, 1827. Rev. Ira Ingraham, of Bradford, Mass., preached the sermon. In connection with his ministry

in Kingston, a powerful revival occurred in 1831-2, which brought more than 60 persons into the church. He was dismissed Jan. 3, 1834, but continued to supply the pulpit till the following March. He then commenced preaching in Barton, and there continued a year and some months, after which he labored several years in Canada East, as a missionary of N. H. Missionary Society. He was installed June 1, 1840, pastor of the churches in Barton and Glover. The Rev. James Robertson, of Sherbrooke, P. Q. preached the sermon. He was dismissed Nov. 19, 1844, and was a colporteur of the American Tract Society for 5 or 6 years, when the loss of his sight compelled him to retire from active life. He died at Peacham, July 5, 1858. He was distinguished for amiability, humility, conscientiousness, fervency and power in prayer, and accurate knowledge of the Scriptures. So familiar was he with the language of the Bible, that when he had become entirely blind, he was in the habit of reciting whole chapters in connection with his pulpit services, and so exactly that his hearers supposed he was reading from the printed page. His last sickness was long and severe, but he gave such striking proofs of the reality and strength of his faith and the love of Christ to his people in their hours of trial, that perhaps the best work of his life was done on his death-bed. His hope strengthened and his joys brightened, as the end drew near, and he achieved a signal victory over death. He married, June 15, 1827, Mary Kimball, of Barton. His only publication was, "an address to professing heads of families, on the subject of family worship," a pamphlet of 12 pages prepared and published in 1831, by request of the Piscataqua Conference.

3. The Rev. Sidney Keith Bond Perkins, a son of the Rev. Jonas and Rhoda (Keith) Perkins and a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Rev. James Keith who came to this country in 1662, and was the first pastor in Bridgewater, Mass., was born in Braintree, Mass., April 14, 1830. He graduated at Amherst college in 1851; taught the Hollis Institute at South Braintree 2 years—graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1857—1858, preached at White River Village—from which place he went to Glover—was ordained Jan. 11, 1860, his father preaching the sermon. The sermon he preached at the funeral of Mr. George W. Todd, Esq., and the one at

the funeral of Cap. Dan Mason, and his Semi-centennial sermon at Glover, have been published. He married, May 15, 1862, Laura L. Brocklebank, of Meriden, N. H.

NATIVE MINISTER.

The Rev. Elias W. Hatch, son of Edwin and Silence (Woods) Hatch, was born Oct. 12, 1836, and at the age of 22 united with the Baptist church; but upon careful study of the Bible became a Congregationalist, and having pursued theological studies privately, was licensed by the Orleans Association at Charleston, Jan. 16, 1866. He soon commenced preaching at Berkshire, and was there ordained pastor, September, 1866. The Rev. Pliny H. White preached the sermon. He was married Nov. 25, 1858, to Francis O. Hatch, a native of Hardwick.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Rev. Pliny H. White, for a portion of these facts found in the Vermont Chronicle.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

The doctrine of Universalism had believers in this town at an early day. In 1810, Mr. John Crane, a very earnest and zealous believer, moved here from Williamstown, and became the pioneer thereof. Through his influence the early preachers of the denomination in the State, visited Glover, and preached their doctrines, making the house of Mr. Crane their home while they remained.

The first Universalist sermon was preached by Rev. William Farwell. He with Rev. Messrs. Babbitt, Loveland, Palmer and Watson, occasionally supplied in Glover, during a number of years, and through their labors believers were increased.

The Universalist society was organized in 1833. Messrs. John Crane, Silas Wheeler, Lyndoll French and others, being leaders in the enterprise, and through the harmony that ruled therein for many years, it met with a good degree of prosperity.

In 1862, two ministers were employed, representing different phases of belief, viz. Rev. A. Scott and Rev. George Severance. Of these Rev. George Severance remained till 1869.

In 1857, the meeting-house occupied by this denomination was remodeled, making a very neat and commodious house of worship.

Since the organization of the society, they have employed the following clergymen, for a longer or shorter time; Rev. Messrs. C. E. Hewes, Benj. Page, L. H. Tabor, J. W. Ford,

S. W. Squires, T. J. Tenny, and all these except Messrs. Page and Tabor have resided in Glover.

Revs. J. W. Ford and T. J. Tenny have gone from their earthly labors, the latter while residing with the society "and have left behind them memories precious in the hearts of many."

THE REV. GEORGE SEVERANCE,

was born in Lempster, N. H. Feb. 12, 1820. The names of his parents are Dea. Abijah and Hannah Severance. In early life Mr. Severance was trained to agricultural pursuits, but his mind inclining to theological studies, he availed himself of academical facilities, and in process of time, entered upon studies preparatory for the ministry. One year was spent under the tuition of the late Rev. S. C. Loveland, of Vermont. After itinerating for a while, he was ordained, Oct. 4, 1848, at the annual session of the Sullivan County Universalist Association, in Washington, N. H., Rev. S. C. Loveland preaching the ordination sermon.

In May 30, 1850, Mr. Severance was united in marriage with Miss H. J. Stone, then of Lowell, Mass., but formerly of Cabot, Vt. Immediately after, Mr. Severance took charge of the Universalist Society in Duxbury, Mass. in which relation he continued for 2 years. In the Spring of 1855, he moved to Glover, and took charge of the Universalist Society in this place, continuing his labors to 1869—making a 14 years pastorate in Glover.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the year 1832, a Freewill Baptist church was formed in Glover. They have had preaching more or less constantly and have been blessed with several seasons of spiritual refreshing. Their ministers have labored mostly in the south part of the town.

Native Minister—Rev. Sidney D. Frost, formerly of Richmond, Vt., and preacher in other places.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1857, a Wesleyan Methodist church was organized at South Glover. It has never become very large, or strong, but still has been the means of accomplishing much good. Several of the members resided in the town of Sheffield, and when a church was organized there, they helped to form it, leaving the church in Glover much reduced as to numbers and resources. At the present time they have no minister in Glover.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

had laborers early in the field, and they are spoken of as on the ground as far back as 1815. For most of the time the Methodist professors in Glover have been connected with the Barton charge.

Of the first ministers there are remembered, Rev. Messrs. R. Hoyt and Kilburn—of those more recent—Revs. Samuel Norris, John G. Dow, G. W. Fairbanks, A. Holway, Roswell and George Putnam, N. W. Aspinwall, D. S. Dexter and N. W. Scott.

THE REV. N. W. SCOTT

was born in Hartford, Vt., Nov. 4, 1801; his parents were Luther and Esther Scott. In 1803, his father settled in Greensboro, where, during his minority, Mr. Scott assisted in clearing the land of its heavy growth of timber. In his 20th year began his connection with the M. E. church. In 1824, he was licensed to preach at Bethel, and entered the traveling connection as an itinerant in 1825.

Mr. Scott's fields of labor have been Dorchester, Mass., Sandwich, Landaff, N. H., Newbury, Sutton, Guildhall, Chelsea, Barre, Burke, Greensboro, Glover, Hardwick, Walden, Cabot, Williamstown, Lyndon, North Danville, Barton Landing, Coventry and Waitsfield, Vt., but about one fourth of the whole time has been spent in Glover. During his last ministry of 8 years, the charge became separated from that of Barton and the church now numbers about 50 members.

Mr. Scott married in Glover, Dorothy, the daughter of Mr. Jonas and Mrs. Dorothy B. Phillips.

It should be added that quite a portion of the inhabitants in the south-west part of Glover (Scotch) have been accustomed to worship with the Presbyterian church in Craftsbury, and have helped to sustain preaching in that town.

THE PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS OF GLOVER.

The history of Glover would be by no means complete without some reference to the physicians and lawyers who have resided in this town, and who have served the people in their respective professions.

PHYSICIANS.

In early years, Dr. Frederick W. Adams of Barton, practiced to a considerable extent in Glover.

The first resident doctors so far as the writer can learn, were Bela Bowman and Jonas Boardman. Next—Dr. Daniel Bates, now in practice in Northfield.

In 1835, Dr. Sandford Atherton came to this town. He died from poison imbibed in connection with a post mortem examination, in 1843. He was followed by Dr. Frederick A. Garfield, who died in 1848. These men were both public spirited and were highly gifted in debate. They did much to sustain the lyceum at Glover village. Then Dr. George Damon who died in 1862; Dr. J. V. Smith; Dr. Frank Bugbee; Dr. F. W. Goodall; Dr. C. L. French; Dr. Tyler Mason, of West Glover. Many of these have been accounted sound in learning and skillful in practice, and all of them have favored the allopathic mode.

In addition there have been Drs. Martin Scott, C. B. Davis, homeopathic; J. S. Sias, botanic, and W. F. Templeton, eclectic—the last of whom commenced to practice in Glover after service as surgeon in the army, in the winter of 1864.

NATIVE PHYSICIANS,—Nelson Cheney, Henry Bickford, David Baker, Charles L. French.

LAWYERS.

It is perhaps to the credit of Glover, that its citizens have never been disposed to a very great extent, to engage in lawsuits, one against another, hence, although they have regarded lawyers with respect according to their merits, as a class, yet they have never given them any great encouragement, to tarry with them.

The record of the names of the principal ones is as follows:

William H. Martin, who represented the town in the legislature for one year, viz. 1841. Josiah A. Fletcher, Isaac N. Cushman, well known at Irasburgh and throughout the county. Albert M. Holbrook, who died in Glover in the year 1853, and George W. Todd, Esq.—also principal of the academy.

Marcellus Beach, a promising young man from Glover, died in 1857, at Charleston, S. C., where he had just been admitted to the bar.

Jefferson Clark, a graduate of Amherst college, class of 1867, and the first college graduate from this town, has since pursued the study of law in New York city.

TO THE OLD CHURCH IN WEST GLOVER.

BY FREDERICK P. CHENEY, ESQ., OF GLOVER.

Seated within thy venerable walls,
 How many bye-gone days the scene recalls.
 The seats once filled by friends in manhood's pride
 Now vacant, or by others occupied.
 Here the elder and the younger Bliss belonged,
 Accustomed both to prayer, the last to song,
 Baker, Lyman, Woods and others whom we knew
 Come fresh to mind, the face and voice and pew.
 Here Mason taught the doctrines of the "Prince of
 Peace;"

"Inasmuch as to the least of these ye have done good,
 Ye did it unto me in giving shelter, rest and food.
 If on God's humble poor ye still will heap
 Oppression, wrong and outrage, foul, and deep,
 Will He His promises forget to keep?
 Not He—' God's wrath will not forever sleep,'"
 Prophetic words! unyielding champion of right,
 Who striving long in an unequal fight,
 Desired the freedom of a race, but died without the
 sight.

Here, too, did Cressey with convincing mode
 Lead men to seek the straight and narrow road.
 Stone, for rhetoric and dignity renowned,
 Here spoke and prayed in periods full and round.
 Here the gifted Hough in burning eloquence
 Poured forth religion's strong defence.
 Here has the serious, philosophic Scott
 By precept, and what's more, by practice taught
 Lessons of perseverance, patience, thought.
 And Windsor, Woodruff, Richardson, and Hatch,
 Who, I trow, finds not for seriousness
 In every youthful clergy, a match.
 Perkins, too, whom Dr. Thayer refused to pass
 As fit for duty in the army; lest alas!
 He could not read his text, should he lose his convex
 glass;

Long may he live and preach, and practice long,
 Profound in learning and in logic strong.
 Here with friends and neighbors we have met in pass-
 ing years,

In times of sorrow, when choking sighs and blinding
 tears.

Told the deep grief in stricken hearts that mourn
 For missing ones, by death from home's dear circle
 torn.

Thou dear old sanctuary, built by our frugal sires in
 early time,

When wearing homespun dress to church was not
 counted crime;

When people had more love, friendship and religion
 and less pride;

Ere gents with polished "dickies" were from paper
 mills supplied;

Ere woman was by fashion's fiat doomed to wear
 Uncouth, unwieldy waterfalls instead of comely well
 combed hair;

And ere New York and cruel Paris had presumed to
 dare

Bid her encounter chilling winter's blast with head—
 shall I say bare?

Thine architecture somewhat ancient is no doubt,
 And might by facing pews and people "right about"
 More nearly ape the modern and fashionable style,
 By letting down your preachers,—pshaw! you must
 not smile,

No levity is meant,—by letting down your preacher
 somewhat lower,

When he; instead of climbing up aloft, might walk
 across the floor.

But give me the same old style, a seat where I may sit
 and gaze

Upon the lips of Israel's sweet singers, as they raise
 The solemn, sweet, inspiring song of praise.

Glover, Dec. 10, 1866.

BAPTISMAL HYMN.

[Sung at the baptism of a child of Mr. B. Thomas and
 Mrs. Celestia C. Stevens of Glover, and written for the
 occasion by the mother.]

O Thou, the cov'nant-keeping God, we come
 To dedicate to Thee our little one,
 In love Thou gavest him to us, and we
 In heart and faith would give him back to Thee.

We ask not for him honor, wealth, or power,—
 Bubbles of earth that perish in an hour;
 We ask not for him length of days on earth,
 But O, we pray Thee, grant him the new birth.

Keep him from sinful pleasures' fatal lure
 And plant his feet upon foundation sure,
 E'en on the "Rock of ages" cleft for sin,
 Such the petitions we would crave for him.

If Thou dost grant him here, with us, to stay,
 Help us to lead him in the narrow way,
 Or if Thou takest him while life is young,
 Thy praise, in grief, be yet upon our tongue.

May 9, 1869.

GREENSBORO.

BY REV. JAMES P. STONE.

This beautiful township of 6 miles square,
 lies in the southern extremity of Orleans
 County.

Its altitude is considerably above that of
 the neighboring towns. Indeed, it has been
 said that in Greensboro, was the highest cul-
 tivated land in the State. Owing probably
 to its altitude, its winters are usually some 2
 weeks longer than in some of the neighbor-
 ing towns. But its soil is strong and pro-
 ductive, and its farms, in general, excellent.
 Few towns exhibit so many indications of
 thrift, especially among farmers, as Greens-
 boro. Its population, at the present time, is
 probably between 1000 and 1100. Its lakes
 and ponds are several and important, the
 most admired of which is the Caspian, some-
 times also called "Lake Beautiful," nearly 3
 miles in length and about half that in breadth.
 The waters of Greensboro flow both north
 and south. Black river, which flows north-
 ward to the Memphremagog, and also the
 Lamoille, both have their rise in Greensboro.

At the eastern extremity of the Caspian, and just below its outlet, is the beautiful little

VILLAGE OF GREENSBORO,

where are some 25 neat dwellings, a hotel, 3 or 4 stores, excellent mills for sawing and grinding, also several shops where mechanical business of divers sorts is carried on, 2 churches, Congregational and Presbyterian, the town house and school-house.

Such is Greensboro at the present day. But such it once was not. Less than one hundred years ago, this town and all the surrounding country was an unbroken wilderness. Then "the red man of the forest" might here erect his wigwam, pursue his game, or launch his light canoe, with no fear of being molested by men boasting a higher degree of civilization; or in his absence, the wild bear, the deer and the moose might roam through these forests unscared. But time rolls on, and anon new visions meet the eye. The sound of the axe is heard, announcing the approach of civilized men. The Red Man retreats, the wild beasts retire, the thick forest is soon converted into a fruitful field, and neat and comely dwellings succeed the smoky wigwam.

As early as during the year 1776, in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle, the road was commenced by Gen. Bailey, which was, in 1779, extended and rendered passable, through Cabot, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, Craftsbury, Albany to Lowell, and called the Hazen road. Upon this road, at different points, were erected block-houses, designed to serve as forts. One of these was in Greensboro, on the western side of the Caspian, on what was for many years known as the Cushing, and more recently as the William's farm.

In the summer of 1781, a party of the enemy from Canada, having been to Peacham and made prisoners of Jacob Page, Col. Johnson and Col. Elkins, then a youth, Capt. Nehemiah Loveland, with his company, was stationed there for the protection of the inhabitants. In September, he sent a scout of four men up the Hazen road. They proceeded as far as Greensboro, where, while occupying the block-house above referred to, in an unguarded hour, while at a little distance from it, they were attacked by a party of Indians, and two of them, viz. Bliss of Thetford, and Moses Sleeper of New-

bury, were shot down and scalped. Their companions, having offered no resistance, were led captives to Canada, and soon found themselves prisoners with Elkins of Peacham, in Quebec. Sometime subsequently, having been, by an exchange of prisoners released, they returned to Peacham. It was not till their return that the fate of Bliss and Sleeper was known by their friends, a party of whom at once proceeded to Greensboro; found the remains undisturbed, but in that loathsome condition naturally consequent upon long exposure to the weather. A grave was dug, and the putrid masses, uncoffined, were rolled in and buried. And there, this day, in calm repose they rest. No monument has ever been erected, sacred to their memory; and the traveler passes near the spot without being reminded, or so much as knowing that there once fell, in their country's service, two of her worthy sons.

In November, 1780, the township was granted, and Aug. 20, 1781, chartered to Harris Colt and 66 associates. It was first named Coltshill, in honor of Mr. Colt. The name was afterwards changed to Greensboro, in honor of Mr. Green, one of the proprietors, and as being more euphonic.

It was not till several years subsequent to this, that attempts were made for permanent settlements here, nor is it known that during these years white men visited the place except in the capacity of huntsmen. There was the mighty hunter, Lyford of Cabot, who spent much time in the vicinity of the Caspian, having his camps at different points along its shore, the precise locations of some of which, it is said, can be pointed out to the visitor at the present day. Near one of these spots, not far from the north-western extremity of the lake, is a spring of water still known as the Lyford spring.

It was in one of those Lyford camps that the Rev. Messrs. Tolman and Wood found shelter, as they spent three days and nights in this wilderness, offering fervent and earnest prayers to God for the place and its future inhabitants. Thus was this soil religiously consecrated, and Jehovah invoked to be the God of those who should afterwards dwell upon it, while as yet, not a single building was erected, or a field cleared, and while not a single human being could say, "this is my home."

In December of the following year, 1788,

was held at Cabot a meeting of the proprietors of Greensboro, in attempting to attend which, one of them, Timothy Stanley lost a portion of his foot by frost. For want of surgical instruments, it is said that his toes and the lower part of his foot were removed by means of mallet and chisel, and that too, quite successfully.

During the following Spring, settlements were commenced in Greensboro. From Newbury, then called Coos, in the Spring of 1789, came to Greensboro, Messrs. Ashbel and Aaron Shepard with their families. From Cabot Plain, a distance of 16 miles, the women had to proceed on foot, and all the furniture for both families was drawn on three hand-sleds. The families consisted of but 5 persons, viz. Ashbel Shepard and wife, and Aaron Shepard and wife and one child. Aaron and family went into the block-house, formerly designed for a fort; Ashbel erected a log-cabin and began further south, on what has since been known as the Rand farm.

But, in August, Aaron Shepard returned to Newbury, leaving his brother Ashbel and wife through the winter as the sole inhabitants of the town, during which time their nearest neighbors were, Mr. Benjamin Webster in Cabot, and Mr. Nathan Cutler in Craftsbury, then called Minden. At the same time, Col. Crafts and Mr. Trumbull, having for the winter left Minden, the Cutler family was the only family in that town; and the two constituted for a time, the entire population within the present limits of Orleans County.

During that dreary and lonely winter, Mr. Shepard brought all his grain from Newbury, more than 50 miles, 16 miles of which he drew it upon a hand-sled, upon snow 4 or 5 feet deep. In the same manner, also, he drew hay for the support of his cow, from a beaver meadow of wild grass, 3 miles distant. As in these excursions, he usually had his musket with him, he occasionally took some game; and once, instead of hay, he drew home a fine fat moose, which by a lucky shot he had felled in his path, thus furnishing meat for his household and the sons of the forest who, fatigued and hungry, were wont to visit his cottage.

During this season of loneliness, the two families, of Greensboro and Minden, were cheered by an arrival, not of the cars, nor of a stage coach, nor yet of chaise, wagon or

sleigh; but of a *hand-sled*, drawn by three cheerly young men, and bearing upon it a precious burden, a healthful, comely girl of not quite 14 years. Her name was Mary Gerould. She was the step-daughter of Mr. Cutler of Minden. From Sturbridge, Mass., where a year before she was left by her parents for the purpose of attending school, she was in Jan., 1790, brought on her way by Col. Joseph Scott as far as Ryegate, Vt. Having been detained some 2 weeks at Ryegate, at the house of Squire Page, she was by him conveyed to the house of Dea. Elkins in Peacham. After a delay there of another 2 weeks, she was enabled to advance a little further. Hon. Aaron Robinson of Bennington, brought her to the house of Squire Levensworth in Dewey's Gore, which now constitutes parts of Danville and Peacham; there she was subjected to another delay of ten days, when she came on horseback to the house of Lieut. Lyford on Cabot plain, and the next morning proceeded as before described towards Minden, drawn by Jesse Levenworth, Josiah Elkins and Obed Cutler, a son of her step-father. The party reached the house of Mr. Shepard, the only house between Cabot and Minden, about noon. It hardly need be said that Mrs. Shepard, in the absence of her husband for a hand-sled load of hay, gave them a hearty greeting, and as comfortable a dinner as circumstances would allow. Cheered and refreshed, the party proceeded on their way, and just as the sun was going down, reached the house of the parents of Obed Cutler and Mary Gerould. For months previous to this, no female had been seen by Mrs. Shepard or Mrs. Cutler. Who can express the joy of that mother, after such a season of loneliness, at such an arrival? The arrival, not only of a fellow creature of her own sex, but of a tender and affectionate daughter? And who can describe the emotions which stirred the bosom of that young maiden, after a dreary and lonely journey of weeks among strangers, and where much of the way human dwellings could not be seen for many miles, on being permitted in this wilderness to behold the face of her own mother?

Those families have long since passed away. But that daughter afterward lived 70 years in Greensboro, where she died in the autumn of 1864, and is still remembered with interest and affection even by the youth and

children, and spoken of by the endearing appellation, "Grandma'am Stanley."

About the middle of March, Mrs. Cutler, prompted by a sense of duty, as well as desire, visited her neighbor, Mrs. Shepard, making the trip with her best carriage the hand-sled; and with her she remained some little time. During this visit, Mar. 25, 1790, Mrs. Shepard became the joyful mother of the first white child ever born in Greensboro, and probably, within the present limits of Orleans County; viz. William Scott Shepard,—late of Southport, Wis. To him the proprietors voted a hundred acres of land near the center of the town.

About this time Mr. Aaron Shepard and family, who had left, the summer previous, returned, and with them came Mr. Horace Shepard and family. Thus were there in town three families instead of one. At or near the time of the coming of these families, came also their sister, Miss Susan Shepard, some of the way, it is said, on foot, or otherwise upon a hand-sled, to reside in the family of Ashbel, as helper and nurse.—She afterwards became the wife of Col. Levi Stevens.

The same year, also, came Timothy Stanley, and erected, near the outlet of the lake, a saw-mill. Soon came his brother, Joseph Stanley, in the capacity of blacksmith, and put up a shop. During the following year, 1791, arrived Mr. John Law, Dea. Peleg Hill, Peleg Hill, Jr. and James Hill and their families, and probably some others; about which time a grist-mill was erected by Timothy Stanley, who, early in the following year, 1792, was married to Miss Eunice Huntington, of Shaftsbury, whom he removed to Greensboro, having previously built a log-house near the spot where now stands the house of Mr. Ingals.

Quite a number of families were now fairly settled here, and Mar. 29, 1793, the town was organized, the first town meeting being held at the house of Ashbel Shepard.

The precise time of the arrival of each of the first settlers it is impossible to ascertain. But we now fall upon another item of history by which we are enabled to ascertain pretty nearly who were the dwellers in Greensboro in 1793. That year, on the 25th day of July, in a frame-house, standing on the eminence west of the road about half way from the mills, to the Congregational meet-

ing-house, where is what was recently known as Maj. Waterman's garden, was a wedding, the first in the town or county. Mr. Joseph Stanley of Greensboro and Miss Mary Gerould of Craftsbury, were then and there joined in marriage by Timothy Stanley, Esq. As there was no minister or qualified justice in Craftsbury, and as the couple were to reside in Greensboro, it was arranged that the wedding dinner should be at Craftsbury; after which the parties, upon horses which had been procured for the occasion from Peacham, proceeded to Greensboro for the marriage ceremony. To this wedding all the inhabitants of the town were invited, and it is believed, with the exception of five adults and a few children, attended. Mr. and Mrs. Smith who lived near Craftsbury, and Ashbel Shepard and Levi Stevens, who had gone to Newbury for provisions, and also Mrs. Vance, failed of being present. But these were present, as remembered by Mrs. Stanley, Dea. Hill, Peleg Hill, Jr. and Jas. Hill and their wives, Mr. John Law and wife, Capt. David Stone and wife, Capt. Timothy Hinman and family, Mr. Silas Davidson and wife, Mr. Aaron Shepard and Mr. Horace Shepard and their wives, Timothy Stanley, Esq. and wife, Mr. David Vance, Mrs. Ashbel Shepard and Mrs. Levi Stevens, and perhaps some children. After the marriage ceremony, at the house of the groom, the wedding supper was served up in good style, out of doors, in front of Judge Stanley's log-house. This newly married couple constituted the fifteenth family in Greensboro.*

From this period, new settlers were from time to time coming in, and new roads were being opened, and fruitful fields began to multiply. According to Mr. Thompson, there were in town in 1795, 23 families, and 108 persons. These were probably the families of the three Shepards, the three Hills, the two Stanleys, Col. Levi Stevens, Mr. David Vance, Mr. Jonathan Nay, Mr. John Law, Capt. David Stone, Mr. John Carpenter, Mr. Amos Smith, Mr. Amos Dodge, Mr. Ichabod Dagget, Mr. Jonahan Pettengill, Thomas Tolman, Esq., Mr. Asahel Jerould, Mr. Josiah Elkins, Mr. Obed Cutler and Capt. Timothy Hinman. Capt. Hinman soon removed to

* The second wedding in Greensboro was that of Mr. Samuel Stevens of Hardwick, and Miss Puah Millen of G., at the house of Capt. David Stone. The bride was Mrs. Stone's sister.

Derby, where he was afterwards known as Judge Hinman.

Soon other names began to be known among the settlers. In 1796, came Mr. Walton, as miller, and lived in the mill-house. In 1797, came Dr. Samuel Huntington and commenced where is now the large house, owned and occupied these 40 years past, or more, by Col. Samuel Baker, also, Mr. Samuel Elkins, and commenced at the N. W. extremity of the Caspian, and also Mr. Amos Blanchard, where now lives H. S. Tolman Esq.

In 1798, came John Ellsworth Esq, and commenced some 2 miles east of the lake. In 1799, came Aaron Farnham and commenced towards the north part of the town, and in February of the same year Mr. Williard Lincoln succeeded Josiah Elkins on what has since till recently, been known as the Lincoln farm.

The same year, or early the year following, came Ephriam Strong and Ashbel Hale, as merchants, with a large stock of goods, with which they commenced trade in a large bedroom in Timothy Stanly's new frame house. In 1800, they built the large house still standing on the place just vacated by Capt. Hinman, a short distance south of the village near the forks of the two roads leading to, Hardwick Street, in which both John and O. W. Ellsworth have since lived; the southwest room of which was fitted up for a store; in which they did business for 2 or 3 years, when they removed their goods into a large store which they had just completed, a little below the house and nearer to the road. In 1801, Mr. John Law, having sometime previously removed from his original pitch, was succeeded by Mr. Charles Cook, on the farm where he lived and died, and where his son Charles Cook, Esq. lived till his death in March, 1868. During the following year came Asahel Washburn, as clothier. His house stood upon the ground now occupied by the dwelling of Jabez Pinney, Esq.

About these years began, also other settlers, among whom are remembered, Capt. Marvin Grow, afterwards known as Elder Grow, Mr. Aaron Rice, Mr. Seth Eddy, Mr. Jacob Babbitt, Mr. James Rollins, Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, Capt. George Risley, Mr. John Phipps, Mr. Elnathan Gates, Mr. Peter Randall, and Richard Randall, Mr. Luther Scott; and Mr. Moses K. Haines, and soon his father, Matthias Haines, and his family, so that already

was the population of the town by no means inconsiderable. Of the period that has elapsed since those early days, we can speak but very briefly. Suffice it to say, that the population has increased slowly, but gradually and regularly from the first until now. The census returns for the several decades have been reported thus. In 1791, the population was 19 persons. In 1800—280; in 1810—560; in 1820—625; in 1830—784; in 1840—884; in 1850—1008; in 1860—1065.

Public roads have become sufficiently numerous. It is said that the first ever laid through the town after its settlement was the old road to Glover, formerly known as the Norton road, and that was done through the agency of Cap. Hinman, who was anxious to prepare the way for the settlement of Derby, by extending it to that town, in which he finally succeeded. That old Norton road, up to the time of the running away of the great pond in 1810, and the subsequent laying of the road through its bed, called the Runaway Pond Road, was the principal thoroughfare between Central and Northern Vermont; but has since been superseded by others, and is now comparatively little known to travelers.

Of schools, the first ever taught in Greensboro, was in the Summer of 1794, in Aaron Shepard's barn. The teacher was Miss Anna Hill, who also taught, the following Summer in the barn of Ashbel Shepard. In the same place soon after, Miss Eunice Stoddard, taught a school. She afterwards became the wife of Col. Elkins of Peacham. The third teacher ever employed in the town was Miss Jane Johnson, who occupied the first school-house ever built in Greensboro, which stood on an eminence on the old road from Greensboro village to Hardwick street. That house, not many years after, was destroyed by fire; but another was soon built on, or near the same spot, afterwards known as the South school-house, to distinguish it from another also built at an early date, known as the North school-house, still standing, in a dilapidated condition, a little north of the center of the town. Since those days schools have multiplied, so that instead of one or two, the No. of school districts in 1850, was 15, in most of which, schools were sustained both Summer and Winter.

In regard to general health, Greensboro has usually been considered as, favorably located. Some of its inhabitants have lived to

a great age. A Mr. Bush who died in March 1845, was supposed, by his children, to have reached his 115 years. Next to him in age was Mrs. Susan Corlis, formerly Shepard; the mother of the Shepards who were the first settlers of the town. Her age, at the time of her decease, Oct. 4, 1840, was 100 years and 25 days. For many years the place has been much visited by persons from abroad in quest of health. But here as well as elsewhere have been from the first, sickness and death. The first adult person who was by death removed from among the inhabitants, was Mrs. Hill, wife of Dea. Peleg Hill. The precise date of her death cannot now be ascertained. Her remains still sleep upon the farm recently owned and occupied by her grandson Samuel Hill, Esq., and more recently by her great grand-son, the late Mr. Joseph Hill. In the year 1802, from 7 families, 14 persons were suddenly removed by dysentery. These were the wife and 3 children of Col. Levi Stevens, 3 children of Wm. Sanborn, 2 of Timothy Stanley, 2 of Joseph Stanley, one child of Cap. David Stone, one of Cap. James Andrew, and one of Stephen Adams. Mrs. Stevens was the second adult who died among the settlers. Scarcely had this season of terrible distress passed away, when small pox, was introduced, occasioning very much suffering, and by which two or three children, of the families of James Hill and Jonathan Nay, died.

As, for many years, since those early days, no record of the deaths in town was kept, or at least that can now be found;* of the mortality from the first, nothing definite can be ascertained. But the writer of this sketch, having been 11 years a pastor in Greensboro, remembers, that during those years, ending with December 1861, he had recorded the names of 200 of the inhabitants, who had during those years been removed by death. And he knows that during the 12 years preceding Jan. 1, 1862—no fewer than 215 had died, while doubtless some had died, of whose deaths he was not informed.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Of the different religious organizations in Greensboro, something should be briefly said. But first it may be remarked that from the first settlement of the town, God has ever had a church in it. True there was not at first nor for many years any regularly organized Christian body; but with gratitude be it said, the fathers of Greensboro, were Christian men.

From the time when those ministers of the Lord Jesus, encamping on the Lake shore, poured forth prayer to God for the future inhabitants of the place, and pronounced as it were a benediction upon its soil, and reared upon it an altar unto the Lord; it has been, by the great hearer of prayer, ever held in kind remembrance. From the log-cabin of Ashbel Shepard, prayer and praise ascended as sweet incense before Jehovah's throne. When a few families had settled here: Ashbel Shepard and Dea. Hill, were wont to assemble the people upon the Sabbath and at other times for divine worship. At private dwellings, at first, and afterwards in school-houses, the fathers and mothers of Greensboro were accustomed to meet and worship, long before any church was organized, generally without, but once in a great while with, the aid of a minister. The first of these ministers remembered long by the people, was Rev. Mr. Sparhawk, of Worcester county, Mass. Another was Rev. Mr. Strong, of Connecticut. But still there was no regular organization, no regular church, no administration of the ordinances, no power of church discipline, and there were no seasons of communion. These Christian fathers and mothers perceiving the inconvenience and the wrong of this, resolved upon becoming a regularly organized Christian body. Accordingly, on the 24th day of November, 1804, in the store chamber of Messrs Hale and Strong, twenty-one persons, hopefully pious, of whom nine were males and twelve females, convened for the purpose of being organized into a Christian church. With them were, present at their request, Rev. Leonard Worcester of Peacham, Rev. Samuel Collins of Craftsbury, and Elder Tuttle of Hardwick, and other Christian friends from Congregational and Baptist churches out of town, to witness the solemn business about to be transacted. Rev. Mr. Worcester offered a solemn and pertinent prayer. Then in the presence of many wit-

*The town records were destroyed by fire, with the store, and extensive stock of goods, belonging to Storrs and Langdon, Aug. 9, 1831.

There was another extensive conflagration, Dec. 6, 1838, when the large store of Babbitt and Gleason, on the ground where is now the store of A. C. Babbitt, was consumed, with 7 or 8 other buildings. The fire originated, as was supposed, in Col. Stevens' oat-mill.

nesses, the individuals who were to constitute the Congregational church of Greensboro gave some account of their religious experience, and the reasons of the hope that was in them; after which they were "banded together in a Christian form, as a church of Christ."

The names of the persons that day organized into a church were; Seth Eddy, Ashbel Shepard, Wm. Sanborn, Matthias Haines, John Phipps, Ephraim Strong, Wm. Sherburne, George Risley, Daniel Johnson, Zilpha Ring, Sarah Haines, Elizabeth Eddy, Dorothy Lincoln, Elizabeth Sanborn, Sally Ellsworth, Clarissa Strong, Peggy Sherburne, Mary Gates, Abigail Haines, Rebecca Haines, and Sally Johnson.

On the same day, the little band made choice of Ashbel Shepard, as moderator, Ephraim Strong, as clerk, and Seth Eddy, as deacon.

On the following day, which was the Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Worcester being present, the church publicly assented to their articles of faith—the same still in use—took upon themselves the covenant; and were by Mr. Worcester declared to be a regularly organized Christian church. To this little band others were soon added. In January, 1805, George Risley became a member; and in April Asahel Washburn; and before the close of that year, Horace Shepard, Jonathan Nay, Cynthia Phipps, Jerusha Shepard, Abigail Chamberlain, Israel Bill, Elizabeth Nay, Aaron Farnham, Florilla Farnham, Peter Farnham, Catherine Farnham, Betsey Parmelee, Mary Bill, Sally Libbe, Obed Cutler and Azubah Cutler, making the whole number 40 persons, up to the close of the year 1805. After that additions were frequent, so that during the first 50 years of its existence, the whole list of names upon the church catalogue numbered 326. The greatest numbers however, were received during the years, 1810, 1817, 1831, 1840, 1851 and 1854, during which years respectively were added, 19, 57, 29, 17, 35 and 23 persons. Up to the first of October, 1867, the total membership of this church, from the date of its organization, had been 384. But owing to the great number of removals by death, dismission, or otherwise, its actual membership at that time was but 96.

Upon the list of its members are to be found the names of five ministers, not including its own pastors; 11 wives of ministers, 7 mis-

sionaries and missionary teachers; and at least 3 physicians.

The pastors and acting pastors have been as follows: First, Rev. Salmon King, regularly installed July 11, 1810; dismissed, Jan. 25, 1814. He removed to Silver Lake, Pa. During the following 11 years, only occasional ministerial labor was enjoyed. Of the ministers who during this interval preached more or less frequently to this people, sometimes at the north school-house, and sometimes at the south, may be found the names of Hobert, Goddard, Williston, Randall, Davis, Lawton, Bingham, Low, Clement and James Parker, Levi Parsons, and once in a great while, Worcester of Peacham, Washburn of Royalton, Lyman of Brookfield and Wright of Montpelier. Oftenest, it would seem, were the people favored with the labors of Rev. James Hobert, who for a time appears to have taken a kind of oversight, visiting the place and administering the sacrament once in 3 months.

But in September, 1825, Rev. Kiah Bailey became acting pastor, and continued such till March, 1829. It was during his ministry the meeting-house, the first ever built in town, was erected and dedicated. The dedication took place Sept. 25, 1827. Mr. Bailey preached. Mr. Loomis and Mr. Case assisted in the services.

After Mr. Bailey had left, the desk was, for a while supplied by Rev. Lyman Case. Then there was only occasional preaching, by Rev. E. W. Kellogg, Rev. Amariah Chandler, Rev. R. Page and others, till May, 1833, when appears the name of Rev. Jacob Loomis, who was acting pastor, during that and the following year. But, near the beginning of the year 1835, he was succeeded by Rev. Wm. A. Chapin, who in January, 1841, was regularly installed as pastor, and continued in that relation till his death, which occurred Nov. 27, 1850, making the whole period of his very useful ministry with this people, almost 16 years.

Mr. Chapin was succeeded by Rev. James P. Stone, who became acting pastor in December, 1850, and remained till the close of the year 1861. During these 11 years, 84 persons were received to the church, a good parsonage was built, the meeting-house remodeled and improved, a fine church bell procured and \$2,787.83 contributed for the various objects of Christian benevolence. At the end of this period Mr. Stone removed to West

Randolph, having declined the call of the church to be at that time installed as regular pastor.

During 1862 and 1863, Rev. Andrew Royce was acting pastor, but his health failed and he removed to Waterbury, where he died. In May 1864, Mr. A. W. Wild began to labor with the church, and on the 26th of the following October, was ordained and installed as pastor, and is pastor at the present time.

The deacons of this church have been as follows: Seth Eddy, chosen at its organization; died Oct. 21, 1814; Ephraim Strong, chosen Oct. 4, 1810; dismissed in May, 1814; Aaron Farnham, chosen Sept. 27, 1817; dismissed June 22, 1821; William Conant, chosen Sept. 27, 1817; died April 8, 1868, having been deacon 51 years; Frederic Ellsworth, chosen Feb. 14, 1828; dismissed after a few years; Samuel Baker, chosen Oct. 1834; died April 9, 1868; Benjamin Comings and Matthew Marshall, chosen Dec. 2, 1864; still acting.

BAPTISTS AND METHODISTS.

A Baptist church was organized at an early date, which was once somewhat large, and for a time seemed prosperous, but whose continuance was brief. That church first enjoyed the ministerial labors of Elder Mason, of Craftsbury: and afterwards of Elder Marvin Grow, who was regularly ordained and installed as its pastor. Its organization has long since ceased to be maintained and nothing of it now remains. Methodist organizations have had a being in the central and north part of the town; but without much prosperity, and sustained preaching but a small part of the time.

THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, was organized Jan. 13, 1845, at the house of Mr. John Taylor, consisting at first of 20 members. Their neat and comely house of worship was dedicated in 1850. About the first of October, of that year, their first pastor, Rev. Gawn Campbell, was installed. He remained as their pastor 11 years, when, in Oct. 1861, he was dismissed, having accepted a call from a church in the city of New York. During Mr. Campbell's pastorate, his people were favored with a good degree of union and prosperity; and the little church of 20 increased to nearly 100 members. Since then it has had sore trials and less of prosperity, but has sustained preaching the greater part of the time.

In June, 1814, was organized, in Greensboro, by Col. Asabel Washburn, the first Sabbath school ever organized in the State. Two years previous he had commenced the catechetical instruction of children, in his own house, on Sabbath evenings, and occasionally these exercises were by request held at the houses of some of his neighbors. They were interesting and profitable; but not till June, 1814, was the *Sabbath school* strictly so called, publicly and formally organized in the old South school-house. But here, why not let Col. W. tell his own story, in his own words, as published in the *Vt. Chronicle* of Aug. 10, 1842.

"SABBATH SCHOOLS IN ORLEANS COUNTY, THEIR ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY.

Messrs. Bishop and Tracy: It is always pleasant to review the dealings of Providence with us, and His blessing upon Christian efforts, especially when those efforts have been connected with the good of children and youth. In looking back upon a long life, I am led to exclaim, 'A word fitly spoken, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' I allude here to a question proposed more than half a century ago in an assembly of ministers of Christ in the State of Connecticut, (most of whom I trust are now in Heaven) and related to me by one of its members. The question was this, 'What shall we do to be more useful?' and the answer, 'Do more for the children and youth.' The question and reply were set home to my heart, and followed me for many years with their influence on my thoughts and actions. In removing from a more favored part of New England where Gospel privileges were fully enjoyed, into the town of Greensboro, in the northern part of Vermont, which was then comparatively a wilderness, and where the preaching of the Gospel was seldom enjoyed, the question came home, with more solemn emphasis, 'What can I do for the young and rising generation?' I would here state an interesting incident previous to the first settlement of the town. Two ministers knelt upon this soil and prayed most earnestly that the town might be settled by a moral and religious people. The event showed in a great measure the answer to their prayers. A large proportion of the first settlers of the town were professedly pious, among whom were three liberally educated men.* With these and others, I frequently conversed on the great subject which lay near my heart. Having at the time never heard of Sabbath schools, our first effort was, to go from house to house, with our children, to pray with them and instruct them in the Assembly's catechism. This course was continued for 2 years or more. At length one brother, allud-

* Thomas Tolman, Esq., Ashbel Hale, Esq., and Dea. Ephraim Strong.

ing to my desire to benefit the young, said: 'Perhaps we have stood in this brother's way too long; we will try to help him.' At this time an influential sister of the church, who had not previously engaged with us in the work, led her children to my house, on a Sabbath evening, requesting me to instruct them as I did my own children. From this period we date the commencement of a Sabbath school; for on the next Sabbath, in consequence of information given, that instruction in the Scriptures and Catechism would be given publicly. The children came in, like an overflowing stream. This was in June, 1814. The books which were committed to memory, were the Bible, various hymns, the Assembly's shorter Catechism, and Watts', Wilber's and Emerson's catechisms. One of the educated men before alluded to,* though not pious, engaged in the Sabbath school with great interest. While hearing his class recite in the Assembly's Catechism, on respecting the question, 'What doth every sin deserve?' was so much affected that he could not finish hearing the class, and shortly after he obtained hope in Christ. At the time to which I allude, the wilderness state of the country was so great, that three bears were hunted and killed within half a mile of the school-house, in which our first Sabbath school was held. Yet the bears were not sent to devour the children, for it is a remarkable fact that for 4 or 5 years after the first establishment of our Sabbath school, containing some 500 children, no death occurred among the scholars. We were much assisted in our efforts by the Hartford, (Ct.) Bible Society; the Hampshire County (Mass.) Missionary Society, by Maj. Edward Hooker, Farmington, Ct., and Mr. Andrews, a book binder, Hartford, Ct. in donations of books &c.

We formed a Sabbath school union of 8 towns, in the vicinity and held frequent examination, (or exhibitions, as they were sometimes called,) of the schools. One of these, (the first of the kind ever held in the State, was in the large barn of Ashbel Hale, Esq.) fitted up for the occasion. This was in June 1817. At this gathering, where were present more than 400 children, the spirit of the Lord began to move on the minds of the assembled youth, many of whom were affected to weeping, and then followed a powerful revival of religion. It is an interesting fact that of those families who had zealously labored in the Sabbath schools, many, and in some instances, all the members, were sharers in the work, as some of the first fruits of which 53 were added to the Congregational church, of Greensboro that same year. The work spread more or less, into all the towns belonging to our Sabbath school union. At that time there were no ministers in those towns.

From those associated, in that first Sabbath school in Greensboro, nine have been sent as missionaries, or assistant missionaries to the

heathen, and eight have become ministers to labor in our own land.

I would now say, that though I have often been tired in the Sabbath school, I have never been tired of it; and I would exhort those on whom the burden now rests, to be faithful in their good work, knowing that great will be their reward in Heaven. In view of the spread of this blessed work, and the happy and glorious results which have followed, I would now say, with good old Simeon, 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy Salvation.'

SENEX.

It is said that during the first 3 years of the existence of that Sabbath school union, mentioned in Col. W.'s letter, there were committed to memory and recited by the children connected with it, 500,000 verses of Scripture, besides catechisms, hymns and other good things.

From the days of Col. Washburn until now Sabbath schools have ever been well sustained in Greensboro. In the Congregational church always, and in the Presbyterian church, for the most part, since its organization, there have been good Sabbath schools; and frequently during the Summer months there have been mission Sabbath schools in the different school-districts in the remoter parts of the town.

During the Summers of 1858 and 1859, there were in town 9 interesting district Sabbath schools, all well sustained and furnished with good libraries, besides the two in the churches, making 11 in all. In these, several hundred of children and youth were gathered, and scores of thousands of verses of Scripture annually committed, and recited, in addition to the regular question-book exercises.

That the general prosperity, intelligence, good order and good morals of Greensboro has been in part the result of the healthful influence of its Sabbath schools, so early instituted, and so faithfully and persistently sustained, there cannot be any reasonable doubt.

Soldiers of 1861 or the Memorial Record of the soldiers who enlisted from Greensboro, Vermont, to aid in subduing the Great Rebellion of 1861-5, accompanied by a brief history of each regiment that left the State. Prepared by E. E. Rollins.

The inhabitants of Greensboro felt as deeply as any portion of the country the responsibility resting upon them, of helping to crush out the spirit of rebellion existing among the people of the south, and, with few

* Ashbel Hale, Esq.

exceptions, with strong arms and willing hearts, performed well their part in the great work. If they did not enlist, they encouraged others to do so, by offering various inducements to them. And while the fallen brave are held in grateful remembrance by all true patriots, let not the surviving soldiers be entirely forgotten. Let us remember those who sacrificed all the pleasures and comforts of home, to stand in the battle's front between their fellow citizens and the rebel horde who sought to destroy this glorious union, and the institutions of the land.

There were no better soldiers in the army than those who enlisted from Greensboro, and while none of them attained to a high rank, yet the cause is sufficiently plain without being in any way detrimental to them. There was no company, or majority of a company, organized in this town. There were only eight from this town in any one company, with the exception of Co. I, 15th Regiment, in which there were about 20. As a result of this, they had, as it were, no voice in the election of officers, either commissioned or non-commissioned — that is, in comparison with other and larger towns. But their services were just as valuable to the country, and they are entitled to as much praise as though they had all been generals. They periled their own lives for the sake of those who remained at home. They did so willingly and cheerfully.

The most that can be said in favor of any soldier is, that knowing his duty, he performed it; and this can be said of nearly every soldier that enlisted from this town. There were four or five who became discouraged by the prospect of a long and tedious service, and disgracefully deserted their comrades in arms; but their punishment, which will last during their lives, will be sufficiently severe without addition by any one. Before giving an account of each soldier, a short account will be given of the action of the town, in regard to enlisting them, in connection with the various calls of the President under which they were enlisted, and in the last chapter an account of each regiment. The movements of each soldier while with the regiment, can thus be easily ascertained, and when absent, a detailed account of his doings will be given after his name.

The various calls of the President for troops during the war were as follows:

Apr. 15, 1861—	9 months men,	75,000
July 22, 1861—	3 years men,	500,000
July 5, 1862—	3 years men,	300,000
Aug. 4, 1862—	9 months men,	300,000
Oct. 17, 1863—	3 years men,	300,000
Feb. 1, 1864—	3 years men,	200,000
Mar. 14, 1864—	3 years men,	200,000
July 18, 1864—	3 years men,	500,000
Dec. 19, 1864—	3 years men,	300,000

Total, 2,675 000

Of the 75,000 three months men, none enlisted from this town. Three enlisted at the same time for the Second Regiment, and were the first who enlisted from this town. Their names were Seth P. Somers, George Withers and Elisha E. Rollins. The Third Regiment was raised shortly after, and six of our citizens enlisted in that organization. The First, Second and Third Regiments were recruited in the State at large, and when the State soon after adjusted its accounts with the United States, it found itself accredited to a large number of men who had not been accredited to the various towns. The surplus was immediately accredited to the towns according to their population, and appears in the report as miscellaneous men, not accredited by name.

Under the call of July, 1861, the quota of this town was fixed at 32. Those who had previously enlisted were accredited on that number. Recruiting was immediately commenced for the Fourth and Fifth Regiments. Eight men from this town joined the Fourth Regiment, but none enlisted for the Fifth. Recruiting was continued by the selectmen, and five were enlisted for the Sixth Regiment, three for the Seventh, one for the Eighth, and three for the Ninth Regiment. Under the call of July 5, 1862, the quota of this town was fixed at 15, and recruiting progressed rapidly for the Tenth and Eleventh Regiments. Only one of our citizens enlisted in the Tenth, and six in the Eleventh. A call was issued Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 nine months men, and the quota of this town was fixed at 18. But twenty-two men enlisted for the Fifteenth Regiment, and the town gave them a bounty of \$25 each.

A town meeting was held Dec. 12, 1862, and it was voted to pay the balance due for soldiers' bounty, amounting to \$40, deducting that paid by individuals. And it was also voted to raise fifty cents on a dollar of the grand list, to pay bounties and town expenses. A draft was made Aug. 28, 1863, with the

following result: Whole number drafted 12, of whom four entered the service. One (Thomas Abraham) procured a substitute, and seven paid \$300 commutation, which amount exempted them from being liable to perform military duty for 3 years. Their names are as follows: Samuel P. Campbell, Benjamin Cate, Joseph A. Crane, Robert Esdon, Wallace W. Goss, George W. Wood and George Young. There were two persons not drafted, Henry Tolman and Clark Baker, who procured substitutes.

A call was issued Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 3 years men, and a town meeting was held Dec. 3, 1863, when it was voted to pay each recruit enlisted to fill the quota of the town on the last call for 300,000, \$300; also to pay each recruit enlisted to fill the quota on the draft, \$300, provided they were called for; and it was also voted to raise one hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to pay town expenses.

Two calls were subsequently issued for 200,000 men each,—one on Feb. 1, 1864, and the other March 14, 1864. A town meeting was held June 15, 1864, when it was voted to pay each volunteer, enlisted and mustered in, \$350; also to pay \$300 to all drafted men who enter the service, either by themselves or by substitutes.

In December, 1863, an opportunity was offered by the government for soldiers who had served 2 years to re-enlist, and they were assured by their officers, that they would receive the \$100 bounty to which they were entitled, as well as all other bounties then being paid, including the local bounty then being paid by the various towns. Such was the confidence of the soldiers, then at the front, in the patriotism, generosity and good faith of the people at home, that many readily accepted the offer, and were furnished with a 35 days furlough, enabling them to proceed home and conclude a bargain with their own town officers, or with those of some other town, for the local bounty then being paid. Four men re-enlisted to the credit of this town for 3 years, as follows: Elnathan Bailey, Wm. K. Montgomery, Stephen B. Rogers and George Shepard. They entered upon their next 3 years full in the faith that they would receive as much bounty as was then being given to other recruits. But in this they were mistaken. The recruiting officers had got their names by dallying with

them, without making any definite bargain, and when the time came that the bounty should be paid, they refused to pay what was justly due to four as valuable men to the service as ever left the town.

A call was issued July 18, 1864, for 500,000 3 years men. A town meeting was held Aug. 10, 1864, when it was voted to raise two hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to defray town expenses; also to instruct the selectmen to deposit money in the State Treasury for the purpose of obtaining recruits from the Southern States, the amount deposited being left discretionary with the selectmen.

Another meeting was held Aug. 24, 1864, and it was voted to rescind a vote passed June 15, 1864, in regard to bounties; also voted to leave the question of bounties solely with the selectmen; and it was also voted to pay a bounty, at the discretion of the selectmen, to any man who should furnish himself with a substitute.

At a meeting held Sept. 29, 1864, it was voted to pay a bounty for the five extra volunteers, above the quota of the town, on the last call, as procured and paid by the selectmen; also voted to raise three hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to pay bounties and the indebtedness of the town.

A call was issued Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 3 years men. And a town meeting was held Jan. 19, 1865, when it was voted to instruct the selectmen to procure volunteers as cheaply as possible, not exceeding the number required from the town on the last call for 300,000. Another meeting was held Sept. 21, 1865, and it was voted to raise two hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to pay the indebtedness of the town and necessary expenses.

Thus it will be seen that eight hundred and fifty cents on a dollar of the grand list had been raised, which amount left the town nearly even, as \$22,000 had been paid for bounties and other expenses of the town.

Dec. 3, 1864, six men were required from this town to fill its deficiency under all calls. These men were promptly enlisted.

The whole number of men who enlisted during the war is as follows:

Different men enlisted to the credit of the town,	100
Re-enlisted in the field, accredited to the town,	4

Discharged and enlisted, accredited to the town,	3
Total actual enlistments,	107
Miscellaneous, not accredited by name,	7
Aggregate,	114
Enlisted for 9 months,	23
Enlisted for 1 year,	17
Enlisted for 3 years,	68
Total,	107
Killed in action,	6
Died from wounds received in action,	7
Died of disease,	19
Total deaths,	32
Deserted,	5
Discharged,	63
Total,	100

In the following account, received from the soldiers themselves, or their friends, all soldiers not otherwise designated, enlisted for 3 years. An account is also given of ten of our citizens who enlisted in other States or towns. Their names are Wirt Blake, John B. Cook, Luther M. T. Calderwood, John M. Hammond, Fletcher E. Kenniston, Sumner P. Rollins, Andrew J. Rollins, J. R. Woodward, John Olmstead, Sherman S. Pinney.

WYMAN H. ALLEN

age 21, enlisted at Montpelier, May 7, '61, Co. F, 2d Reg., mustered June 20, at Burlington; proceeded with the company to Washington, and remained with it until accidentally wounded in the knee by a bayonet; sent to Douglas Hospital, Washington, Mar. 1, '62, and remained there until May 1; taken with the small pox, sent to Kalarama Hospital; remained until June 1, returned to Douglas Hospital; received his discharge July 19, '62. Feb. 7, '65, re-enlisted in 8th Reg., for one year; assigned to Co. C, mustered in at Burlington, Feb. 7th, proceeded to Conscript Camp, Fair Haven, Ct.; remained 3 weeks; sent to the Reg. at Summit Point, W. Va.; with it until mustered out at Ball's Cross Roads, Va., June 28, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from this town on last enlistment.

FREDERICK ATHERTON

enlisted at Greensboro, July 8, '61; age 30. He was mustered in at St. Johnsbury, July 16, in Co. G, 3d Reg.; deserted to the rebels Oct. 10, '61, since which time nothing has been heard from him.

LUMAN E. AMES,

son of Royal Ames; born in Greensboro; enlisted at Barton, age 18, Sept. 3, '62, and

was mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg. While in camp at Fairfax Station, in February, was taken with the lung fever, and sent to the regimental hospital, where he remained about 6 weeks; when nearly recovered, returned to the company; taken with the measles, sent to the Methodist Church Hospital, at Alexandria, where he remained until discharged from the service, July 2, '63.

DANIEL W. BAILEY,

son of Samuel Bailey, born in Barnston, P. Q.; enlisted at the age of 20, at Greensboro, Jan. 29, '62, and was mustered in at Brattleboro, Feb. 12th, an original member of Co. H, 7th Reg. He proceeded to Pensacola, Florida, with the command, where he died of chronic diarrhœa, Jan. 29, '63, and his body was there buried.

THERON L. BAILEY,

brother of Daniel W. Bailey; born in Sutton, enlisted at the age of 24, at Greensboro, Sept. 24, '61, mustered in Oct. 15th, Co. E, 6th Reg.; served faithfully with the company until killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64. His body was there buried.

ABIJAH BAILEY,

born in Potton, P. Q., enlisted at the age of 44, in Co. I, 15th Reg., at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62. Mustered in with the company at Brattleboro, Oct. 22d; remained with the company until discharged Aug. 5, '63.

ELNATHAN BAILEY

born in Greensboro; enlisted at the age of 24, at Barton, Aug. 21, '61. Mustered in as corporal of Co. D, 4th Reg., at Barton, Sept. 20th; followed the fortunes of the regiment faithfully, but was reduced to the ranks in the Fall of '63; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, and came home on a 35 days furlough; returned to the company at its expiration, and participated in the following Spring campaign; was captured by the rebels at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64, and sent to Andersonville prison, where, after severe suffering, he died Feb. 3, '65. His body was buried there.

HENRY BAILEY,

son of A. M. Bailey; born in Montpelier; enlisted at the age of 27, in Co. D, 4th Reg., at Barton, Aug. 1, '61, mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 20; was with his regiment during all its engagements, until wounded in the thigh by a minnie ball, at Banks' Ford, May, '63; was immediately taken prisoner and remained in an old barn ten

days, was then paroled and sent into the Union lines, and remained in the general field hospital one week, thence to Howard Hospital, Washington, where he remained 3 weeks, thence to hospital at Brattleboro, where he remained a short time. He was then sent to Marine Hospital at Burlington, where he remained until transferred to the Invalid Corps, Nov. 20, '63, and was stationed at the following places: Brattleboro, Clifton Barracks, Washington, Hospital Boat Connecticut, in the Potomac River; remained there until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was discharged from the service at Clifton Barracks, Oct. 18, '64.

PHILIP D. BADGER,

son of Sam'l Badger, enlisted at Greensboro, age 39, in the 2d Battery, Nov. 29, '61; was mustered into the U. S. service, Dec. 16th, at Brandon; remained with the company until taken sick with fever and ague, originating from sun-stroke, Aug. 1, '62; was in the hospital at New Orleans until discharged Jan. 20, '63.

JOHN W. BARTLETT

was not a resident of this town; enlisted at the age of 21, Jan. 13, '62, and mustered in Feb. 12th, Co. K, 7th Reg.; was discharged June 23, '63.

WILBUR E. BICKFORD,

son of Stillman Bickford, enlisted at the age of 18, May 9, '63, in Co. L, 11th Reg., and was mustered in June 10; was reported wounded, in general hospital, Aug. 31, '64. Mustered out June 22, '65.

ZEBINA Y. BICKFORD.

son of Paul Bickford, enlisted at the age of 18, Oct. 7, '61, mustered in Co. D, 6th Reg. Died April 30, '62.

JAMES H. BICKFORD,

son of Paul Bickford, enlisted at the age of 21, at Barton, Sept. 3, '62, and was mustered in Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; was mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63; subsequently enlisted in Co. L, 11th Reg., Dec. 5, '63, and mustered in Dec. 17; promoted corp., April 10, '64; died June 7, '64, of wounds received in May '64.

HARLEY A. BICKFORD,

son of Paul Bickford, enlisted at the age of 18, at Barton, Sept. 3, '62, and mustered in Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg., mustered out Aug. 5, '63.

GEORGE P. BUCKMAN,

a resident of this town a short time, enlisted at the age of 36, at Greensboro, Aug. 18, '62,

and mustered in Sept. 22d, in Co. D, 4th Reg. During his service was sick with rheumatism and came home on a furlough. Mustered out July 13, '65.

HENRY BUSSEY

was born in Canada, and never a resident of Greensboro. He enlisted at the age of 18, Feb. 9, '65, and mustered in Co. F, 7th Reg. Mustered out Feb. 9, '66.

WM. WIRT BLAKE,

son of Henry Blake, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Wisconsin, at the breaking out of the rebellion, in the 2d Wisconsin Reg., and served with it faithfully until wounded through the face by a minnie ball. He was subsequently discharged.

JOHN B. COOK,

son of Charles Cook, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Co. A, 14th Iowa Infantry, Sept. 23, '61, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 25; proceeded to Iowa City, and thence with the Regiment to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. He arrived there Dec. 5, and remained, doing duty and building block houses, to prevent Indian depredations. He was detailed in the Q. M. department, taking care of stock and driving team. In Nov., '63, he was sent to Sioux City with Q. M. stock, and remained there until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was transferred with the company to Co. K, 7th Iowa Cavalry, in the Fall of '63. Mustered out of service Oct. 31, '64.

DENNISON COOK

was born in Glover, and not a resident of Greensboro; enlisted for one year, at the age of 36, Aug. 23, '64, and was mustered at same date, recruit for Co. I, 6th Reg. He was transferred to Co. G, Oct. 16, '64; was missed Oct. 19, '64, and not since accounted for.

CHARLES P. COOK,

son of James Cook, enlisted at the age of 19, for one year, Feb. 28, '65, and mustered into the U. S. service at the same time in Co. B, 8th Reg. He was mustered out June 28, '65. He was not a resident of Greensboro.

LUTHER M. T. CALDERWOOD,

son of John Calderwood, was born in Glover; enlisted for one year, at the age of 18, for Co. F, 1st Reg. Cavalry, Aug. 31, '64, at Burlington, and was mustered in the same day. Joined the company about Oct. 10th, he served with it until wounded in the foot with a minnie ball, at Berryville, Nov. 12, '64; was sent to hospital at Winchester,

thence to Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore, where he remained 10 days; was then sent to the hospital at Brattleboro, thence to Montpelier, where he remained from Dec. 10 until Mar. 25, '65; was home during the time on a thirty days' furlough; left Montpelier March 25, and taken sick with the typhoid fever at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. Harbor, and sent to Willet's Point, Long Island; thence to David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, where he remained until discharged June 21, '65. He was credited to Craftsbury, for which he received \$625.00.

ANDREW CALDERWOOD, son of J. Calderwood, was born in Glover; enlisted at the age of 20, in Co. I, 1st Reg. Cavalry, at Burlington, Sept. 1, '64, for one year; was mustered in at the same time, immediately joined the company, and served with it in several engagements. Once, while away from camp for water, he was taken prisoner, but made his escape by running from his two captors, preferring the risk of being killed by a bullet to the horrors of a rebel prison. He was killed near Petersburg, by a minnie ball entering his side and passing through the heart, April 23, '65. He received \$625.00 from the town.

SAMUEL W. CATE, son of N. Cate, was born in Greensboro; enlisted at the age of 19, in Co. B, 3d Reg., at Craftsbury, June 1, '61; was mustered into the U. S. service July 16th, and remained with the company until Sept. 17, '62, at which time he deserted and went to Canada, returning after the close of the war.

RODOLPHUS CLEMENT, for a short time a resident of this town, enlisted at the age of 44, Aug. 16, '62, and mustered in Co. I, 4th Reg., Sept. 22d. He was discharged at Brattleboro.

GEORGE W. CLEMENT, son of R. Clement, age 19 years, Oct. 29, '63, and mustered in Co. D, 11th Reg., at the same date. He died Mar. 8, '64.

RUSSELL L. CLEMENT, son of R. Clement, age 18; enlisted Oct. 29, '63, and mustered in Co. D, 11th Reg.; at the same date, was reported sick in the general hospital, Aug. 31, '64, and died Dec. 4, '64.

WILLIAM T. CHURCH was never a resident of this town; enlisted at Burlington, for one year, as a member of Hancock's corps, since which enlistment the State has received no account of him.

HENRY W. CROWN enlisted for one year, at Burlington, as a member of Hancock's corps, since which enlistment nothing has been reported to the State concerning him. He was never a resident of this town.

WASHINGTON J. CHAFFEE enlisted at the age of 28 years, in Co. F, 11th Reg., at Greensboro, Dec. 14, '63; mustered in Jan. 6, '64; immediately joined the company and remained with it (being wounded in the heel at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64), until sent to the hospital sick with dysentery; was placed in general hospital at City Point; rejoined his company when it passed through that place on its way to Washington, to aid in driving Early from Maryland; remained with it till killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64. He received \$300 government bounty and \$300 from the town.

CORNELIUS L. CLARK, for a short time a resident of Greensboro, age 32, enlisted Aug. 27, '63; mustered U. S. Mar. 2, '64, an original member of Co. C, 17th Reg.; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; discharged Jan. 3, '65.

JOEL CHRISTIE, born in Glover; age 23; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained until mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

EDWIN E. DEWEY enlisted at the age of 29, at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; mustered Sept. 1, at Brattleboro; remained until taken sick with lung fever, at Washington, Jan. '63, sent to the regimental hospital, returning to the company at the expiration of 3 weeks; promoted to artificer, June 23, '64; received a grape-shot in the knee at Cold Harbor, June 30, '64, which shattered the bones above and below the knee; was immediately sent to the White House, amputation performed; thence to David's Island, N. Y. Harbor; suffered most excruciating pain from gangrene having set in; died Aug. 7, '64, leaving a wife (a sister of Seth P. Somers) and 2 children.

BYRON E. DEWEY, never a resident of Greensboro, age 20, enlisted for one year, Aug. 27, '64; mustered for Co. E, 9th Reg.; mustered out June 13, '65; received by town order, \$602.10 bounty.

SAMUEL H. DOW, son of S. Dow, born in Greensboro; age 19; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 29, '61, in Co.

D, 4th Reg.; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 20, '61; remained with the company at Camp Griffin, Va., until taken sick with dysentery, Mar. 1, '62; sent to Clifftown general hospital, Mar. 10, '62; remained there sick two months, and, as nurse, two months; was then sent to Fort Ellsworth, near Alexandria; his health remaining poor, sent to Fairfax Seminary Hospital; in a few weeks again went to Fort Ellsworth, rejoining his company when it arrived from the Peninsula; proceeded with it to the second Bull Run battle and back; went to Fort Ellsworth again, when the company started on the Maryland campaign; remained there until about Feb. 15, '63; rejoined his company at Belle Plain, Va.; was with it during the battles at St. Marie's Heights, second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run; re-enlisted, Feb. 10, '64, and went home on a 35 days' furlough, rejoining his company at Brandy Station, Mar. 17. He was wounded by a minnie ball in the thumb, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, and sent to Fredericksburg, thence to Washington, and thence to Brattleboro; from Brattleboro he was sent to Clifftown Hospital, Washington, D. C., and rejoined his company July 11, at Washington, and continued with it during the battles of Charlestown, Winchester and Fisher's Hill. He was detailed as officer's cook soon after the latter engagement, remained detailed at Petersburg until shortly before the capture; sent to his company; with it until mustered out at Ball's Cross Roads, Va., July 13, '65.

AMOS S. DOW,

son of S. Dow, was born in Greensboro; age 18; enlisted at Greensboro, Nov. 7, '63; mustered for Co. F, 11th Reg.; remained with the company until about June 20, '64; taken sick, sent to the general hospital at City Point; remained about 6 weeks; rejoined his company; was with it during all its movements; transferred to Co. C, 11th Reg., June 24, '65; mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 25, '64.

ERASTUS DROWN,

born in Sheffield, for a short time a resident of this town; age 29; enlisted at Greensboro, June 6, '62; mustered in Co. E, 9th Reg.; served with the regiment a short time; deserted; arrested almost immediately; placed in confinement; discharged Jan. 14, '63; in a short time enlisted in the regular army;

was stationed at Fort Pebley, Me., from which place he again deserted and escaped to Province of Quebec.

NELSON DROWN,

born in Swanton, P. Q., resided in this town but a short time, age 26; enlisted in Co. I, 15th Inf., Sept. 3, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained with the company until taken with typhoid fever, and was then sent to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, May 7, '63. He was detailed as nurse, June 7, and remained at the hospital until Aug. 1; mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

ALVARO R. DARLING

was never a resident of this town; enlisted, age 22, Sept. 2, '64, for one year; mustered at the same time, as a recruit for the 1st Battery; mustered out July 31, '65.

CHARLES E. DOYING,

born in Irasburg; never a resident of Greensboro, age 23, enlisted Aug. 25, '64, and was mustered in for Co. F, 11th Reg.; mustered out June 24, '65; received, by order on town treasury, a bounty amounting to \$652.25.

JOHN ESDON,

son of James Esdon, born in Scotland, age 33; drafted at Greensboro, Aug. 28, '63; mustered as a recruit for Co. D, 4th Reg.; joined the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it until wounded by a minnie ball in both knees, at the Wilderness, May 5, '64; sent to the Union House Hospital, at Fredericksburg; died May 18, '64, and buried there.

LEWIS FLOWERS,

age 22; born in Canada; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; served with the company until captured by the rebels at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville; remained until exchanged and sent to Washington, at which place he died, Jan. 7, '65; interred there.

JOHN FOLSOM,

age 43; born in Stanstead, P. Q.; enlisted at Greensboro, July 29, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, Co. A, 10th Reg.; served with the company until, for a slight illness, went to the surgeon for some medicine; by a mistake of the steward, was given poison and immediately died, Oct. 31, '62, at Seneca Creek, Va.; buried there.

AUGUSTUS P. FOLSOM,

age 20, son of John Folsom, born in Mansfield; enlisted Dec. 14, '63; mustered at Brattleboro, Dec. 24, '63, for Co. D, 6th Reg.; immediately joined the company at Brandy Station, and remained with it until wounded through the neck with a minnie ball at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64; was sent to Fredericksburg; remained three days; sent to Alexandria; received 30 days' furlough, at the expiration of 3 days, proceeded home; at the close of his furlough reported at the hospital at Montpelier; remained as a patient 2 months; as a ward-master remainder of his term; transferred to Co. G, 6th Reg., Jan. 1, '65; discharged May 29, '65; received \$300 bounty from the town and \$300 from the United States.

ELISHA D. FRANKLIN,

age 28, not a resident of Greensboro; enlisted Sept. 9, '64; mustered at the same time for Co. I, 9th Reg.; transferred to Co. D, June 13, '65; mustered out Dec. 1, '65.

THOMAS W. GRIFFIN,

age 27, son of James Griffin, born in Marshfield; enlisted at Barton, Aug. 28, '61; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 20, in Co. D, 4th Reg., with the rank of sergeant; remained with the company doing duty, until taken with the measles in December; the 27th same month, with typhoid fever; went home Feb. 1, '62; recovered, and joined his company on the Peninsula, at the siege of Yorktown, about Apr. 10, '62; remained with it until detailed to take charge of a portion of the ambulance train, belonging to the division, in the Fall of '62; remained in that service 10 months; rejoined his company; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, credited to the town of Hardwick, receiving \$300 from that town, and \$100 from the government; received a 35 days' furlough; came home—returned to his company at its expiration; recommended for promotion to 2d lieut, which commission he would have received had he not been mortally wounded by a minnie ball, which entered his groin, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64. He managed to get to the rear, but died that night, and was buried by his comrades near the cross roads in the Wilderness, where his body now remains. He was a true son of Vermont, thoroughly patriotic, endowed with a lively intellect and mind not to be contaminated by the follies of the camp.

JAMES O. GRIFFIN,

age 18, brother of Thomas W. Griffin, born in Peacham; enlisted at Brattleboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; remained with the company till taken with typhoid fever, sent to the regimental hospital Jan. 14, '63; transferred to the post hospital at Fairfax Court House, Jan. 19, and remained there until March, when he was taken to Fairfax Seminary Hospital; rejoined his company, June 15; marched to Gettysburg and Westminster, from which place he was sent to Philadelphia general hospital, where he remained 3 weeks; went to Brattleboro; mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 5; came home; in the Fall of '64, enlisted at Greensboro for one year, as a recruit for the 1st Cav. Reg.; went to Burlington, but was not accepted; went to Fairlee and enlisted for that town; received \$500.00 from the town and \$66.66 from the government; mustered in at Windsor, Sept. 24, '64, in Co. B, 1st Cav.; sent to the rendezvous camp at Fairhaven, Ct.; detailed to play in the post band; remained until April 28, '65; was sent to the Dismounted Camp at Chapel Point, Va.; there until June 1, when he joined his company near Washington, and remained with it until mustered out at Burlington, June 21, '65.

WILLIAM R. GRAY,

age 19, not a resident of this town; enlisted Dec. 21, '61; mustered in Co. E, 8th Reg., Feb. 18, '62; killed at Bayou Des Allemands, Sept. 4, '62.

CARLOS O. GIBSON,

age 29, never a resident of Greensboro; enlisted Aug. 24, '61; mustered in Co. H, 4th Reg., Sept. 20; discharged Apr. 7, '62; enlisted for one year, and, by town order, received \$520.25 bounty.

SIMON J. GILLIS,

age 20, son of James Gillis, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 6, '64, for one year; mustered in at Burlington, Sept. 26, in Co. D, 1st Cav.; sent to the camp at Fairhaven, Ct.; detailed as guard; remained until March, '65; sent to Baltimore; thence to Dismounted Camp, at Harper's Ferry; taken with fever and sent to the general hospital; transferred to Co. F, June 21, '65; mustered out July 18, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from the town and \$66.66 from the government.

JOHN M. HAMMOND,

age 23, son of F. Hammond, born in Windsor; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 8, '62; credited to Coventry; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, '62, as corp. of Co. H, 15th Reg.; served with the company continually until mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro; returned home; Sept. 3, '64, re-enlisted at Windsor, credited to Wardsboro, for one year; received \$1000 bounty; mustered in at Windsor for Co. I, 1st Cav; joined the company at Winchester in about 2 weeks, remained with it about 6 weeks; got his hip broke; sent to the Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., thence to Montpelier Hospital; remained until June, '65; rejoined the company at Burlington, mustered out with it there.

EPHRAIM E. HARTSHORN,

age 30, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Danville; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 5, '63, in Co. D, 4th Reg.; joined the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it until wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, '64, by a minnie ball entering his side; sent to Fredericksburg; suffered severely with the wound until relieved by death, May 18, '64; buried there by strangers, may he never be forgotten. He received, by town order, a bounty of \$316.88.

LOREN HARTSHORN,

age 24, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Hardwick; drafted at Greensboro, Aug. 28, '63; mustered in at the same time, and assigned to Co. D, 4th Reg.; immediately joined the company at Brandy Station, Va., and remained with it until mustered out July 13, '65.

CHARLES H. HARTSHORN,

age 19, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 6, '63, in Co. D, 4th Reg.; at once joined the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it until taken sick in June, '64; sent to the hospital; deserted Sept 4, '64.

CHAUNCEY F. HARTSHORN,

age 18, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Northfield, Jan. 1, '62, in Co. K, 17th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Feb. 12; was at Camp Parapet, Ship Island, N. O., also at Camps Williams and Carney; sent to the general hospital, at N. O., sick with diphtheria; remained 2 weeks; sent to the regimental hospital; remained until discharged, Feb. 25, '63; participated in the battle of Baton Rouge; re-enlisted at Greens-

boro, Dec. 6, '63; mustered in at Brattleboro, Jan. 5, '64, for Co. D, 4th Reg.; went immediately to the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River and Petersburg, until taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, June 24, '64; sent to Lynchburg, Va.; marched thence rapidly to Danville, 75 miles; furnished with short rations, 20 hard crackers or pilot bread, and three-fourths pound bacon only, being allowed for 5 days, and water given three times a day; with the other prisoners kept at Danville a week; sent to Andersonville, Ga., by railroad; placed in a stockade or prison with 32,000 others, subject to the following treatment: rations per day, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb corn-meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb meat, plenty of water, muddy and extremely filthy; no coffee nor tea; when corn and meat not given, 1 pint cooked rice, or 4 table spoonfuls uncooked, and a very little molasses; allowed only half a blanket; suffered extremely with the cold; sick with scurvy and diarrhoea; exchanged Nov. 20, '64, on account of sickness; went home for 40 days, rejoining his company Mar. 1, '65; participated in the capture of Richmond; discharged with the company July 13, '65; received \$300 bounty from the town, and \$400 from the government.

SAMUEL HILL,

age 41, son of Aaron Hill, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Co. I, 15th Reg., at Barton, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, 1st serg.; reduced to the ranks Jan. 1, '63; soon after detailed to drive an ambulance, which duty he performed during the remainder of his term of enlistment; mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

EPHRAIM P. HILL,

age 28, brother of Samuel Hill, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; remained with it till mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

WILLIAM HILDBRETH,

age 22, enlisted Aug. 24, '61; mustered in Co. I, 4th Reg., Sept. 20; died Jan. 8, '63.

BURBANK HODGDEN,

age 4?, a citizen of Canada, enlisted Aug. 17, '64; mustered in Co. K, 17th Reg.; deserted June 17, '65.

FRANKLIN B. HUNT,

age 21, born in Jay, not a resident of this town; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62.

mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served with it until taken with pneumonia, in December, sent to the general hospital at Fairfax Court House, where, after suffering a severe illness, died Jan. 25, '63. His body was sent to Jay for burial.

ELLIOT F. KENISTON,

age 19, son of David Rollins and adopted son of N. Keniston, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 12, '62, in Co. E, 39th Mass. Reg.; served with the regiment in Maryland and Virginia, until taken sick Jan. 1, '63, sent to the St. Aloysius Hospital, Washington; there until discharged Apr. 21, '63; returned to Somerville, died soon after of diphtheria; interred in Cambridge Cemetery.

CALVIN E. LUMSDEN,

age 25, son of J. J. Lumsden, born in Ryegate; drafted Aug. 28, '63; mustered the same time in Co. I, 4th Reg.; immediately joined the company at Brandy Station; with it until taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville; after suffering severe illness, died Feb. 8, '65; buried there.

ALBERT E. LINCOLN,

age 30, son of W. Lincoln, born in Greensboro; enlisted for one year, Aug. 22, '64; mustered in Co. I, 1st Cavalry; mustered out June 21, '65; died July 22, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from the town.

JAMES LOWELL,

age 26, enlisted Aug. 24, '64, mustered the same time, in Co. I, 1st Cav.; killed in action Oct. 8, '64; received, by town order, \$705.27, bounty.

NELSON D. MASON,

age 27, son of Abel Mason, born in Derby; enlisted at St. Johnsbury, June 1, '61; mustered in there, July 16, '61, in Co. B, 3d Reg.; served with the company although suffering with ill health nearly all the time, until Aug. 1, '62, sent with several others from Harrison's Landing to Newark, N. J., in the hospital there until he died, Sept. 16, '62; buried there, but subsequently removed and interred at Craftsbury Common.

WILLIAM R. MASON,

age 28, brother of Nelson D. Mason, born in Derby; enlisted at St. Johnsbury, June 1, '61; mustered in at the same place, July 16, '61, in Co. B, 3d Reg.; served with the regiment until mustered out at Burlington with

the original members of the regiment, who did not re-enlist July 27, '64.

JOSEPH TISEDELL,

age 18, son of Joel Tisdell, of Barton, enlisted under the name of Joseph Mason, at Greensboro; mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 30, '64, for Co. B, 9th Reg.; transferred to Co. C, 3d Reg., Jan. 20, '65; remained with the latter company till mustered out July 11, '65.

CARLOS S. MACOMBER,

age 26, son of William Macomber, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 15, '63, mustered in at Brattleboro, Dec. 24, Co. D, 6th Reg.; joined the company at Brandy Station, Va., remained with it until Feb. 26, '64, sent to the general field hospital, sick with typhoid pneumonia; died there Mar. 4, '64; body sent home and interred in the village burying ground. He received, by town order, \$371.46 bounty.

WILLIAM A. MACOMBER,

age 21, son of William Macomber, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served with his company till mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

WILLIAM K. MONTGOMERY,

age 19, was born in Dalton, N. H.; enlisted at East Hardwick, Sept. 23, '61; mustered in at Montpelier, Oct. 15, Co. E, 6th Reg.; taken sick with lung fever about Mar. 1, '62; sent to the general hospital, Philadelphia. Rejoined his company about Nov. 1, '63; soon after re-enlisted and came home on a 35 days' furlough; rejoined his company at its expiration; remained with it until transferred to Co. K, 6th Reg. Oct. 16, '64; mustered out June 26, '65.

JOHN MOODY,

age 22, son of John Moody, deceased, born in Scotland; enlisted in Co. D, 6th Reg. Sept. 28, '61; mustered in with the regiment, at Montpelier, Oct. 15th. In a short time sent to the hospital; transferred to the Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, '63; since which no account has been received of him by the State. He was never a resident of this town.

FREDERICK D. MARSH,

age 44, son of Wm. Marsh, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, Co. I, 15th Reg.; taken with pneumonia in December, and sent to the hospital at Brattleboro, where he remained until mustered out, Aug. 5, '63.

WILLIAM M. NESBITT,

age 28, son of John Nesbitt, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Barton, Aug. 20, '61; mustered in as corp. of Co. D, 4th Reg. at Brattleboro, Sept. 10th; served with the regiment in all its campaigns until he re-enlisted, Feb. 10, '64, and came home on a 35 days' furlough; rejoined his company when his furlough expired; remained with it till wounded in the left arm by a minnie ball. at the Wilderness, May 5, '64, sent to the hospital, his arm amputated; remained some time in the hospital in Vermont; discharged July 30, '65; on the last enlistment credited to the town of Sutton, for which received \$300.00; his government bounty \$100.00.

BENJAMIN G. OLMSTEAD,

age 23, son of Emery Olmstead, born in Lyman, N. H.; enlisted in Co. I, 15th Reg. at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in Oct. 22; discharged Aug. 5, '63.

JOHN OLMSTEAD,

age 18, son of Emery Olmstead, born in Lyman, N. H.; enlisted at Glover, Oct. 16, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, Co. C, 15th Reg.; with the company till mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63; credited to Glover, from which town he received his bounty.

SHERMAN S. PINNEY,

age 22, son of Jabez Pinney, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Morrisville, May 27, '61; mustered in at St. Johnsbury, with the 3d Reg. in Co. B; served with the company until the following Oct., taken with diphtheria, sent to the regimental hospital; returned to the company at the expiration of a few weeks, but again sent to the hospital, Jan. 1, '62; rejoined his company, Mar. 1; proceeded with it to the Peninsula, but his health remaining feeble, returned at the end of the first day's march toward Yorktown, to Newport News, where he stayed three weeks; thence he was taken to Fortress Monroe and kept 6 weeks; thence to Georgetown, D. C., where discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, May 28, '62; came home and died in Wolcott, Nov. 19, '64. His body was buried in Greensboro. His name was credited to Wolcott.

JOHN M. C. PADDLEFORD,

age 32, was born in Lyman, N. H.; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22d, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served until mustered out with the regiment,

at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63, not having been off duty a single day.

GEORGE W. PETTIE,

age 35, was born in Cambridge, Vt.; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served with the company until about 3 weeks previous to the expiration of his term of enlistment, when detailed for train guard; remained as such until the regiment was relieved from duty in the field, when he rejoined it and was mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

CHARLES W. PHILBROOK,

age 39, was born in Hardwick; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 7, '63; mustered at Brattleboro, Jan. 6, '64, as a recruit for Co. F, 11th Reg.; at once joined the company at Washington, remained with it until taken with rheumatic fever, sent to the hospital; died, Mar. 18, '64, leaving a wife and four children. He received \$300.00 bounty from the town, and \$300.00 from the government.

HORACE W. PAGE,

age 28, was born in Walden, never a resident of Greensboro; enlisted, Aug. 21, '64; mustered at the same time in Co. H, 4th Reg.; transferred to Company C, Feb. 25, '65; mustered out June 19, '65; received a bounty amounting to nearly \$533.00

ANDREW J. ROLLINS,

age 24, son of J. S. Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Boston, Mass., in June, '61, in Co. D, 12th Mass. Reg.; proceeded with the regiment to Maryland, remained near Frederick City until the spring campaign; participated in the movements of the 5th Corps, through Northern Virginia, while under command of Gen. N. P. Banks; under Gen. Pope, took part in the battles of Slaughter Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, South Mountain, Md., and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, by a minnie ball entering his side. He was taken to the rear, but died almost immediately, and was buried there.

ELISHA E. ROLLINS,

age 20, brother of Andrew J. Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Montpelier, Vt., May 7, '61; mustered in at Burlington, June 20th, in Co. F, 2d Reg.; served with the company till mustered out, at Brattleboro, June 29, '64; promoted to corp. Feb. '62.

DUDLEY A. ROLLINS,

age 19, son of J. S. Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, in

Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; July 4, '63, promoted to corp.; returning to Brattleboro, came home on a 35 days' furlough; mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

SUMNER P. ROLLINS,

age 17, son of David Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 12, '62, in Co. E, 39th Mass. Reg.; served with the company in Maryland and Virginia until taken with fever; died Feb. 12, '62; interred at Sheffield, Vt., Dec. 3, '62; subsequently removed to the cemetery at Cambridge, Mass., where he rests in peace beside his brother, Elliot F., adopted son of Nathan Keniston.

STEPHEN B. ROGERS,

age 22, son of W. Rogers, deceased, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Barton, Aug. 20, '62, Co. D, 4th Reg.; mustered in Sept. 20th: remained with the company until he re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63, when he went home on a 35 day's furlough; reported at Brattleboro at its expiration. Being sick with consumption, sent to the hospital, remained until about June 1, and returned to the company at Cold Harbor, Va., with it until taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64, and sent to Andersonville; remained there until April, 1865, when taken to Annapolis, Md.; died Apr. 13, '65, and was buried there. He was a faithful and devoted soldier, and participated in the battles of Lee's Mills, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Golden Farm, siege of Richmond, Savage Station, 2d Bull Run, Crampton Pass, Antietam, Edericksburg, St. Marie's Heights, Banks' Ford, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

PETER ROGERS,

age 22, son of W. Rogers, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Irasburgh, June 9, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, July 9, '62, in Co. E, 9th Reg.; (in the engagement at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14th and 15th, '62,) until sent to the hospital at Chicago, sick with erysipelas, Mar. 10, '63; returned to the company, April 10, '63, and was with it till mustered out at Burlington, June 13, '65.

ROBERT ROGERS,

age 21, son of W. Rogers, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Irasburgh, June 2, '62, an original member of Co. E, 9th Reg.; mustered with the company at Brattleboro, July 9; remained with the company until taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, at Winches-

ter, last of July, '62: discharged for disability, at Chicago, Nov. 6, '62; returned home, re-enlisted in Co. D, 4th Reg. Dec. 11, '63; mustered Jan. 6, '64; joined the company at Brandy Station; with it until wounded in the arm by a minnie ball, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64; sent towards Fredericksburg, but died from the loss of blood before reaching there, May, 7, '64, and was immediately buried.

EDWARD C. REED,

age 23, enlisted in Co. K, 3d Reg. July 10, '61; mustered in July 16, and out July 21, '61; re-enlisted at Worcester, Dec. 8, '64, in Co. E, 8th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Feb. 18, '62; proceeded with the company to Ship Island; taken sick and sent to the Marine Hospital, in Apr. '62; returned to the company in June, remained a short time; then sent to the Marine Hospital, N. O.; thence to Port Hudson; thence to Marine Hospital; where he remained until being discharged Feb. 9, '63.

HIRAM RICE,

age 24, son of W. Rice, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; with the company during its service, returned to Brattleboro the last of July, '63; went home on a short furlough, returned, mustered out with the company, Aug. 5, '63; immediately went home, and died Aug. 17, '63, of typhoid fever and chronic diarrhoea, contracted while in the service.

GEORGE SHEPARD,

age 29, son of M. Shepard, born in Stannard; enlisted July 10, '61, in Co. K, 2d Reg.; mustered in at St. Johnsbury, July 16; remained with the company until Dec. 31, '63, when he re-enlisted and went home on a 35 day's furlough; returned to the company at Brandy Station, March 17; sent to the Howard Hospital, D. C., April 25, sick with rheumatism, remained till July 10th; sent to Clifton Barracks, thence to Camp Distribution; rejoined his company at Bolivar Heights, July 29, '64; remained with it until wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64; carried to the hospital at Newtown, and his leg amputated; then taken to Martinsburg and Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore; Jan. 1, '65, sent to Montpelier Hospital; remained until discharged, Sept. 1, '65.

CALVIN J. SHEPARD,

age 25, son of M. Shepard, born in Greensboro; enlisted Dec. 14, '63, and mustered in

Dec. 24th, Co. D, 6th Reg.; proceeded to the regiment, then at Brandy Station; remained with it until wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64, by a minnie ball passing through the hand; sent to the hospital at Fredericksburg; after 3 days transferred to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria. Having obtained a furlough, went home and remained 60 days: on his return sent to Camp Distribution, from there to the regiment at Charlestown, Va.; detailed in the ambulance train, remained 2 months, until the regiment started for Petersburg, Dec. 1. From that time with his company, constantly under fire or within shelling distance of the enemy, until April 2, '65; detailed as train guard, but rejoined his company April 12, at Burkville Junction; proceeded with it to Danville, Richmond and Alexandria; mustered out June 26, '65, near Alexandria.

SETH P. SOMERS,

age 19, born in Barnet; enlisted at Montpelier, May 7, '61, in Co. F, 2d Reg., mustered in at Burlington, June 20; remained with the company until Oct. 1, '61, detailed as blacksmith; returned to the company in a short time by request; remained with it, faithfully discharging his duties, until wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, at the battle of Savage Station, June 29, '62; was unavoidably left with others, under the care of surgeons; taken prisoner the next morning, sent to Richmond, where he was kept 2 weeks then taken to the general hospital at Baltimore, remained till discharged Nov. 9, '62; went immediately home, and died Jan. 16, '63, from disease contracted from exposure on the Peninsula campaign. An earnest patriot, a noble soldier, a faithful and generous friend and a true comrade, his memory will ever be cherished by those who knew him.

HORACE SULHAM,

age 35, son of Thomas P. Sulham, born in Pelham, N. H.; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62, mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; with the company until taken with the measles, the following December, and subsequently with a fever; recovering his health performed duty in the company until he received an 11 day's furlough, Feb. 11, '64, came home; afterwards was with the company until instantly killed by a minnie ball at the battle of Cold Harbor June 1, '64, and buried there by his brother Lemuel H. Sulham.

LEMUEL H. SULHAM,

age 33, son of Thomas P. Sulham, born in Woodstock, N. H.; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro Sept. 1, Co. F, 11th Reg.; remained with the company until taken with the measles in the winter of '62-3, sent to the hospital; after 2 weeks returned to the company, his health remained poor, subsequently went to the hospital, sick with fever; when able returned to the company; performed duty, until captured at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville with the others captured at that time, remained in that vile enclosure until the Union troops approached near that place. when he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where he died Dec. 26, '64, and was buried there.

HIRAM SWITZER,

age 19, son of Gordon Switzer, born in Sheffield; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, and mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, Co. F, 15th Reg.; served faithfully until taken sick, sent to the hospital at Fairfax Court House; died Jan. 31, '63, and his body sent to Sheffield for burial.

EPHRAIM B. STEBBINS,

age 42, enlisted Dec. 8, '63; mustered Jan. 6, '64, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; transferred to Co. C, June 24, '64; mustered out Aug. 25, '65; received, by town order, \$313.85 bounty; was a resident of this town but a short time.

NATHAN L. SPAFFORD,

age 42, was born in Salem; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, as corp.; reduced to the ranks by request, Nov. 14; detailed as commissary guard at Fairfax Station, May 15, '63; rejoined his company June 15, mustered out with it at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63

FRANK E. SAWYER,

age 22, son of Silas W. Sawyer, born in Lowell, Mass.; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg., and mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained with the company until mustered out with it at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

CHARLES A. SAWYER,

age 19, son of Silas W. Sawyer, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Burlington, Sept. 13, '64, for one year, and mustered in at the same time and place Co. I, 1st Cav.; went to the camp at Fairhaven, Ct., joining the company at the end of a month; remained with it until taken sick at Nottaway Station, and sent to

Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore; there until discharged June 2, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from the town.

CARLOS W. THOMPSON,

age 22, son of Z. Thompson, born in Woodstock; enlisted at Worcester, Aug. 2, '62, Co. I, 11th Reg., and mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 1; was with the company until sun-struck, and sent to the regimental hospital at Fort Slocum; remained there until transferred to the Invalid Corps, March 15, '63; was at Clifton Barracks until discharged, Feb. 17, '64.

ISAIAH THOMPSON,

age 18, son of Z. Thompson, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Worcester, Aug. 9, '62, Co. I, 11th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 1; proceeded with the company to Fort Lincoln, Washington, and was sick with fever in the regimental hospital a short time; returned to the company soon as able; was with it at Fort Thayer and Fort Stevens; taken sick about Aug. 15, '63, sent to the regimental hospital; remained until transferred to the Invalid Corps, Mar. 15, '64. He was discharged the same year.

AMASA F. THOMPSON,

age 19, son of Z. Thompson, born in Glover; enlisted for one year, at Burlington, Feb. 7, '65, mustered in at the same time and place, Co. C, 8th In.; was sent to Fairhaven, Ct.; remained 3 weeks, then joined the regiment at Summit Point, Va.; Apr. 16, moved to Camp Russell, after a few days, back to Summit Point, ordered to Washington to ship for South Carolina; the order countermanded, was sent to Munson's Hill, Va.; remained until mustered out near Ball's Cross Roads, June 28, '65; received a bounty amounting to about \$500.00

MYRON C. TIFFANY,

age 21, son of C. Tiffany, born in Cambridge, Vt.; enlisted in Barton, Sept. 3, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; soon came home sick, remained until the company was about to start for Brattleboro, rejoined the company, was mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained with the company, enjoying excellent health, faithfully performing the duties assigned him, until taken sick with typhoid pneumonia, about May 12, '63; died in the regimental hospital at Union Mills, May 20; his body embalmed at Union Mills, sent home, and buried in the burying ground near Mr. Marshall's. His loss was severely felt in the company.

CHARLES W. WALLACE,

age 19, born in Stowe, Me.; enlisted in East Hardwick, Oct. 2, '61; mustered in at Montpelier, Oct. 15, in Co. E, 6th Reg.; served with the company until taken sick and sent to the hospital; discharged Jan. 10, '63. He was not a resident of Greensboro.

GEORGE WITHERS,

age 23, born in Bath, N. H.; enlisted at Montpelier, May 7, '61, in Co. F, 2d Reg., mustered into the State service, May 20, at Montpelier, and into the U. S. service June 20, at Burlington; was with the regiment and participated in all its engagements, until wounded in the arm by a minnie ball at Savage Station, June 29, '62. He was assisted one mile to the rear by George Flagg, a member of the company from Braintree, and left in a temporary hospital; was taken by the rebels next morning, was sent to Richmond; exchanged July 26, carried to the general hospital at West Philadelphia, died July 28, '62; was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE F. WOODMANCY,

age 18, son of E. Woodmancy, deceased, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Greensboro, Dec. 7, '63, mustered in at Brattleboro, Jan. 6, '64, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; immediately joined the company, and served with it until taken with the measles; recovered in a short time, and performed duty until captured at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64, and sent to Andersonville; was taken sick there with typhoid pneumonia, and after severe suffering, died Sept. 9, '64. His body was buried there. He received, by town order, \$381.63 bounty.

GEORGE S. WHITNEY,

age 19, enlisted Aug. 23, '64; mustered in at the same time, for Co. I, 1st Cav.; mustered out June 2, '65; received by town order a bounty amounting to \$626.56.

ROBERT S. WHITE,

age 22, son of R. White, born in Craftsbury; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg., and mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; served with the company until taken with the measles, April 14, '63, when in the general hospital at Alexandria, 6 weeks; mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

EDWARD C. WARD,

age 24, son of Nathan Ward, born in Ceylon, Indian Ocean; drafted in Greensboro, July 28, '63, and mustered in at the same time for

Co. D, 4th Reg.; was in the hospital nearly all his time of service; but little is known of his proceedings; was discharged June 27, '65.

FRANKLIN WOODWARD,

age 19, son of J. Woodward, born in Peacham; enlisted in Greensboro, and mustered in at Brattleboro, Jan. 4, '64, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; at once joined the company, served with it till taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville, died of starvation and exposure, some time in Sept., '64. He received a bounty, according to town orders, amounting to about \$600.

JOSEPH R. WOODWARD,

age 20, son of J. Woodward, born in Peacham; enlisted at Concord, N. H., in July, '62, mustered in Co. E, 5th N. H. Reg.; served with the company at Point Lookout, Maryland, and in Virginia, until wounded at Petersburg, June 17, '64; sent to the hospital at White House Landing—died from wound.

HOLLAND.

BY MRS. GEO. A. HINMAN.

This township is situated in the N. E. corner of Orleans County; bounded N. by the towns of Stanstead and Barnston, in Canada, and lies just south of the 45th deg. N. lat., and extends 7 miles, 13 chains, on Canada line, and 5 miles, 7 chains from north to south lines; and is bounded E. by Norton in Essex County, S. by Morgan, and W. by Derby; and lies in the calcareo-mica slate region of Orleans County, though a bed of gneiss extends through the central part of the town, north and south, of about a half a mile in width.

The soil is very retentive, and excellent for grass, and all the cereal grains. It is probable the average yield of hay, wheat, and oats per acre, is, at present, greater in the town of Holland than in any other town in the County, notwithstanding the fact that much of all these products have been carried to other towns every year, and the soil thus impoverished.

The surface of the township is diversified by considerable elevations, and it lies on the slope of land on the east of Lake Memphremagog, the eastern boundary being properly the eastern ridge of the Green Mountains,—though there is no elevation bearing the name of mountain, except Mount John, in

the S. E. part of the town. Neither is the surface at all broken, but the highest hills are susceptible of cultivation, and their soil as good as any in town. There are several small ponds in town. One is in the S. W. part, from which rises a stream emptying into Salem pond, after passing through a part of Derby and Morgan. Another branch of Clyde River, in the N. E. part of the town, and about Mount John, emptying into Seymour Lake in Morgan, is called Mad Brook.

But the largest stream of water in town is Barlow River, which runs nearly west from Holland Pond, making, however, a little north, so as to keep most of the way in Canada, till it arrives near Beebe's Plain in Stanstead, where it turns north and runs into Massawippi Lake. This stream supplies numerous mill-sites all along its course. There are 4 saw-mills in the town of Holland, on this river, all within less than a mile of each other, and chances for more. There are also many mills on it, in Canada. It supplies the water-power of Derby Line Village.

There is also a stream of water rising near the middle of the town, known as Mill brook, which empties into Barlow River before it reaches Derby Line Village. It was upon this stream that the first saw-mill was erected in town, and just above where Paron Huntoon's mill now stands. There have also been built a grist-mill and starch-factory, at the same place, both of which were destroyed by fire.

The town was chartered, Oct. 26, 1789, to Timothy Andrews, and others.

The first proprietors' meeting of which any record can be found, was held at Greensboro, June 8, 1795, at the dwelling-house of Timothy Stanley. This meeting was adjourned to June 13; and on the 13th the meeting adjourned, to meet at Derby on the 29th, at the house of Isaac Hinman.

Many meetings were held at Derby, till on the 16th of November, following, a meeting was held at the house of Eben Strong, at which it was voted that Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jonathan Gazley, Sheldon Leavitt, Timothy Andrus, William Sabine, jr., Daniel Holbrook, and Eben Strong, be allowed to pick lots of land, on condition that they each clear off 4 acres a year for five successive years,—they giving a bond of £100 each for the fulfillment of the condition,—one fifth of the bond to be collected for each year of

failure, and the first year to end the first day of January, 1798, and so on.

The lots picked according to this vote were Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the first range, by Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jonathan Gazley, and Sheldon Leavitt, respectively; lot No. 6 in the 2nd range, by Eben Strong; lots No. 5 and 7 in the 3d range, by T. Andrus and W. Sabine; and lot No. 6 in the 5th range, by Daniel Holbrook.

It is worthy of remark, that these picked lots proved no better than other portions of the town; and it is not known that the conditions on which they were picked, were ever complied with, or the bonds ever collected. Col. Benjamin Hinman did indeed employ Joseph Cowell to fell 8 acres of trees, in the attempt to fulfill his agreement; but, as the other proprietors neglected theirs, he neglected his also, and the land has not been cleared to this day. It is now covered by a second growth of maples—the other timber having been mostly cut—and forms the best sugar-orchard in town. Some 700 trees are tapped on little more than half of it, and the number fit for tapping, still increasing. It is now owned by Joseph Marsh.

The first settlement was made in the year 1800, by Edmund Elliott from New Hampshire, and Joseph Cowell from Connecticut. Mr. Elliott began where Robert Piper now lives, and Mr. Cowell on the lot next west. The next year, 1801, several families settled in town; among them were Eber Robinson, from Connecticut, who took up the lot adjoining Mr. Elliott on the south, and Mr. Jesse Willey, who occupied the lot north of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Goodenough, who settled on the lot north of Mr. Cowell, since known as the Ferrin place. In the Summer of this year, Adam and Jason Hinman took up lots in the S. W. part of the town:—Adam Hinman the place now owned by William Armstrong, and Jason Hinman the one now owned by Isaac Marsh; but they did not permanently reside here till 2 years later, that is, in 1803. For several years additions were made every year to the number of inhabitants by new settlements.

The first child born in town was Royal, son of Joseph Cowell, born probably in 1801 or 1802. His death also was the first one in town, caused by drinking lye from ashes, when about 4 years old,—he mistaking it for maple sap. He was buried in the present

burying-ground, just north of Mr. Robert Piper's; Mr. Cowell giving the land for a burying-ground, on conditions that the town should fence it, and place stones at the grave of his son.

The latter part of the condition has never been fulfilled, and the exact place of the grave is now probably not known.

Mr. Jesse Willey, of Derby, is probably the oldest person living, who was born in Holland. He was born in 1803. J. C. Robinson and Hiram Moon were born in 1804, and are still living, and have always lived in town. They are the oldest inhabitants who have lived all their lives in town. Lucy Hinman, widow of Jason Hinman, has lived in town longer than any other person. She came in 1801, with her father, Eber Robinson, and lived in town until just before her death, which was caused by an accident in March, 1870. She was 81 years of age.

There are no very striking adventures known to have happened to the early settlers of Holland. The affairs of the nation had become settled, after the Revolutionary War, before its early settlement, and things went on smoothly as in other places.

The whole country about, being new, however, the early settlers were put to some inconvenience by the depredations of wild beasts. One adventure with a bear happened at the house of Mr. Cowell, in 1804. Mr. Cowell had erected an outer room of logs, in connection with his house, which was not completely covered, or roofed. Mrs. Cowell was accustomed to keep cooking utensils, &c., in it. On one occasion, she had left some scraps of tallow there, and a bear climbed over the logs into this room, and devoured them.

Mr. Cowell, thinking his neighbor bruin would be likely to repeat his visit the next night, as he had been so well treated the first time, placed some other eatables in the same room for him, and procured some of his neighbors to watch for his bearship's appearance.

Sometime in the latter part of the night he again entered the room, and commenced his repast. The watchers now appeared at the door, and one of them snapped his gun at his dark-haired neighbor. He, no doubt thinking mischief was meant, climbed out over the logs, as he came in, while another of the party ran round to that side of the room, with an ax, to stop him; but, not arriving in

season for that, he ran along side of him to a log-fence, two or three rods distant. Here, as bruin showed no disposition to stop, and cultivate acquaintance, but mounted the fence, preparatory to an exit on the other side, he dealt him a blow with his ax, so lustily, in his side, that it slipped from his hand, and bruin walked off with it to the woods.

Thus far, the bear had appeared to have the advantage. Mr. Cowell had lost his scraps, &c., and Mr. Wilcox had lost his ax; and neighbor bruin had carried them all off.

The party, reasoning, probably, that bruin could have no use for the ax, but would leave it the first favorable opportunity, procured a lantern, and followed him, by the blood he spilled by the way, to the woods, 20 or 30 rods distant, where they found the bear "stone dead;" the ax-handle protruding from his side, and the ax itself in contact with his heart.

The town was organized in March, 1805, by Timothy Hinman, Esq., of Derby.

Eber Robinson was first town clerk; and also one of the first selectmen, together with Joseph Cowell and Jesse Willey.

First freemen's meeting was held, 1st Tuesday of September, 1805. There were present Eber Robinson, Parmenas Watson, Luther Wilcox, Freeman Vining, Jesse Willey, Wm. Nelson, Asa Goodenough and John Worth.

In 1806 there were 17 present.

Eber Robinson was the first town representative, but in what year the town records do not show. The town was not represented in 1805 or 1806; and was seldom represented for many subsequent years, inasmuch as no state tax was assessed on unrepresented towns whose grand list was below a certain sum, and the grand list of Holland placed it in this category for many years.

EBER ROBINSON

was born Oct. 7, 1759, in Windham County Ct. When about 16 years of age, not being old enough to carry a musket, and having a strong desire for the independence of the then colony, he enlisted as a waiter in the continental army but as he advanced in years was promoted to office, and before the close of the war, was quartermaster.

He never boasted about his great military exploits, nor whined about his hardships and depreciated currency but was often heard to say that he was so lucky that he never was in any severe engagement, but at one time

in a small one was wounded in one of his feet with two almost spent balls at the same time which caused small pieces of bones to work out of his foot occasionally ever after. Yet, although wounded in his country's service, he never asked for a pension until by an act of Congress, all Revolutionary soldiers were entitled to a pension, according to their rank and time of service.

He then applied and received a pension of \$340 per year the remainder of his life.

At the close of the war, he returned home and settled in Tolland County. He was, while there, a merchant, sheriff and tavern-keeper, but was unsuccessful in business—lost what little property he possessed, and being proud and ambitious resolved to seek his fortune in a new and to him unknown country.

In accordance with this resolution in the spring of 1802 he started with his four eldest children, three boys and a girl, for the "land of promise." Lucy, who subsequently married Jason Hinman, and the mother of G. A. Hinman was but 13 and rode on horseback from Somers Ct. to this town.

He arrived in town in July, and moved his children into a log-house with Edmund Elliott's family while he was building one of his own. He settled on a college lot adjoining Mr. Elliotts in the south part of the town.

In the Fall he went after his wife and remaining daughter. Here he and his family suffered the privations, and endured the hardships of the first settlers, having to make salts of lye at from two to three dollars per hundred to support his family.

His educational advantages were very much limited, his studies at school being mostly confined to the spelling-book, but being naturally a good scholar, he was a good reader, writer, mathematician, and understood well the geography of the country. He filled with ability some of the most important offices in town—was the first town clerk, first selectman, first representative, and twice a member of the constitutional convention.

For a number of years after he came into town there were but few lawyers in the county and he was frequently employed to plead the cause of defendants, having for his opponent the late Wm. Baxter, of Brownington. His good understanding of law and shrewd management often made him a victor.

In the——Standard of April 20th, 1866, we find a partial history of Mr. Robinson

which is supposed to be written by a political, and religious opponent, from which we make a short extract:

"EER ROBINSON was a man of bright intellect, some culture, enterprising and ambitious. He loved distinction among his fellow citizens, and was for many years a leader, if the town ever had a leader, in politics and religion. In religion he was unquestionably the leader, and has left, by far, more results of his life than any other man. Indeed there was no other man in all the earlier history of Holland that was at all known by his Christian character. Mr. Robinson was a Methodist class-leader after a class was organized, and his house was the home of itinerant preachers, and he often conducted prayer-meetings in the absence of any preacher. He was, for his means, a liberal supporter of his church, and did a great deal to establish and maintain religious worship. The town, and especially the Methodist church, owe much to his labors."

In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat but hated slavery and toryism. He delivered the first Fourth of July oration ever delivered in town, about the year 1811. He died Oct. 28, 1838, aged 79 years, on the same farm on which he had lived 39 years.

JASON HINMAN

was born in 1782, in what was ancient Woodbury but is now Southbury, Ct.

He was son of Col. Joel Hinman, an officer of the Revolution and brother of the late chief justice Hinman of Connecticut.

He was one of the eldest of a family of 15 children,—was fitted for college, but knowing it was the expectation of his friends that he should practice law, (and a great share of the county practice in those days was litigation) he declined entering college, and leaving those advantages to his brothers, of whom several became distinguished barristers, he came himself to explore the new regions of northern Vermont, at the age of 19.

He walked the distance in company with a cousin, it being about 300 miles which he did several times during his first few years stay here, coming up and working summers, and going back to teach school winters.

Although his intentions when he first came were merely to stay here a few years and finally go to central New York, yet he never put his plan in execution, but spent his life here.

He was in many respects admirably adapted to a pioneer life. He possessed a large, well developed muscular frame, was an acute observer, an independent, close thinker, and a logical reasoner, and although he had failed to receive a liberal education, yet he was possessed of great originality of character; and he planned not merely to benefit himself, and the present generation but looked well to the future.

In all plans and efforts to secure and advance the educational advantages of the town, he was intimately connected and active, he taught the first winter school that was taught in town and several succeeding ones.

In political matters he was always greatly interested although he never attempted, in any way, to be a party leader. He had little to do in the party, or campaign work, of political elections, but his opinions were well known and he had a powerful influence without exciting against himself that opposition which an active electioneering habit is likely to incur.

He took the freeman's oath in 1806, was chosen town clerk in 1809, and held the office till 1824; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1836 and in 1850; represented the town in 1814, '23, '25, '36, '37, '38 and in '43.

These repeated elections, extending over a period of 36 years, in a town very evenly divided by parties, show at once his popularity and the estimation put upon his ability as a legislator.

Perhaps the remainder of his history will be as well given in a reminiscence written by a granddaughter.

MY GRANDFATHER.

Often, when care and labor are for a moment suspended, there comes to me a half effaced vision of the gray-haired old man, who used to sit hour after hour, with book or paper in hand, utterly oblivious to all outward occurrences; or who told stories of his past life, so wonderful to our childish minds.

He was one of nature's noblemen, who despised alike all the affectation—both of manners and speech, which most people think essential to respectability; and as little did he care for elegance or fashion in his dress.

Once, when sent by his town, as representative, he was met by a dandy, who looked sneeringly at his gray homespun suit, and, thinking to make a little sport at his expenso,

asked if his town sent him there because they'd no smarter man. "O no," readily replied my grandfather, more amused at the dandy's appearance than the latter at his, "they have many smarter men, but none who wear such good clothes as I."

In early life, refusing the advantages of a college education, and a reasonable prospect of some degree of celebrity in public life, he turned his back on the comforts of home—I had almost said, on civilization, and walked from Southern Connecticut to Northern Vermont, then an unsettled wilderness.

As he cared little for comfort, and less for show, the necessary privations cost him little inconvenience. I can conceive, indeed, that the freedom of the forest was wonderfully delightful to him. To be utterly untrammelled by conventionalities,—to be free amid the beauties of unscarred nature,—even with the hard manual labor necessary,—these were enjoyments not to be despised.

With his own hands he cleared his farm, and built on his land a little log-house, and then he took to it an energetic young girl, of seventeen, to share his life's toils, and sorrows, and joys; who, like himself, had come from the State of Wooden Nutmegs.

Children came quickly, as they used to in those times, and brought with them the necessity for greater toil and hardship. Sickness and death came, too, very often. Of the 14 children who were born to them, many died in infancy; others, in the first dawn of manhood and womanhood. When my grandfather died, only five were left.

My memories of him are very like my ideas of that sturdy patriot and beloved hero of our State—Ethan Allen. He possessed the same unyielding devotion to the demands of justice, the same independence and fearlessness in his denunciations of any violation of those demands. He cared as little for man's approval, or disapproval, as for the idle breeze that fanned his cheek; but he would sooner have cut off his right hand than to have knowingly injured the least of God's creatures, or the most despised by men. Indeed, the more despised any might be, and the lower their position, the keener was his sympathy for them, and the greater the respect and kindness which he would show them.

Some of my grandfather's relatives were wealthy and influential southern slaveholders. But neither wealth, position, nor relation-

ship could close my grandfather's lips on a subject in which principles of justice and mercy were involved—especially, on the subject of African slavery, which, I believe, lay nearer his heart than any other. Never did those friends come to his house without being compelled to listen to all the arguments which his keen intellect could discover or invent, and all the denunciations which an unlimited supply of decidedly forcible language could express. Though these plain and unvarnished declarations of truth never produced any visible change in their course, I can but think their consciences must have felt some severe twinges, as they listened to them; and it has always seemed sad to me that he could not have lived a few years longer, that he might have seen that overthrow of slavery which he so ardently desired.

His tender-heartedness, which was, in part, the cause of his abhorrence of slavery, manifested itself also in his pity and generosity to the unfortunate, as well as in his kindness to dumb beasts.

It was said of him, that he would, at any time, go ten miles on foot, rather than oblige a horse to carry him; and a whip was his utter abhorrence. I doubt if he ever struck a living creature a blow. It might almost have been said of him, that he would have allowed his cats to accumulate till, like the rats of the miserly nobleman who dwelt in the castle on the Rhine, they would have devoured himself and all his substance, before he would have drowned a kitten; or, would have made his Thanksgiving dinner on potatoes and salt, through all time, sooner than have taken a turkey's life to increase its luxuriance.

Money-making, moreover, was as far out of his line, as was the desire for the elegancies which money will purchase. He gave to all men freely, and, in business transactions, always gave "good measure, pressed down and running over." Many times have I watched him measuring out his farm products for purchasers, and never did he fail to heap the half-bushel.

Twice did his willingness to oblige, reduce him and his family to extreme poverty and suffering; yet, even then, I doubt not, he would willingly have given his last loaf of bread to any one who might have asked him.

He possessed a keen and active intellect, and an amount of information which, for one

who had procured it under such disadvantages, who had always labored with his own hands for his livelihood—often contending with poverty, as well as the inconveniences of pioneer life, seemed wonderful. No political transactions or events, in this or any other country, escaped his notice, or failed to draw from him some expression of his opinion.

After his time for active bodily labor had passed—and it is then that I remember him—his days were spent in reading, and in discussion, or speculation. Every new theory was studied and commented upon, the consequences of every political act prophesied. The principal variation was repeating some of Burns' Poems, of which he was a great admirer. When he died, at the age of 79, his mental powers seemed in nowise weakened.

Such was my grandfather;—so nobly unselfish, so fearless and independent, so true to the worthy impulses of a generous, justice-loving heart, so free from affectation and from passion, and withal, of such sound judgment, men are, I believe, not often to be found.

HOLLAND CONTINUED.

The settlements in town gradually increased and things went on smoothly till the breaking out of the war in 1812. The political feeling between the two parties was then very bitter, and caused many to leave town and seek homes elsewhere, which injured, in some degree, the prosperity of the town.

About the year 1822, a large family by the name of French and Mead entered town. They were men of considerable means, and gave quite an impetus to business affairs. A little earlier than this, two or three families by the name of Hall moved hither. These were hardy, muscular men, seemingly of iron constitutions, and industrious habits. By constant application they succeeded in amassing quite a competence. But of those that were in their youth when they came, all died in mature manhood, and in one instance the whole family, except a daughter.

The south part of the town was organized first into a school district and remained the same with the exception of some temporary changes, till a few years since, when the eastern part of it was formed into a new district, making the 8th. The 2d district was in the N. E. part of the town; the 3d between the first two. The next was in the central part of the town, and others were formed as the town was settled.

The first school in town was taught by Mrs. Worth, in Mr. Elliot's barn.

"Although the very first settlers of Holland paid little attention to schools, and some of their children were, at an early day, sent to school in Morgan, yet after the three men, Robinson, Ferrin, and Hinman were settled, as they were, in one district, they set themselves to work zealously and liberally to support a school, each having a large family and feeling the need and value of education. It is believed that few neighborhoods in the State have done more, with equal means, than theirs, for the home education of their children. Three such men are seldom found in one country district; and there were others from time to time to help them; so that few districts have given their children so good advantages as the old south district in Holland, and the result has been that very few country districts have raised up so many intelligent, enterprising, and successful men and women. A large number of them, as our intelligent youth from every Vermont town have done, have gone out into other parts of the State, and into distant States, and have filled every station of life with honor to themselves, and usefulness to others, and in the successful pursuit of wealth. The impulse given by this first district has also been shared by those since constructed, and a more intelligent, industrious, thriving population is not easily found than the population of Holland; besides, it is undoubtedly one of the best agricultural towns in Orleans County, which is one of the best counties in the State.

There is some soil, on Connecticut river and along lake Champlain deeper and richer; but almost every acre in this town is arable, and no where can farms equally productive be purchased with less, or so little money as in Holland. We predict that it is to be one of the richest purely agricultural towns in this part of the State.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1842, with 6 members,—one uniting by letter, five by profession. In 1845, there was an addition of 10 and there have been other additions at various times; but removals by death and changes have occurred till at the present time there are only about 14 members. Rev. J. T. Howard was the first pastor, settled when the Church was organized, and retained the office for many succeeding years. For a considerable time

preaching was maintained but half the time, but for the last 5 years there has been preaching every Sabbath. Rev. T. E. Ranney has occupied the pulpit for nearly four years past.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

was first organized in the early settlement of the town, with 8 members; among whom were Eber Robinson and wife, Mr. Whitney and wife, and Mrs. Rice.

Elder Sabine, Elder Scarret, and Elder Mack were the first preachers. For more than thirty years it was the only church in town, and has always been far the largest. A house of worship was built in 1845, in the central part of the town. A parsonage, with a few acres of land, has since been secured. Preaching is maintained only every alternate Sabbath. Isaiah Emerson was the first local Methodist preacher in town.

Eber Robinson, Jason Hinman, Wm. Moon and Micah Ferrin, lived and died on the places which they first occupied.

EBER ROBINSON died in 1838, in his 80th year. Mrs. E. Robinson in 1860, in her 88th year. Jason Hinman in 1861, in his 80th year. Mrs. J. Hinman, in 1870, aged 81. Wm. Moon died in 1859, in his 83d year. Mrs. Wm. Moon died in 1869, over 80 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall were both over 80 years when they died.

Mr. Gershom Fletcher came to town in 1825, with quite a family—his widow is now living in town, 90 years of age.

MICAH FERRIN

was born in Grafton, N. H., March 22, 1787; removed to Thornton with his father when a child; in 1808 came to the new settlement of Holland. He was then a young man of 21.

With the intention of making a home here in this wilderness town, he purchased the Goodnough place, on which he spent his life. He married Rachel Wilcox, of Morgan, with whom he lived about a year, when she passed from earth. In 1815, he married Lucinda Conant, of Westfield, Mass. There were born to them 10 children, of whom one died in infancy. Of the remainder six were sons, and three daughters—all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Of that large family, only two remained in town; and of these, one, who had remained on the homestead, died a few years since. The others are scattered in different parts of the country.

Mr. Ferrin was a man who identified himself with all the public improvements of the

town—building highways, advancing all educational movements—securing to his family and townsmen all the advantages which could be derived from them. Especially, in providing means to erect a church, he gave far more liberally than most persons, with his means, would have thought possible; thereby securing to the town a suitable building for divine worship.

Mr. Ferrin was, in short, a good citizen, a consistent Christian, and a kind father. In town, he filled the various posts of office, and represented the town in 1847 and '48. He died in March, 1863, after living in town 58 years, and witnessing the gradual changes from a complete wilderness to a thrifty agricultural town, which will compare favorably, in beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, and general intelligence, with any town in the County.

PROFESSIONAL MEN,

Born or reared in Holland.

Charles Robinson, 2d son of Eber Robinson, was a lawyer; settled in Barre, Vt. Died in 1832.

George A. Hinman, son of Jason Hinman, was a physician; graduated at Woodstock Medical School, in 1841; settled in West Charleston.

C. E. Ferrin, son of Micah Ferrin, graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1845; afterwards at Andover Theological Seminary; and has been for many years a settled pastor at Hinesburgh.

John Buchanan, a physician, graduated at Pittsfield; settled in Texas.

Hugh Buchanan, a lawyer; settled in Georgia.

Chester Ferrin, son of Micah Ferrin, was a physician; graduated at Burlington; settled at East St. Johnsbury.

WILLIAM MOON.

BY HIRAM MOON.

He was born in Haverhill N.H. May 3, 1777. When a little child, his father moved to Barre, Vt. He was an only child and orphan at the age of twelve, both his parents having died, his mother some years before. He had his home, most of the time, at his uncle Sam'l Aiken's until of age. In his 24th year, he married Abigail Wood, and settled on his father's farm; in 1802 came to Holland and purchased a lot of wild land, and commenced to fell trees, and had the misfortune to cut his foot badly, cutting the first tree. In 1803 he

moved into Holland with his family, his wife and two children, and commenced to clear up a farm which, by industry and frugality, having lived on the same place 56 years, he left without encumbrance to his heirs. He was a very singular man, in most respects, but a model of temperance, and called the decanter "the vessel of Dagon" long before temperance societies were thought of, and never had a quarrel with any man; never made a trade for the sake of speculation, and always settled all business accounts once a year and consequently never was troubled with sheriffs, but was loved and respected by all, and went by the name of the "honest man". The fear of God was before his eyes, and he esteemed others better than himself, indeed he seemed to have a mania for condemning himself, which greatly marred his enjoyment.

Being a man of strong physical constitution his strength held out to the very last, and he dressed himself and went out doors but a

few hours before he died, which took place July 18, 1859, in the 88th year of his age.

Of the aged people now living in town there is a Miss Abigail Huckins 87 years old, able to do light work about the house.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Eber Robinson, quarter-master, Isaac Clements, sergeant, both pensioners, and the former in his 80th year when he died, the latter about 90, and his wife about the same age. There was another by the name of Holt, but not a pensioner. He lived a sort of a hermit's life in a little hut by himself, and when he became so infirm that he could not supply himself with food, the neighbors looked after him. He was never married. He died at quite an advanced age.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

who have lived in Holland are Geo. Robinson, Benj. Hall, Daniel Abbey, Peter Bailey, Samuel Rogers.

SOLDIERS OF 1861—65.

Cavalry.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Aldrich, Ezra C.		M	Dec. 31, '62.	
Aldrich, John		"	"	Promoted Corp. Jan. 1, '64.
Dyke, Chauncy		I	Nov. 12, '61.	Deserted Dec. 10, '61.
Ewens, George		"	"	Died Jan. 21, '63.
Partlow, Albert		M	Jan. 1, '63.	Died April 22, '64.
Rush, James		"	"	
Stearns, Samuel F.	Serg't	"	Dec. 31, '62.	
Rush, James L.		D	Sept. 26, '62.	Drowned Feb. 14, '63.
Washburn, Samuel		"	"	Missing in action July 6, '64.

Second Regiment.

Bryant, Jonathan	Priv.	B	July 31, '63.	Discharged Jan. 25, '64.
Woodward, John S.	"	K	"	Promoted Corp., mustered out July 15, '65.

Third Regiment.

Barnes, Edwin D.		D	Oct. 29, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; trans. to Co. E, July 25, '64; must. out July 11, '65.
Danforth, Sewell		"	Dec. 6, '61.	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Goodall, Richard P. Jr.	Corp.	"	July 19, '61.	Promoted 2d Lieut., Co. G, Jan. 15, '63.
Judd, Albert S.		"	Oct. 29, '61.	Pro. Corp., re-en. Dec. 21, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, Mar. 12, '64.
Smith, George T.		"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; trans. to Co. E, July 25, '64; must. out July 11, '65.
Washburn, George W.		"	"	Promoted Serg't; must. out Oct. 29, '64.

Eighth Regiment.

Barnes, Carlos J.	Priv.	B	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; deserted May 18, '64.
Brooks, Orville R.	"	"	"	" must. out May 18, '65.
Farr, Moses W.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 8, '62.
Ferrin, Chester M.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Horn, Joseph	"	"	"	Died July 9, '62.
Horn, Samuel O.	"	"	"	Killed in action June 20, '63.
Horn, William	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Lee, William S.	"	"	"	Died July 3, '63.
Moon, Elisha D.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Moon, Hiram Jr.	Serg't	"	"	Discharged Aug. 12, '62.
Mosier, Levi	Priv.	"	"	Absent on furlough June 22, '64.
Piper, Nathaniel A.	Corp.	"	"	Died Aug. 9, '63.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Smith, James		B	Feb. 12, '63.	Trans. to invalid Corps Feb. 27, '64.
Wheeler, Allen M.	Priv.	I	Dec. 18, '61.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; deserted May 18, '64.
Wheeler, Charles	"	B	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Woodward, William F.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 19, '62.
McGee, Thomas	"	"	"	Re-en. June 5, '64; deserted May 18, '64.
Robinson, John R.	"	"	"	"
Judd, Charles	"		Feb. 17, '65.	Discharged June 14, '65.
Carpenter, Isaac	"	"	"	"

Veteran Corps.

Ferrin, Charles
Morgan, John

First Battery — Vols. for three years.

Yates, Stephen Jan. 6, '64. Died April 9, '64.

Second Battery.

McLennon, Norman Jan. 6, '64. Died Oct. 5, '64.

Second Battery — Vols. for one year.

Ames, Marshall L. Aug. 8, '64. Mustered out of service July 31, '65.
Bishop, Leon Aug. 16, '64. " " "
Ewens, Alonzo Aug. 10, '64. Trans. to 1st Co. Heavy Art. Nov. 1, '65,
must. out of service July 28, '65.

Volunteers for nine months.

Ames, Marshall L.	Priv.	E	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Bryant, Charles	"	"	"	"
Bryant, George W.	"	"	"	"
Fisk, John G.	"	"	Nov. 29, '62.	"
Graves, Myron M.	"	"	"	"
Hall, Joshua R.	"	"	"	"
Hill, Aaron Jr.	"	"	"	"
Pillsbury, Alphonzo C. Corp.	"	"	"	"
Pillsbury, Joseph H.	Priv.	"	Oct. 22, '62.	Discharged April 17, '63.

IRASBURGH.

BY E. P. COLTON.

The township of Irasburgh was granted to Ira Allen and his associates, by the General Assembly of Vermont on the 23d day of Feb. 1781. His associates were Roger Enos, Roger Enos jr., Jerusha Enos, Jerusha Enos, jr., and Sybil Enos—a family living in Hartland in this State,—then followed the names of Nathan Allen, Nancy Allen, and Betsey Allen, who were his relatives. The 43 others whose names appear as his associates, were the names of individuals living at a distance or, were fictitious. When the Allens wanted a new township granted they merely obtained a few bona fide proprietors, and filled up the required number of grantees with assumed names from some at that time distant point, paid the first grantee dues, and afterwards professedly brought up these claims. When parties petitioned for a grant of land, it was the custom to present the papers at any time during the year; the petitions were placed in the hands of the secretary who usually presented them to the assembly at its following session. The unappropriated lands in Vermont, at this time were claimed by New Hampshire and New York, and the Conti-

ental Congress had ordered the Assembly of the "So called State of Vermont," not to grant any more lands within its jurisdiction, until the controversy between the inhabitants of the "So called State of Vermont," and New York and New Hampshire should be settled. The Legislature at this time was what would now be called bogus, that is, it was so considered by a large portion of the people in the United Colonies. The Assembly of Vermont paid no attention to the order of Congress, nor to the threats of New York, but granted lands as long as there was an acre unappropriated. The people were democratic, and were opposed to there being large landed proprietors within the bounds of the State, so the townships were granted to from 40 to 70 individuals, conditioned that each proprietor should make improvements on his individual right within a specified time.

There was reserved, for public and pious uses forever, five equal rights, viz. One right for the use of a college within this State; one for the benefit of the first settled minister; one for the use and support of the ministry in said township; one for the support of county grammar schools; and one for the support of an

English School or Schools in said township forever. These rights contained according to the allotment, three lots each, or 351 acres.

The township was granted 6 miles square, bounded N. by Coventry, S. by Lutterloh. The lands on the east and west sides were at this time unappropriated and unnamed.

There were in the grant the following reservations, and conditions that each proprietor, his heirs or assigns, should plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square, or have one family settled on each respective right within 4 years from the time of establishing the outlines of said township, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right not so settled and improved, as aforesaid, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be, by their representatives, regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. The grant was signed by Thomas Chittenden who was at that time governor, and by Joseph Fay, secretary. The signature of Gov. Chittenden was written in the old fashioned round style, with a firm hand. Previous to 1789, Ira Allen had received conveyances from all of the original proprietors, so that the whole township, except the public rights, belonged to him, subject to the conditions of the grant, and Sept. 13, 1789, Ira Allen conveyed all his rights in the township of Irasburgh to Jerusha Enos jr., of Hartland, as a marriage dower. In 1792, Mr. Allen employed James Whitlaw Esq., to survey the township. Surveyor Whitlaw commenced the survey but did not complete it till the Summer of 1793. The township was surveyed into 210 lots, each lot containing, according to the plan of the survey 117 acres. The surveyor marked the quality of the lands upon his plan, *g* standing for good lands, *m* for middling, and *b* for bad lands. Some lots that were marked middling at that time, are now considered as good as any in town, while others that were marked good are now known as middling or poor land. The township should have been settled, or there should have been a family upon each respective right in the Summer of 1797, in order to have had the titles good under the grant. Nothing appears to have been done toward making a settlement, or to comply with the requirements of the grant until Autumn of 1801, when a notice appeared in the Rutland Herald, warning the proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Ralph Parker in Glover on the 12th day of November. This notice also appeared in the columns of Spooner's Ver-

mont Journal and those of the Green Mountain Patriot, and was signed by Ralph Parker, justice of the peace. The business for which the meeting was called was as follows: 1st To choose a moderator, 2nd proprietors clerk and treasurer, 3d To see if the proprietors will establish the former surveys made of the lands in said township, and divide the same into severalty, 4th To see if the proprietors will vote to settlers the lots they now live on, in lieu of their drafts; 5th To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expense of surveying and allotting said town."

When the time arrived for holding the meeting, Esq., Parker called the meeting to order, elected himself moderator, chose Heman Allen proprietors' clerk, and then adjourned the meeting to the last Monday in December to meet at the same place. It does not appear that any persons were present except Heman Allen and Ralph Parker, who probably voted for Jerusha Allen as proxy.

Dec. 28, 1801, the meeting was opened agreeable to adjournment, Mr. Parker in the chair

"Voted—that the proprietors have met, and do accept of the survey, and that the same be established as the permanent survey of said town of Irasburgh." "Voted—To divide the lands of said town into severalty by draft, and that three lots be drawn to each proprietor's right."

Voted., that Roger Enos jr., be appointed to draw the numbers, as the rights are called by the clerk; Heman Allen read the proprietors' names. Roger Enos drew the numbers from the hat, in the presence of Esq., Parker, who was the meeting.

Three lots were drawn for each original proprietor, and three for each of the public rights. This draft left three lots undrawn and undivided. (At a meeting of the proprietors held on the first Monday in June 1806, at the house of Amos Conant, Samuel Huntington and Aaron Shepherd of Greensboro were appointed a committee to survey the undivided lands in town into lots of equal size, one for each original proprietor. Lots Nos. 36, 69, and 118 were surveyed into 69 lots of 4 acres and 78 hundredths each. This survey was accepted by the proprietors at a meeting held Feb. 9, 1807.) At the meeting held in Glover Dec. 23, 1801, the proprietors voted that the account of James Whitlaw for surveying, be allowed principal and interest, and that a tax of \$6.25 be assessed on each proprietor's share in said town. Roger Enos jr., was elected to collect said tax. None of the pro-

prietors appeared to pay the tax, and Dec. 25, 1802, Mr. Enos advertised the lands for sale, the vendue to come off March 4, 1803, at Glover. At that time all the lands in Irasburgh (public rights excepted) were sold at auction to pay the tax assessed for the purpose of paying the expense of surveying the town. These lands were deeded to Heman Allen who bought all the lots by Roger Enos jr., the collector, March 14, 1804. The Legislature of the State, at their session in 1797, assessed a tax of three cents per acre on all lands in Irasburgh (public rights excepted) for the purpose of repairing roads and building bridges, Joseph Scott, collector, advertised the lands in Irasburgh to be sold at public auction on the March 9, 1803, at the house of Royal Corbin in Craftsbury. The lands were all sold, and again bid off by Heman Allen, who became owner by virtue of vendue deeds from two collectors, authorized to convey them by statute laws, Ira, and Jerusha Allen had, previous to these sales leased several lots in town to various individuals, some of whom were occupying them at this time. Several of these leases bear date Aug. 4, 1802; and several on Oct. 25, of the same year. The leases were perpetual, conditioned that the lessee pay, after 5 years, a rent, of 5 cents per acre, increasing each year 3 cents per acre, until the sum amounted to 17 cents per acre which should be the annual rent payable to Elijah Paine and Heman Allen on the first day of January of each year. All minerals and mill-privileges were excepted and the right to erect mills and mill-dams with all the privileges of passing and repassing with teams for any and all such purposes were reserved.

The leases were forfeited in case any taxes were unpaid, or if the annual rents were six months in arrears. Heman Allen was one of the trustees who collected the rents for Jerusha Allen; and, after he became legal owner of the town, by virtue of vendue deeds, he caused the occupants of lands, who held them under leases from Ira and Jerusha Allen, to quit-claim their lots to him, who again leased to them in his own name.

The following persons quit-claimed their lands to Heman Allen, many of the deeds bearing date the 22d and 23d of April, 1805: Caleb Leach, James Leach, Simon French, Amos Conant, Levi Utley, Sargent Morrell, Seneca Thomas, Moses Bailey, Willard C. Gleason, Jacob Bayley, Daniel Galusha, Selim Freeman, Peter Thatcher, John Brewster, Joseph Skinner, Jon-

athan Thompson, Jacob Burton, Benj. Burton, Sam'l Warner, Enoch Rowell, Reuben Willey, Benj. Hardy, Elisha Utley, Ezekiel Currier, Andrew Whicher, Ezra Rood, Richard Currier, Wm. Fisher, Eli Fletcher, and Jeremiah Morrell, making 34 individuals who held claims from the original lessors. After the vendue sales in 1803, some doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of the previous proprietors' meetings existed in minds of those interested, and they succeeded in getting a special enabling act passed at the session of the general assembly in October 1804. This act reads as follows; That the proprietors of Irasburgh be, and they are hereby empowered at any future proprietors' meeting, legally warned and holden for that purpose, to ratify and confirm their former proceedings, and the same shall be as good and valid in law, to all intents and purposes as though the survey, allotment, and division had been previously made in the manner prescribed by Statute law of this State in that case made and provided—any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

At a meeting of the legal voters held at the house of Amos Conant June 2, 1806, the survey and allotment accepted by the proprietors at a meeting held in Glover, Dec. 28, 1801, was again accepted by the resident proprietors which made all the proceedings of the previous proprietors' meetings legal and valid.

Those residents, who were in town at that time could probably hold their lands against all the Allens, had they known how the business had been transacted, but Heman Allen, Roger Enos jr., and Esq. Ralph Parker managed the business for Jerusha Allen so that in the end she became the sole owner of the whole town except the public rights. Settlers held their lands under leases, and it was not till Ira H. Allen became a resident of the town that any lands were conveyed by deed. Roger Enos jr., Jerusha Enos and Jerusha Enos jr., the wife of Ira Allen were the only three of the original proprietors named in the grant who ever resided in town.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in town (or the first settler recognised as such by Heman Allen) was made by Caleb Leach on lot No. 108, now owned by Mr. John L. Dodge. This lot is in the east part of the town and lies on the Barton line. Mr. Leach erected a log house a little west of where Mr. Dodge's orchard now stands, and brought his family here in 1798. James Leach came soon after and commenced on Lot 109 now occupied by Mr. Jesse Allen, Levi Sylvester was here when found in 1799, on lot No.

162, now owned by Mr. Leach and known as the brick house-farm.

It was the custom in those days for landed proprietors to give the first settlers a lot of land in consideration of the hardships which the first pioneer must endure. Mr. Caleb Leach received a deed of the Easterly half of lot No. 108, as compensation for the privations which he and his family endured for the sake of being the first settlers. Mr. Leach's and Mr. Levi Sylvester's were the only families here when the census was taken in 1800, the population at that time being 15. During this year Foster Page, Simon French, Orlander Bowley, Amos Conant and his son Samuel made settlements in town. Foster Page commenced on lot No. 180, which was the first settlement in the part of the town known as Burton hill. Simon French settled on lot No. 109, which was the first lot west of Caleb Leach's, and is now owned by Mr. J. L. Dodge, and is known as the back lot. Amos Conant settled on lots No. 83, and 86, being the two lots north of the one occupied by Simon French. The Conant farm is now owned by Mr. Wm. Edmunds.

It is not known how many men moved into town during the years 1801 and 1802, the only records showing that any intended to settle are the dates of leases from Ira and Jerusha Allen to various individuals, some of whom settled here in 1803—4 and 5. Nearly every lot in the east and north-east part of the town was leased during these years. It appears that the proprietors leased lots to men who had never seen them, because several of the lots leased in 1802 are wild and unimproved at this time. Among those who took leases during the years, 1802 and '03 were the Burtons, Morrells, Baileys, Curriers. Utleys and Peter Thatcher, and some others who became residents of the town for many years.

Feb. 13, 1803, Foster Page, Caleb Leach, Levi Sylvester, James Leach and Simon French, signed a petition directed to Amos Conant, a justice of the peace, requesting him to issue his warrant, and notify all the inhabitants who were legal voters to meet and organize the town. The meeting was duly warned to meet at the dwelling-house of Caleb Leach, on Monday the 21st day of March. Foster Page was chosen moderator; Amos Conant, clerk; Caleb Leach, Levi Sylvester and Foster Page, selectmen, and Samuel Conant, constable. This year Ralph Parker, Esq., of Glover built a grist and saw-mill on the site of the present flouring mill.

These mills were both under one roof—the saw-mill extending up towards the dam occupying the site of the present flume. The original dam, erected by Esquire Parker, is now standing and, is in a good state of preservation. These mills were built by Parker for the Allens, and the property has always been in the family till the present month, September, 1869, when it was conveyed by Charles P. Allen to Sumner Chilson.

Aug. 12, 1803, Mr. Constable Conant warned the first meeting of the freeman to give in their votes for State officers; also for a man to represent them in the General Assembly, to be holden at Westminster. At this meeting the freeman voted not to proceed to the choice of said officers. Seneca Thomas and Thomas Brown took the freeman's oath, making an addition of two to the legal voters.

This year Capt. James Richardson settled on lot No. 80, now owned by Daniel Houghton. His buildings were a hundred rods farther up the hill than Mr. Houghton's dwelling. A few years after, roads were opened by his place—one over from Amos Conant's, northwesterly by Richardson's to Troy—and one from Burton hill, by the Allen place, northerly, to Morrell hill, thence to Coventry and Derby. His buildings stood at four corners, and he kept the first tavern opened in town. An old resident tells us, that he has known as many as 20 teams to put up at Richardson's in a single night. The house was located on one of the great highways, leading north through the County. What was one of the important points from 1804 to 1812, is now an old pasture with no road within half a mile.

Seneca Thomas came this year and settled on lot No. 62, now owned by Simon K. Lock. Mr. Thomas was the first individual who took the freeman's oath in the town.

In the autumn of this year Benj. Burton settled on lot No. 179, which gave the name to that part of the town now known as Burton hill. Sargent Morrell located his family on lot No. 32, now owned by Mr. Post, and his son Jeremiah selected lot No. 41, adjoining. These men gave the name of Morrell hill to that part of the town. Peter Thatcher came this year and settled on lot 132, on Burton hill where Sol. Eaton now resides. Moses Bailey made a settlement this year on Morrell hill, Jacob Burton located himself and family on lot No. 158, now owned by Mark Drew. Daniel Galusha built a house and moved into town during the year, and his house stood on the knoll west of the brook which the road crosses going towards Burton hill. The

present highway leads directly over the site occupied by Mr. Galusha's house. A portion of the field now occupied by Moses White is land that was cleared by him. The settlements made this year were in the easterly part of the town—except Galusha's, which was one mile south of the mills. Previous to this year the grain was carried to Barton and Glover to be ground, the settlements, with two exceptions, were in the east part, and the only road leading westerly was the one which led to Parker's mills, where it terminated.

Levi Utley settled on Lot No. 33, in the east part of the town, situated on the Barton line. This lot is in that part of the town between the Burton hill-road and where Caleb Leach lived, in an out-of-the-way place, Mr. Utley lived there many years—cleared up a respectable farm. The place is known as the Utley lot, and is used as a pasture.

1804. At a town meeting held on March 26, Capt. Benj. Burton was chosen moderator, Amos Conant, clerk, and James Leach constable. A tax of 4 days work upon each legal voter, to be laid out upon the highways, was voted. The same day the selectmen issued a warrant to James Leach, Constable, directing him to summon Joseph Barrows and Mary Barrows to depart from Irasburgh. This was the custom in those times, nearly every family that came here were warned out of town. If this duty was properly attended to, the town did not consider that they were under any obligation to render assistance in case the family became destitute. The first highways in town were laid out this year by the selectmen. The first one commenced on the Barton line, near James Leach's, on lot 109, and passed the dwellings of Caleb Leach and Amos Conant—thence across lots No. 82 and 81 to Capt. Richardson's, on lot No. 80—now owned by Daniel Houghton. Only about 50 rods of this road is now used as a highway, and that is where it passes the old Conant buildings, now owned by Wm. Edmonds. This road was laid 4 rods wide, and it was supposed that it would always remain one of the great thoroughfares through the town. The next road laid was one commencing on Coventry line on lot No. 8, thence, in a southerly direction, across Morrell hill, to Capt. Richardson's, on lot No. 80. This road has not been discontinued and runs nearly its entire distance on the old survey. Another road was laid out and opened from Lutterloh (now Albany) line to R. Parker's mills. This road commenced on what

is known as the Chamberlin hill, and ran along on the high ground between the river and the creek, and crossed the village plot a little west of the common. This road was used but a few years—one having been built down the river west of it, in 1808, which took the travel.

A man by the name of McFarland located on lot No. 113, now known as the Allen farm, having been the home-place of Ira H. Allen for many years.

Roads were opened from Caleb Leech's to Parker's mills, passing McFarland's; also one from Burton hill to Capt. Richardson's, passing this place, and another from Amos Conant's to McFarland's, making five corners.

This place was thought, at that time, to be the spot on which the village would be located—Town and religious meetings were held here in 1810, when Eber Burton built a large frame-house near the common.

A burying-ground was established on the hard, gravelly knoll on the top of the hill north of the road. The militia of the town held their annual June trainings at this place, for several years.. This was the business centre till the old court-house was completed in 1816.

At a freemen's meeting held in September of this year, James Leach was elected representative to the general assembly, to be holden at Rutland. The whole number of votes cast for governor was 19: of these 16 were cast for Jonathan Robinson, and 3 for Isaac Tichenor. At this meeting, Eber Burton, Erastus Smith, Jacob Burton, Levi Utley, Joseph Barrows, Eli Thatcher and James Mackintosh, took the freemen's oath. Erastus Smith settled on Burton Hill, on the place now owned by Geo. Ordway.

James McIntosh commenced on lot No. 61, near Barton Landing. Sargent Morrell, with his son, Jeremiah Morrell, located on lots No. 32 and 41, now owned by Mr. Post. Ezra Rood settled on lot No. 59, now owned by George Norton. Jonathan Thompson settled on lot No. 155, on Burton hill.

This year was as hard as any experienced by the first settlers, much of their time having been spent in cutting new roads and building causeways over low and muddy places. There were no settlements on the west side of the river, and those on the east side were on Burton and Morrell hills, and in the Conant neighborhood.

A vote was taken in town-meeting to divide the town into two school-districts, and a committee was appointed to make such division; but nothing was done till the next year.

The cost of running the government of the town this year was \$5.25, to meet which the freemen voted a tax of one cent on the dollar of the grand list.

In 1805, Ezekiel Currier, Moses Rood, Joseph Skinner, Enoch Rowell, Wm. Sargent, Thomas Crown and Walter Kittredge moved into town.

In 1806, there was a great increase in the population by immigration. Several men of stamina and influence located here, which gave the settlement an impetus, and the town a character, which it very much needed. Among those who came this year were Benj. Walker, Reuben Willey, Nath'l and John Kellam, Benj. Hardy, Diocletian Wright, Andrew Whicher and Daniel Rowe.

This year the town was divided into two school districts, called the north and south districts. The north district comprised all that part of the town north of Caleb Leach's, and the south district comprised Burton hill and all the town west. There were reported March 30, 1807, 60 scholars in the north district, and 33 in the south district. Miss Fanny Kellam, daughter of Dea. Kellam, taught the first school. This school was taught in a barn on Burton hill. John Burton, now living, was one of her scholars, and says she was the best teacher he ever saw.

1807. This year Simon French, Robert Munn, John Smith, Abner Smith, Joshua Johnson, Ezra Record, William Fisher, John Brown, Joseph Hyde, Samuel Tilton, Doctor Tabor, Samuel Warner, Isaac Waldron, Thomas Bachellor and John Brewster, settled in town.—These men do not appear to have been men of that moral worth that characterised those who came in 1806.

Of the descendants of those who came this year, there are only two now living in town—a son and daughter of Robert Munn.

1808. In March of this year Joseph Kidder, Esq., made the first settlement on the west side of the river, locating on lot No. 70, where Amos Metcalf now resides.

About this time a road was opened from Capt. Richardson's, by Mr. Kidder's, to Troy. This was in embargo times, when much of the pearlash made in the State was drawn, in winter, through the wilderness to Montreal. This road to Troy was cut in the Fall of 1807, by parties from Danville and Peacham, who transported hundreds of tons of salts and pearlashes through to Canada. In the spring of 1808, a large quantity remained in the country, and

Barton river was cleared out, the casks put on to rafts and barges, and transported by water to Quebec. This circumstance gave the name of "the landing" to that part of Barton near Irasburgh line where the merchandize was put on board the boats. The principal business of the inhabitants, at this time, was the making of salts and pearl-ashes, which were taken, in winter, on ox-sleds to Missisquoi Bay and Montreal.—Those portions of the town which were timbered with maple and elm were first settled because those kinds of wood yield more ashes, and will burn with less trouble than many other kinds. These times also encouraged smuggling, which was carried on by residents of the town to considerable extent. Abram Gale, Asaph Wilkins, Daniel Rowell and Andrew Slyfield settled here this year.

In 1809, came Ebenezer Broughton, Joseph Woodman, Joshua Taylor Alexander Benton, Timothy Blood and Bezer Thompson, and made settlements on the west side of the river. Alexander Benton located on lot No. 115, now owned by Perly Hill—Ebenezer Broughton on lot No. 116. Levi Sylvester had moved over on to lot No. 100—Bezer Thompson settled on 94, Joshua Taylor on 95, and Joseph Woodman on 102—Timothy Blood on 101.

During this year a road was cut from Parker's mills, through the woods, on the west side of the river, past Broughton's, Sylvester's and Thompson's, to Kidder's. The west part of the town settled more slowly than the other parts, because there was more dark timber in that section, which always frightened the early settlers.

In 1810, the population had increased to 392, which was nearly all on the east side of the river.

Something was done at manufacturing about this time. Ezekiel Currier had erected a distillery on lot No. 88, now owned by Moses Leano. Potatoe whisky used to sell, at the still, at 50 cents per gallon. Abraham Gale made fanning-mills, and Samuel Wells ran a spinning-jenny. John Adams was the first carpenter who worked by the square rule. Walter Derby was the first blacksmith, and had a shop on the top of what was called the mill hill, where Mr. Pearsons now has a garden.

Eber Burton opened a small store in a building that stood where Dr. Parkhurst now resides. There was a store on the Sol. Eaton place on Burton hill when goods were sold in exchange for salts and pearlash.

The war of 1812, was declared while the people of Irasburgh were making salts and whiskey and smuggling goods from Canada. An association had formed consisting of a dozen or more men who gave a joint and several note to Wm. Baxter of Brownington for funds which they used in the smuggling business.

This ring was not broken up till 1814, when an association of anti-smugglers, who worked for their own interest, frustrated all their plans and overpowered them. During this year the first framed house was put up in what is now the village, by Eber Burton. This house is still standing and in a good state of preservation. It was used many years as a hotel, and was occupied as such by Jesse Rolf, Ezekiel Little and George Nye.

In 1812, the Legislature of the State passed an act constituting Irasburgh the Shire-town of Orleans County, provided the inhabitants of Irasburgh would erect a court-house and jail at their own expense. Nothing appears to have been done towards erecting buildings, till after Ira H. Allen came here in 1814. The buildings were put up in 1815, and completed so that the courts were held here 1816. The old court-house was moved in 1847, and a new one erected upon the site, which cost nearly \$4000, which was also built by the town at no expense to the County. The first jail was built of logs or hewn timber, ceiled with three-inch hardwood plank. This structure stood till 1833, when it was taken down and a stone structure erected on its site. This jail was 18 feet square on the ground, two stories high. It was found to be too small, at many times, and was not considered safe for desperate characters; so, upon recommendation of the members from Orleans County, the Legislature of 1861 authorized the County judges to borrow \$3000 for the purpose of erecting a new jail. Harry Hinman, Jonathan Elkins and E. P. Colton, were appointed a committee by the legislature to rebuild. The new jail was erected in 1862, and is one of the safest, best constructed buildings of the kind in the country. It is 26 by 36 ft on the ground, two stories high, and built of the best of granite.

When the news of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain reached this town, a meeting was called, and Nath'l Kellam, John Adams, Roger Enos, Benj. Hardy and Caleb Leach, were appointed a committee of safety. This committee bought some powder and lead, but we have not been able to learn that they performed any other duty. Several

citizens of the town served in the army, among whom were Capt. James Richardson. Capt. Oliver Burton, James Leach, Alexander Benton, Amos Stafford, John Little, Joshua Taylor, John Kellam and many others.

The principal business of the inhabitants, during the war, seems to have been, one party taking cattle and contraband goods from the other party. Roger Enos, Ezekiel Little and Jos. Kidder were deputy collectors of customs, and with their friends and retainers, were continually alert for smugglers. The government party became strongest, and many of those who engaged in smuggling became bankrupt and left the town. Some families went away during the war, and never returned; many went West during the decade from 1810 to '20; so that there were but an increase of 40 inhabitants in the 10 years. From 1820 to 1830, the population more than doubled; it was a decade of great prosperity for the town. Ezekiel Little built a saw-mill on the river above the old mills, and Sylvester Howard put in a tannery at that place. Roger Enos erected a factory for the manufacture of woollens, which stood opposite the grist-mill. A foundry was also built here, and a company formed for the purpose of manufacturing scales. They infringed upon the rights of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., who compelled them to stop business. The foundry was used, for many years, for the manufacture of stoves and plows.

CALEB LEACH,

who made the first settlement in the east part of the town, was very much respected by his townsmen, and was a very industrious, hard-working man. He cleared up a large farm, built a good set of buildings; and, in 1812, had everything comfortable around him. He was elected the first representative from the town, and was re-elected for the following 4 years—serving 5 years in all. He was one of the first board of selectmen, and held many offices in town. He was the first settler, the first representative, and the first man in town in point of wealth, intelligence and location. He was a resident till the summer of 1816, when he sold his property and moved to the West.

JAMES LEACH

was a younger brother, who settled on lot No. 109—lived here till the war of 1812, when he went into the army where he was promoted to a captaincy. I have not been able to learn whether he resided here after the war.

FOSTER PAGE

who settled on lot No. 180, was the first settler on Burton hill. He was moderator of the first town-meeting, and held some town-offices after the organization of the town. It does not appear that he had any title to the land he occupied was merely a squatter. Mr. Page was a great talker, and was described by a man who remembers him well, "as a pettifogging kind of a chap, rather portly looking." Seneca Page, the great counterfeit money-dealer of Dunham, Canada, was his son and came here with his father when he was a lad. Every one has heard of Seneca Page. He was considered the greatest devil in all the Canadas, Stephen Burroughs not excepted. He was the controlling spirit and head-manager of the company that manufactured snags, or counterfeit money, at Dunham. This same Seneca Page was a good neighbor, and brought up as fine a family as ever was raised in the Province. He was a proud man, and made a fine personal appearance—owned the best horses and carriages to be found in all that vicinity. He is said to have accumulated an ample fortune, while engaged in the snag business.

LEVI SYLVESTER

erected his cabin on lot No. 174. His was the first house erected on Black river, in the town of Irasburgh. He was a hunter by profession and practice. In the summer of 1800, James Leach and Orlander Bowley found his cabin, while fishing up the river. They had no knowledge that there were any inhabitants, except those known to them in the east part of the town. Mrs. Sylvester was an Indian, and liked the wilderness as well as any of her race. When Leach and Bowley found the cabin with the family in it, they were no more astonished than were the inmates, who supposed that they were the only residents in the town. Mr. Sylvester had cleared a dry knoll, near the river, on which was growing a crop of corn and potatoes. Mr. Sylvester was one of the residents who signed the petition to Esquire Conant, asking for the organization of the town. He was one of the first board of selectmen, holding the place because he was elected, and not because he wanted the position. He did not visit the early settlers, and saw them only when they called on him. After a few years he moved over the river and located on lot No. 100, and remained there till the road from Parker's mills to Kidder's was cut out, which let in too much sunshine to suit him, so he packed up and went off north, into some Canadian wilderness, where he probably

ended his days. Two of his sons came out of Canada and served in the army during the war of 1812. To the early settlers of the town Levi Sylvester was an enigma; his reticence, and his solitary habits, were the theme of the settlers. The only woman who ever visited at the house, while the family lived on the river, was Mrs. Burton; who, after her arrival in town, heard of the family living alone on the river. Mrs. Burton came from Burton hill on horseback, one of her boys walking by her side through the woods. At the time of the visit Mrs. Sylvester had not seen a woman's face for 4 years. Much might be written in relation to this man and his family; but we will only say, that one reason known to us, sufficiently accounts for his peculiarities. He had been a tory and British spy, during the Revolutionary war, and he had been the leading spirit at the sack of Royalton—a guide to Capt. Pritchard, who surprised the fort at Newbury—had captured the Baileys and Elkinses at Peacham, and carried them into captivity—had been with the notorious Sir John Johnson, when he made his descent from his rendezvous, on an Island in lake Ontario, upon the defenceless inhabitants of the State of New York. His antecedents had been such, that he had good reason for preferring the wilderness as his home.

ORLANDER BOWLEY

came here in the Summer of 1810, and made his home at Caleb Leach's. He selected a lot of land and made some improvements on it, when he was taken sick; and, after lingering several weeks, died on the 23d of Nov. His was the first death in town. He was a young man of promise, and his death cast a gloom over the little settlement. They buried him down near the Barton line, under the shade of the beeches, where his remains now lie.

AMOS CONANT

settled on lot No. 83, now owned by William Edmonds.—He came from Glover—was a justice of the peace—a man who had some means, and in a few years, cleared up a large farm, erected a good set of buildings, and was always independent in a pecuniary point of view. He was the first town clerk, and held the office till Benj. Walker was elected to succeed him. He performed the first marriage ceremony—the bride was Bulah Conant of Irasburgh,—the bridegroom Peter Brown of Barton. Esquire Conant was a short, thick-set dumpy individual—always busy and good natured—his eyes were small but continually sparkling with good humor—his nose

turned up at the end, like those of all his descendants. He lived to extreme old age—had all the comforts of life around him, and died 1847, at the age of 94,

SAMUEL CONANT

came with his father, and at the organization of the town was chosen the first constable. His, was the second marriage ceremony solemnized in town. He resided here till 1857, when he went west with his son Samuel, who located at Janesville, Wisconsin. While a resident of this town Mr. Conant held many offices of honor and trust, and was considered a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He was representative in 1816, and at one time colonel in the militia, by which title he was generally known throughout the county. He died at Janesville, a few years since, at the age of 80.

JAMES RICHARDSON,

who settled on the farm now owned by Daniel Houghton, opened his house to the public, and kept the first hotel. He had a family of six daughters, all beauties, and said to have been the smartest family of sisters in Vermont.

The second marriage in town was that of Samuel Conant to Sally Richardson, the oldest of these girls. This ceremony was performed by Dr. Peleg Redfield, the father of Judge Isaac F. and Timothy P. These sisters were the pride of the town. It was here that Ira H. Allen, in his younger days, put on the amorous swain and worshiped at the shrine of Betsey Richardson. He had begun to flatter himself, after a course of delicate attentions, that he was gradually fanning up a gentle flame in her heart, when she suddenly accepted the hand of a boisterous fox-hunting New Yorker, without either riches or sentiments, who carried her by storm, after a fortnight's courtship. We once had the pleasure of seeing this coy beauty of olden times, and looked in vain for those witching influences of beauty which once commanded such respect and veneration. She was a dapper little old woman, with a face that looked like an apple that had dried with the bloom on. Captain Richardson served in the army during the war of 1812, and died in the service.

CAPT. BENJAMIN BURTON

came from Norwich with his family of six sons and some daughters, and settled on what has since been called Burton hill. Benjamin Burton was a man that was very much respected by his townsmen. He and his family were always very kindly treated by the late Ira H. Allen,

who allowed them to live on the land they first selected, without paying rent or tribute. Mr. Burton held many town offices during his life—was a kind neighbor and zealous Christian. He died in 1847, at the age of 92. Mrs. Burton lived several years after her husband died—was a sprightly little woman, who retained her mental faculties to extreme old age, and died in 1852, at the age of 94. Oliver Burton, the oldest son, was the first surveyer who lived in town, and surveyed many of the roads which were laid out previous to 1810. He remained here till the war of 1812 commenced, when he went into the army as a captain, and served under Hull at the West, and was surrendered with his troops. After he was exchanged he served under Harrison till the close of the war. After the peace was established, he was appointed military store-keeper at West Point, which position he filled for several years, much to the satisfaction of the government. His health failing, his physicians recommended the climate of the West Indies for his benefit. He went to Cuba, where he died in a few weeks after his arrival. He was one of the most courteous and gentlemanly men that ever lived in Vermont. A portrait in possession of the widow Skinner, at Barton, shows him to have been a man who made a fine personal appearance. John Burton, another son of Benjamin Burton, has always resided in town, and has been a resident longer than any other individual now living.

SARGENT MORRELL

settled on Morrell hill. He was a man past middle life when he came here—he had been the first settler, and felled the first tree in Danville. Jeremiah Morrell, his son, came with him and is well remembered by all old residents. He was a bear-hunter, and killed hundreds while he lived here. He would sometimes follow bears for days, until he fairly tuckered them out. He is said to have known every bear in the county by their tracks. Jerre Morrell was a resident of the town until 1837 or '38 when he moved to the West, where he resided till 1865, when he again came to this county and lived with his daughter at Troy, where he died the following year.

PETER THATCHER

lived on Burton hill, was a man 6 feet 4 inches tall—a great wit and the comical genius of the town. When the militia was first organized, in 1807, he was elected 1st Lieutenant, and afterwards served as captain.

JACOB BURTON,

brother of Capt. Benj. Burton settled on the hill where Mark Drew now lives. He was a justice of the peace for the several years that he was a resident. He was a smart business man, but unfortunately for the town he did not remain many years. He and Heman Allen were great friends, and Mr. Allen always made his home there when here on business.

DANIEL GALUSHA,

a brother of Gov. Galusha, was a smart wiry, little man, not afraid of mortal or brute. He was commonly called Galoosh by the early settlers. He was always ready for a bear-fight, and went in as soon as he saw the game. On one occasion while fishing in the Creek in company with Capt. Burton, he killed a bear and two cubs, with a club, Capt. Burton standing by and enjoying the sport. Upon another occasion as Foster Page was returning home from Parker's mills, in the dusk of the evening, he heard a screaming in the woods, near the road, loud enough to frighten a whole tribe of Indians. Hurrying to the spot, he found that Galoosh had just laid out a bear with a stout stick. Mr. Galusha was elected grand juror at a meeting held in March 1804, which was the only office he held while in town.

EZRA ROOD

lived in the east part of the town, on lot No. 59, now owned by George Norton. Mr. Rood was a large, powerful man, somewhat quarrelsome, and given to imbibing spirituous liquors rather freely. He was fond of wrestling, which was in fact the only amusement the early settlers took much pride in. Large and powerful men are usually very good-natured and clever, but Rood was an exception to the general rule and loved a regular knock-down as well as any Hibernian who ever swung a shillalah. He once met Eber Burton alone in the wood, and exercised his muscle upon him merely for his own amusement. Being asked why he made the assault, he replied "that he wanted to find out what kind of stuff was in him. He brought the first tame bees into town, and guarded his hives so vigilantly, that the boys determined to have a taste of his sweets just to let him know that they could do it. After several attempts, a hive was purloined and brought over through the woods and placed in the cellar under the house where Eber Burton lived. Here they used to meet and ask in their friends to drink a mug of flip which was always sealed with a luscious plate of honey. Rood was not idle, but took the dimensions of the

tracks made by the boys when they took his honey, and on one occasion after they had been regaling themselves with his sweets, he appeared with a constable,—turned up their feet, measured the soles of their boots, and then had the whole party arrested. The next day they were tried before a justice of the peace, but there being no other proof than the size of their boots, they were discharged. Not long after—Rood met one of the suspected parties and so frightened him that he told the whole story, who were his accomplices—where they ate the honey and who helped eat it. The parties were again arrested, and the full vigor of the law applied to them. Alexander Benton Esq., now of Barton, when speaking of the affair a few years since said, "It took a fine yoke of red oxen to pay for my share of the fun." This was the first lawsuit in town. A man by the soubriquet of Shark Thompson defended the boys, and William Baxter Esq., of Brownington was employed by Mr. Rood. Mr. Rood was one of the listers elected in 1806, which was the only office he held in town.

EZEKIEL CURRIER

erected a distillery and manufactured potatoe-whiskey which he sold for about 50 cents per gallon. At his place, the early settlers used to revel in whiskey, and a man was not considered much who could not carry a quart without staggering. One old man says that the whiskey that Zeek Currier used to make did not hurt people, that he could get boozy on it every night and feel the better for it the next day.

Mr. Currier resided here till 1815, when he moved to Troy and erected a distillery there.

JOSEPH SKINNER

settled on Burton hill, where Mr. Jerome now resides. Mr. Skinner was a very industrious, and hard working man. At the same time, he was always ready for a frolic, and liked fun as well as any of the boys. He, and his neighbor, Jonathan Thompson, were capable of keeping a continual stream of good humor running longer than any other two men extant. He was one of those men that enjoyed all manner of athletic exercise, was always ready to run, jump, wrestle or pull sticks. He prided himself upon his ability to out-do almost every one in performing gymnastic feats, requiring physical strength and elasticity of muscle. He has been called a boyish man, because he never grew old. Mr. Skinner was a good farmer and fatted more pork than any other man in town. Some years he killed as many as 50 hogs—these he usually

carried to Boston, where he bought what groceries were needed in his family, which was always a large one. He usually attended meetings on the Sabbath, and would bring every one in his neighborhood that he could persuade to ride. Sometimes there would be 25 or 30 piled on his sleigh or wagon—the more the better, to suit him: and, on such occasions, he would always drive his horses into the village on the run. He attended meetings more for the sake of having a good time, going and returning, than from any spiritual consolation derived from hearing the sermons. He was the means of doing great good, because all his family, and most of his neighbors, made professions of religion, and ever after lived good exemplary Christian lives. Mr. Skinner stood high in the estimation of his townsmen as a good moral man. He died in 1839, at the age of 62, having lived in town 34 years.

BENJAMIN WALKER

bought the improvements that Levi Sylvester had made on the river. Mr. Walker was a smart business man, had a good education, and was capable of doing any business which might be required of him. He was chosen town clerk at the meeting in March, 1807; clerk, selectman and constable in 1808 and '09. He was elected captain of the first company of militia organized in town. At the first June training one Kittredge, who lived in the east part of the town, some way got excited and bit off a man's thumb. He was after known as cannibal Kittredge. Mr. Walker buried his wife in 1808: her remains lie on the little knoll west of the road, and north of Mr. Leach's present residence. He lived here 3 years. When he went away the town lost an estimable citizen and worthy man.

REUBEN WILEY

settled on lot No. 151, now owned by John and Elijah Willey. Esq. Willey, as he was usually called, was a capable man, and one who was very much respected by his townsmen.—He came here in company with Benj. Walker, and they selected farms adjoining. Mr. Willey was the second representative, having succeeded Mr. Leach, and represented the town in 1808—'09 and '10—was treasurer from 1808 to '12, also town clerk and lister three of these years. He was a strong, athletic man, very fond of wrestling; when he and Walker, Rood, Kiser and Brewster met, they usually tried strength and skill before they separated. Mr. Willey remained here till the war of 1813; went into the army, and never returned.

DIOCLESIAN WRIGHT

settled on the river south of Benjamin Walker. He came from Barre soon after Walker and Willey, to which town he returned in a few years.

BENJAMIN HARDY

selected lot No. 58, now owned by Henry Somers. Mr. Hardy was a man of stamina and worth; one that commanded respect wherever he went. He held the office of selectman 21 years previous to 1833, and was elected several times in after-years, but refused to serve. He held the office longer than any other man since the organization of the town, which is the very best evidence of his wisdom and skill as a town officer. He was one of the committee of safety appointed by the town during the war of 1812; was a justice of the peace many years, and as such did a large proportion of the business which comes before those officers. He had been a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension from the government while in old age. He was the father of Asa Hardy, Esq., who died here in 1842, and the grandfather of George W. Hardy, who represented this town in 1852. Mr. Hardy was truly one of the fathers of the town—one that was always ready to serve them and would never take any compensation for his time while doing business for the town. He died in 1851, at the age of 90.

CAPT. NATHANIEL KELLAM

came from Barre, and settled on lot No. 187, lying on the river. Deacon Kellam was in middle life when he moved here, having grown up children who came with him. Mr. Kellam had been a member of the legislature several times, previous to his making this town his residence. He was representative from this town in 1813. The first religious meetings appointed on the Sabbath were by his direction—and he is said to have been the most powerful man in prayer ever heard in northern Vermont. On one occasion when the militia from Irasburgh were called to the frontier, during the war of 1812, a bet of two gallons of whisky was made, that a militiaman from Irasburgh could make a better prayer than the chaplain of the regiment. The officers were to be the judges, and when an occasion presented a proper time, the chaplain was requested to make a prayer, and as soon as he had closed, Dea. Kellam was called upon to follow, which he did in such a manner that his friends won the whisky. Sept. 11, 1814, the people were assembled for public worship at the house of James Mackintosh, which stood on the

Allen farm, just at the top of the hill, and within the limits of the present highway. Zadock Bloss, a Federalist, had used language in his prayer which wounded the feelings of Deacon Kellam, who, as soon as Deacon Bloss had finished his prayer, fell upon his knees and invoked the Divine blessing upon the country, the army and navy in a strain of patriotic eloquence, so noble and grand that the Deacon Federalist sank into insignificant nothingness in the estimation of all present. During the time that Dea. Kellam was supplicating the throne of grace a sound like distant thunder reverberating over the hills, a fitting accompaniment to the eloquent and solid appeals of the Deacon. As soon as the prayer was concluded, the congregation by common consent left the house and seated themselves on the sward and silently listened to the booming of McDonough's guns which gave him the victory on Lake Champlain. It was a time of terrible anxiety and suspense for the people here; but the next day a solitary horseman rode through the town and shouted the news of McDonough's victory on the Lake. Deacon Kellam was the father of John Kellam Esq., who represented the town in 1815, and of the Hon. Sabin Kellam, who was representative in 1836, and now a resident of Topeka, Kansas; of Hiram Kellam, Esq., now of Brownington, and grandfather of the Hon. John H. Kellam now of Chicago Ill.

Deacon Kellam died in 1839, at the age of 84.

JOSHUA JOHNSON

settled on Morrell hill where Mr. Connor now resides. Mr. Johnson had been a soldier in the war for independence and was commonly called Lieutenant Johnson, a title brought from the army of the Revolution. He was a jolly old character and enjoyed a joke as well as any of the first settlers, and they were a mirth-provoking, fun-loving, comically disposed set of fellows. Mr. Johnson was a man very much respected by his townsmen; one that had the entire confidence of the people as an upright man. He was constable and collector for the town several years, representative in 1814—17 and 25; member of the constitutional conventions held in 1814 & 22, and held many other offices in town. He was a resident of this town many years, but died in Albany a few years since at the advanced age of 98. We remember him as a venerable old man, and one that was revered as one of that band of patriots who had fought by the side of Washington and Wayne at Brandywine and Stony Point, one that had marched

barefoot over the frozen ground to Valley Forge—lived through the dark days of the Revolution and united his voice to the clarion ring of that joyous hurrah which ran along the American lines at Yorktown. Mr. Johnson had a very retentive memory, and was a walking encyclopedia of historical facts.

JOSEPH KIDDER

settled on lot No. 70, and was the first settler on the west side of the river. He was an enterprising man—was considered one of the first men in town, having held many offices during his life. He was the father of Jonas Kidder, Esq., who died in 1868. Mr. Kidder held the position of deputy collector of customs for many years.

ROGER ENOS

the only one of the original proprietors (except his mother and sister) who ever lived in town, moved here in 1810, though he had been here occasionally since the first settlement. He was associated with Heman Allen in nearly all the transactions of the proprietors during the first years of the settlement. Mr. Enos was a justice of the peace for Chittenden county, and the leases executed in 1802, were acknowledged before him. His first residence in town was on the Caleb Leach farm. He held the position of deputy collector of customs, during Madison's administration; was representative in 1812, '21 and '24; was a member of the constitutional convention held in 1828, and died in 1841 at the age of 73.

HEMAN ALLEN

was a nephew of Ira Allen, and was adopted into his uncle's family after the death of his father, Heber Allen. He was chosen proprietor's clerk at the first meeting of the proprietors of Irasburgh. After the settlement of the town, he bought all the rights when they were sold at public vendue for the payment of taxes. He spent most of his time here during the years 1805 and '6, arranging the titles so that all who occupied lands could hold them unmolested.

Mr. Allen was sheriff of the County of Chittenden in 1808 and '09; chief judge of the County court for 4 years; Marshal of the State during the first term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and in 1823 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili, where he remained through the succeeding administration of John Quincy Adams. After his return from Chili, he was

commonly known by the name of "Chili Allen," which distinguished him from the Hon. Heman Allen of Milton. He died in Highgate in 1852.*

IRA H. ALLEN

came to this town in 1814, and remained here till his death which took place in April 1866. The lands in the town belonged to his mother, and at her decease in 1838, they came to him as the only surviving heir. In the management of the estate, which had for years previous to his mother's decease, devolved upon him, Mr. Allen exhibited those excellent traits of character which made him so popular. His mildness of manner, courteous and gentlemanly deportment, made him accessible to the humble, and honored and respected by the exalted. Always ready to grant a request if within his power, but if he could not consistently comply with the requirements of an individual, his refusal was couched in such language that on no occasion was any offence given. A man of that sterling integrity, who during his long life never swerved from what he had promised and when he had given his word, his reputation was such that no man ever had a suspicion that it would not be as he had said. In all his business transactions, he never gave any man reason to doubt his word, and oftentimes when he had promised to convey real estate for a stipulated sum, other parties would offer more for the property, his reply would always be that he had promised that to Mr. So or So, and if he claimed it he must have it, if some other party was willing to double the amount. A large proportion of the farms in town were held by leases, subject to an annual rent in the collection of which Mr. Allen always displayed a lenity easy and liberal for all interested. In all his transactions whether of a public or private character, he won the esteem of all who made his acquaintance. Mr. Allen was often chosen to fill honorable stations, and had he been ambitious of political honor, could have held the highest positions within the gift of the people of the State. He was one of the greatest men ever produced in the State, at the same time one of the most unassuming and popular where best known. He was always ready to give an opinion upon men or upon political or civil questions, and such opinions always

proved that he had drawn them from a source, which had reason for its capital, and massive sense for its base. Mr. Allen was a man whose presence commanded respect, which, upon acquaintance changed to reverence, which is always the case when great ability is combined with real virtue. His ability was respected by those who knew him in public, but it was in private life where his virtues shone like a reflector, because there was no guile in the man. A sermon delivered on the occasion of his death, by Rev. Thomas Bayne, gives many particulars of interest in relation to him.

GEORGE NYE

was a resident of Irasburgh for 50 years, and was as well known throughout the County as any citizen of the town. Mr. Nye was highly esteemed by his townsmen as a business man—had kept a hotel from 1823 for several years, after which he engaged in trade in which he continued till 1842 or '43. He was best known throughout the County as "Judge Nye," a title he received from having been judge of probate for Orleans county for many years.

He was the son of the Hon. George Nye, who was assistant judge of Orleans County court from 1810 to 1814, and judge of probate from 1823 to 1825. The Hon. Salmon Nye, who held the office of judge of probate from 1825 to 1827, was a brother. Mr. Nye had been an invalid for many years, his health being so poor that he engaged in no active business. He died of consumption, Sept. 24, 1867, at the age of 66.

BUSINESS MEN.

Those who have figured as business men in Irasburgh, have been Thomas Jameson, Ezekiel Little, Theodore Parsons, Nathan B. Dodge, George Worthington and William W. Little.

THOMAS JAMESON

opened a store in 1815, and drove a successful business for many years. After going out of trade, Mr. Jameson was a member of the company who carried on the business at the foundry, where the principal business was the manufacture of stoves and plows. As a business man, Mr. Jameson was one who had the confidence of the community, one whose word, when given, was sufficient guarantee for any purpose for which it was pledged. He was one whose sphere led him for many years to transact business with a very large

* For further notice, see Vol. I. pp. 602—608.

proportion of the people of this vicinity, and his manners were so courteous, that during his long and useful life he had not an enemy. Mr. Jameson was sheriff of the County of Orleans for 9 years in succession; clerk of Irasburgh for 19 years; was one of those whose characters gave the town a recommendation for moral worth. He was the father of John A. Jameson, who graduated at the University of Vt. in 1845, and now of Chicago, Illinois, Judge of the Superior Court of that city, and eminent throughout the United States as a jurist. Mr. Jameson died in October 1868, at the age of 71, and was buried with Masonic honors.

EZEKIEL LITTLE

came from Hinsdale, N. H. in 1810, and first lived in the old mill-house. His next residence was the house which had been built by Eben Burton, in which Mr. Little kept a hotel. He was one of those driving go-a-head men, who are always into some business, which he always drove a-head with a reckless dare-devil kind of manner. From 1812 to 1836, he was the principal man of the town for any hard job, like the building of a bridge, or structure of any kind—the clearing of land, or the making of a new road. He had built mills on the river; made brick; cleared up the largest farm, built the best set of buildings for his own use and kept more hands in his employ than all of the rest of the men in town. He made pearlsh, owned a mill for getting out clover-seed, and in all his business he exhibited an indomitable will and perseverance rarely to be met with. Mr. Little died at Barre, in this State, where he was visiting a son, in the winter of 1850.

THEODORE PEARSONS

came from Haverhill, Mass. He commenced business here as a merchant, nearly the same time that Nathan B. Dodge went into trade. Mr. Dodge was in the brick store, which stood on the site of the present Worthington store. Mr. Pearsons built and traded in the store now occupied by J. D. Worthington. Between these two men there grew up a great opposition and competition, each striving to undersell the other. Mr. Pearsons had erected the dwelling where Mrs. Worthington now lives. Mr. Dodge had erected the dwelling and buildings now owned by George Nye, and these two merchants were, to appearance, as comfortably situated as mortals could ask to be, when the strife to undersell commenced.

The consequence was, that they had customers from all parts of the County, and, for a time, did a very extensive business, but in the end both were ruined. Mr. Dodge went to Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Pearsons went into other business and lived here many years. He was in the foundry business with West and Prentiss, till the dissolution of that firm, when the business was carried on by Pearsons and Burnabee. Theodore Pearsons was the managing agent and the man who made the sales away from home. It is said that he would sell a stove or plow to any man who asked or requested to buy, never asking a question as to their ability or disposition to pay. He would also take any kind of property, no matter what, in exchange for his wares. His business acquaintances extended through Orleans and Essex Counties also the eastern town ships in Canada. He was a great lover of horse-flesh and usually had a drove on hand. His teams, which he kept on the road, were notorious for being poorly matched, and for their skeleton-like appearance. All his business was done with a rush, at the same time, he drove sharp bargains, and probably the paper and figure look of the business was extra large, so that a credit was always attainable on the strength of the paper exhibit. Mr. Pearsons built no less than seven dwelling-houses with outbuildings in the village, which is more than any other one man has done towards building up the place. He was also what has been termed a "red-hot Methodist," and did as much as any one man towards the erection of a church edifice for that denomination. Mr. Pearsons went West in 1855, where he died several years since.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON

commenced the mercantile business in the Dodge store, in the year 1834, and carried on business at that place till a short time before his death, which occurred in September, 1867, at the age of 58. Mr. Worthington was identified with the business relations of the town, for a period of nearly 30 years. In all his business relations he had the entire confidence of the community, and the respect of a very large circle of acquaintances throughout northern Vermont. His courteous demeanor and kindness of disposition won the affections of a large number of the influential men of the State, who were proud to call him their friend. In all enterprises for the good of the

town, which required private aid, Mr. Worthington contributed his share with a generosity and nobleness of nature rarely excelled.

He was frequently elected to fill some office in town, when it appeared to his townsmen that an emergency would come which required a man of more than ordinary ability to discharge the duties. He was representative from the town 2 years; sheriff of the County 2 years; member of the State Senate 2 years; and at the time of his death had been court auditor for several years. His death was occasioned by an apoplectic fit, while temporarily stopping at the Magog House, Newport.

WILLIAM W. LITTLE,

son of Ezekiel Little, was a man who carried on the lumber and building business for a period of 20 years, in this place. During the time that he was in the business, from 1832 to 1852, more building was done in the village than at any other time since its establishment. Mr. Little was always ready to take hold of any job—no matter how hard it was to accomplish. He thought he was the man for the place, and always took hold as though he had a better right to a hard job than any one else. He had the reputation of doing all his work in a very substantial manner, and his long experience gave him the position of community engineer and general adviser for all who contemplated moving, repairing, or erecting buildings. He was, in his business, what would be denominated a "tearer," that is, one who drove business with a hurricane rush. Mr. Little died in October, 1852, at the age of 42.

BANKS.

"The Bank of Orleans" was chartered in 1830, and went into operation soon after that time. The presidents have been Ira H. Allen, Elijah Cleveland and Hiram McLellan; the cashiers—George C. West, Henry M. Bates, Isaac N. Cushman and Wm. B. Denison. The Bank is now "The Irasburgh National Bank of Orleans." The Bank of Orleans was the first Bank established in the County, and is the only one at the present time, except "The Peoples' Bank," at Derby Line.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians who have practiced in Irasburgh have been Doctors Tabor, Brown, Cleveland, Metcalf, Haynes, Pierce, Tucker, Hayes, Case, Adgate, Scott, Taylor, Kelsey and Parkhurst. L. W. Adgate, M. D. located

here in 1850, and has been in practice since that time. C. B. Parkhurst located in 1865, and is practicing at the present time. Only one of the above named gentlemen died in this town, that was Cephas R. Taylor in 1865.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN IRASBURGH.

In 1845, Mr. E. Rawson established *THE YEOMAN'S RECORD*, which was the first paper published in the County. Efforts were made by the friends of the enterprise to get a list of subscribers which would pay for publishing, and about 150 subscribers were obtained during the first year, which was about the average number during the 5 years of the life of the paper.* The sheet was neutral in politics, and its columns were open to all parties; and Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men used it for the expression of their various opinions. In 1848, Mr. Rawson sold his interest in the paper to Mr. A. G. Conant, who published it for a few months and then resold to Mr. Rawson, who published till 1850, when it died for want of sufficient support.†

During the year 1850, the Messrs. L. B. & J. L. Jameson commenced the publication of the *ORLEANS COUNTY GAZETTE*, which was Whig in politics. The Messrs. Jamesons disposed of their interest to Mr. Jas. M. Dana, who published about 2 years, and sold to Mr. George H. Hartshorn, who published 1 year, and then sold one half the interest to Sylvester Howard. Hartshorn and Howard were the owners a few months, when the firm was changed to Earle and Howard. After 3 months another change put the names of Howard and Morris at the head of the columns. This firm was of short duration. Mr. Morris sold his interest to Mr. Howard, who in the Fall of 1855, sold out the whole concern to the proprietors of "*THE NORTH UNION*," a paper then published at West Charleston.

In January, 1856, Mr. Earle commenced the publication of *THE INDEPENDENT STANDARD*, which he published in this place for 10 years, when he moved to Barton where he is now located.

*In Irasburgh, probably, as the publisher informs us that he had about 500 subscribers in the county.—*Ed.*

†Or was discontinued, as Mr. Rawson informs us, because a Whig party paper was started, and he did not regard the field sufficient to sustain two newspapers.—*Ed.*

In 1861, THE GREEN MOUNTAIN EXPRESS was started by H. & G. H. Bradford, who published for nearly 1 year, when they abandoned the enterprise. To Mr. Earle, is the County indebted, more than to any other man or men, for the size and value of the County papers at this time.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY INDEPENDENT STANDARD now published at Barton, by Mr. Earle, is in point of ability and size second to no weekly periodical in the State. He is the father of journalism in this County.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM IRASBURGH.

Caleb Leach, 1804 to '08; Reuben Willey, 1809 to '11; Roger Enos, 1812; Nathaniel Kellam, 1813; Joshua Johnson, 1814; Sam'l Conant, 1815; John Kellam, 1816; Joshua Johnson, 1817; Ira H. Allen, 1818 to '20; Roger Enos, 1821; Ira H. Allen, 1822, '23; Roger Enos, 1824; Joshua Johnson, 1825; Ira H. Allen, 1826, '27; Elisha H. Starkweather, 1828 to '31; Joseph Higgins, 1832; Moody B. Kimball, 1833, '34; Ira H. Allen, 1835; Sabin Kellam, 1836; Ira H. Allen, 1837, '38; Timothy P. Redfield, 1839; Ira H. Allen, 1840; C. W. Prentiss, 1841, '42; Alexander Jameson, 1843; George Bryant, 1844, '45; Henry M. Bates, 1846 to '49; George Worthington, 1850, '51; George W. Hardy, 1852; W. H. Rand, 1853; William L. Locke, 1854; Spencer D. Howard, 1855, '56; John H. Kellum, 1857, '58; E. P. Colton, 1859, '60; Isaac N. Cushman, 1861, '62; Silas G. Bean, 1863, '64; Henry Somers, 1865, '66; C. P. Allen, 1867, '68; George B. Brewster, 1869.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Joshua Johnson, 1814, '22; Roger Enos, 1828; John Kellam, 1836; Geo. Nye, 1843; Thomas Jameson, 1850.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Ira H. Allen, 1828 to '31; Elisha H. Starkweather, 1835. In 1836, the State Senate succeeded the Council.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

Augustus Young, 1836 to '39; Timothy P. Redfield, 1848; Henry M. Bates, 1850, '51; George Worthington, 1855, '56; John H. Kellam, 1863, '64.

Citizens of Irasburgh who have held County offices:

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Sabin Kellam, 1855, '57.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Ira H. Allen, 1816 to '35; Henry M. Bates, 1839 to '49; Hubbard Hastings, 1850 to '53;

William H. Hartshorn, 1854; Norman W. Bingham, 1855 to '62; Isaac N. Cushman, 1862; the present incumbent.

CITIZENS OF IRASBURGH—COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Thomas Jameson, 1826 to '35; Sabin Kellam, 1839; George Worthington, 1842, '43; Hubbard Hastings, 1848, '49; Silas G. Bean, 1855, '56.

CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Elisha H. Starkweather, 1828, '29, '35; Geo. C. Wist, 1830, '31; Jesse Cooper, 1839, '42.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Ira H. Allen, 1821, '22; Geo. Nye, 1823, '24; Salmon Nye, 1825, '26, '27; Joseph Higgins, 1836, '37, '38; George Nye, 1839 to '45; Isaac N. Cushman, 1849 to '52; Milton R. Tyler, 1862 to '65.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN IRASBURGH.

BY DEACON JAMES CLEMENT.

On the 18th day of Jan. 1818, the Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, Vt. and Rev. Luther Leland of Derby organized the Congregational church in Irasburgh, according to usage, consisting of 3 male and 5 female members, viz. Zadock Bloss, John Skinner, Sam'l Warner, Hannah Burton, Lois Broughton, Eunice Hardy, Mrs. Cole and Mary Kellam. These persons, although coming from different localities, were similar in their opinions and practices, and immediately felt the importance of Christian union. We have no record of additions to their numbers until about 1825, when 12 were added, some by profession, and some by letter. For the next 3 years they were without a minister, except occasionally a missionary lectured or preached on the Sabbath. One of them, a Mr. Worcester, delivered a lecture on March Meeting day at the court-house. About the middle of his discourse a man started for the door exclaiming, "I do not believe a word of that." Mr. W. stopped a moment and said, "If there is another indecent person in the room, I wish they would leave," but no one else left. Among the number that preached here occasionally during this time, were the Rev. Messrs. David Sutherland of Bath, N. H., Leland of Derby, Hobart of Berlin, and Parker. A Mr. Rockwell preached a number of times in the Summer of 1828. About the year 1828, the church nearly, or quite doubled its membership, many of whom are now living and active members. In the Fall of 1828, the church employed a young

man by the name of Otis F. Curtiss, to preach regularly, who was ordained as an evangelist during the Winter, and remained about 2 years, was an earnest worker and genial friend. The church had no house for worship at that time, but held their meetings in the court house and village school-house. At this time there was each a Baptist and Methodist church here. After Mr. Curtiss, the Rev. Mr. Brown preached a while, after which, the Rev. Buel W. Smith, a graduate of Andover Seminary, preached one year. During his labors the church grew strong, and increased in members. During the time above mentioned, when without preaching, worship was maintained on Sundays by reading sermons and attending the Baptist and Methodist meetings. In 1839, the Congregational society built their present meeting-house, which was dedicated in January, 1840. In 1839, the first minister, Rev. James Johnson, was installed; installation at the Methodist meeting-house, sermon by Rev. Chester Wright of Hardwick. The church prospered for some time under the labors of Mr. Johnson, but during the latter part of his ministry peculiar cases of discipline made his labors less profitable. He was dismissed January, 1849. For the next 5 years Rev. Joel Fisk was their pastor, and was much loved by his people; after which the church employed Rev. J. H. Beckwith for about 3 years as stated supply, and a few months after, Rev. Thomas Bayne, for between 3 and 4 years, as supply, under whose labors the church received some valuable additions. In 1864, the Rev. J. H. Woodward, now of Milton, became their pastor, and served them faithfully until about the first of June, 1869. Under his charge the church received many additions in numbers, and increased in vitality. Since his dismission they have had preaching but four Sabbaths to the present time, Sept. 1, 1869. The church is now able, with the help of those that attend worship with them, to well support a good minister, has about 120 members, a good Sabbath-school, organ and choir. Of the many different ministers, only one, Rev. Mr. Peck, Methodist, has been buried in town.

LAWYERS.

Salmon Nye, from about 1820 to '28; E. H. Starkweather, 1827—'36; Augustus Young,

1837, '38; Charles W. Prentiss, 1838—'46; Geo. Mason, 1829—'31; Gustavus G. Cushman, 1830, '31; Jessie Cooper, 1830—'60; Timo. P. Redfield, 1840—'48. I. N. Cushman, from 1849 to '69—not now in practice; J. H. Prentiss,* 1847—'69; Amasa Bartlett, 1860—'63; Leavitt Bartlett, 1859—'63; Don A. Bartlett, 1854—'60; Milton R. Tyler, 1860—'65; Charles J. Vail,* 1862—'69; Wm. D. Tyler, 1865—'69.

TOWN CLERKS.

Amos Conant, 1804 to '06; Benj. Walker, 1806—'10; Reuben Willey, 1810—'13; Zadock Bloss, 1813—'16; Ira H. Allen, 1816—'18; Zadock Bloss,† 1818, '19; Salmon Nye, 1819—'28; Norman Cleveland, 1828, '29; Thomas Jameson, 1829—'31; George Nye, 1831, '32; Thomas Jameson, 1832 '39; S. S. Clark, 1839—'41; Henry M. Bates, 1841—'50; I. N. Cushman, 1850—'54; Thomas Jameson,‡ 1854—'68; Wm. D. Tyler, 1868 '69.

AMOS CONANT,

aged 94, died in Irasburgh, June 21, 1847. He was one of the first settlers of this town—a specimen of the hardy pioneers of the County—he aided to open the communication by roads through the forests to neighboring settlements and form a rallying point for the new comers; aiding in the organization of the town, he was permitted to see great changes and improvements as the wilderness gave place to luxuriant fields; receiving the suffrages of his fellow-townsmen, he discharged the duties of the various offices to which he was called, with fidelity. He lived to see sons and grandsons in the discharge of the active duties of life; and, from the spot which he had occupied for nearly half a century, has gone to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe.—*Yeoman's Record*.

DIED

in Milford, Mich. Mar. 21 1848, Mrs. Cynthia Harlow, wife of Capt. Abner Harlow, and daughter of the late Amos Conant, of this town, aged 58 years. *Yeoman's Record*.

FROM THE SERMON OF REV. THOMAS BAYNE.

Delivered at the Congregational Church, May 2. 1866.

IRA HAYDEN ALLEN,

son of General Ira and Jerusha (Enos) Allen, was born in Colchester, Vt. July 19, 1790. The history of his ancestry forms a prominent and important chapter, in the annals

* Now in practice.

† Zadock Bloss, 4 years in all.

‡ Thomas Jameson, 23 years in all.

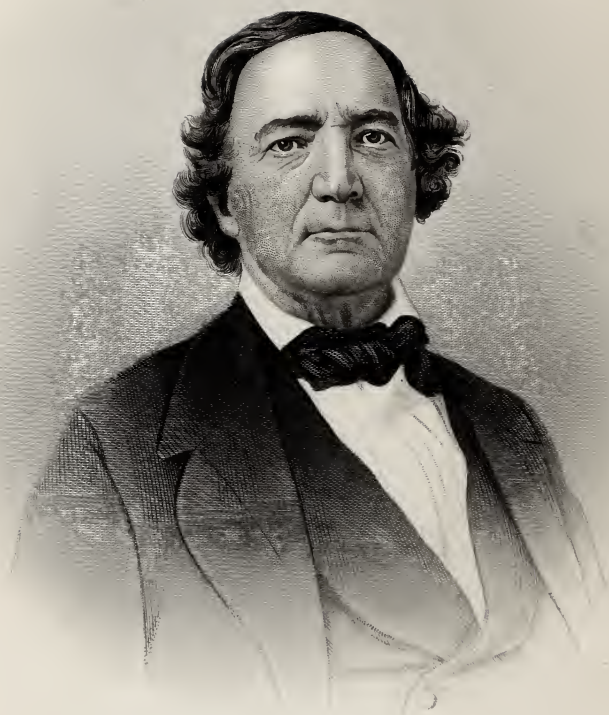
* Robert Mann.

of this commonwealth. The Allens were amongst the principal founders of the State of Vermont, and contributed much towards the independence of the United States. The necessary limits of this sketch furnish no space for an outline of the energetic, bold, and uncompromising career of Gen. Ira Allen, and his services, self-denials, and sufferings in the public cause. He took a very conspicuous and efficient part in the early settlement of Vermont, and during the period of the Revolutionary war, rendered to the nation signal aid. As member and secretary of the council of safety in 1777 he concerted and by his invincible energy carried out the measures which resulted in the triumph of the federal arms at Bennington, the capture of Mount Defiance, and Lake George Landing. These achievements led to the defeat and surrender of General Burgoyne and the consequent negotiation with France, of the important treaty of February, 1778. In consequence of these and like services to the national cause in the war of the Revolution and the fresh duties pertaining to the military interests of the State intrusted to him, he became the object of most tyrannical, unrighteous, and, in respect of property, ruinous prosecution, on the part of the British government. In the year 1795, General Allen, intending to take a voyage to Europe, was commissioned by the governor of the commonwealth—Thomas Chittenden—to endeavor to procure a supply of arms for the militia of the State. There was at that time a scarcity of arms. None could be purchased in the United States or borrowed from the government for the equipment of the militia. General Allen effected a very advantageous contract at Paris, with the French minister of war, for 20,000 stands of arms furnished with bayonets, and 24 brass four pounder field-pieces, with utensils for their use. "This contract in France was equally consistent with the laws of nations and treaties, as if it had been made in England. The advantage in the contracts determined the place of purchase." These were shipped on board the "Olive Branch," then lying in the port of Ostend, whence she sailed on Nov. 12, 1796. This vessel, sailing on the high seas, was, in defiance of express stipulation in the treaty of 1794, between Great Britain and the United States, and in defiance of all international law, captured Nov. 19, 1796, by captain Gould, of the ship

Audacious, an English seventy-four, and carried into Portsmouth, in England. The cargo was condemned as a lawful prize Oct. 8, 1797, but, on appeal, the court of admiralty decreed the restoration of said cargo, Feb. 9, 1804, thereby acknowledging the injustice and unlawfulness of the seizure and condemnation. In these proceedings of the British government, there was not only great wrong done to the rights and dignity of this nation; there was also the infliction of grievous injury to General Allen's personal interest and property. While the case dragged its slow length along in the British courts of admiralty, the property, for want of proper care, depreciated to worthlessness, and his bail, to whom, by virtue of an order of court, it had been consigned, although perfectly solvent for a considerable period after they had become his security, were bankrupts when the restoration of the cargo was decreed. Gen. Allen was also adjudged, by decision of the court, to pay costs and charges! But this was the smallest part of his vexation and loss. When he sailed for Europe, the titles of more than 200,000 acres of lands, with many buildings and extensive improvements, were vested in him, in fee simple, in his own right and that of the heirs of deceased friends, on whose estates he had acted as executor, and some of the heirs were not of age and the estates were not settled at the time of his departure. But on his return, scarce an acre of these lands could be found, without another possessor, by vendue titles, or others obtained while he was, by intrigue, detained in Europe. When he returned to this continent, he was virtually and unjustly made an exile from his family and home, since, in order to avail himself of immunities which his own State failed to give him, he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he died, and, in consequence of the events above narrated, leaving his family nearly destitute of means other than a home at Colchester, Vt.

These particulars I have outlined as necessary to a just idea of the circumstances and situation of our deceased friend, at the outset of his career.

Of the incidents of his earlier years I am not informed. He pursued collegiate studies at the University of Vermont. I have just read some of his college compositions written in the year 1808-9, which I find among his papers. They exhibit great maturity of re-



Engraved by J.C. Buttre

Ira H. Allen

fection and observation for a youth of eighteen or nineteen. Their subjects are of grave and serious character. The titles are such as these: Liberty; Religion; Mortality; Tyranny; Happiness. They are thoughtful essays, marked by sound judgment, enlivened by fancy, and pervaded by generous emotions and aspirations. He was obliged to relinquish collegiate studies at the close of his sophomore year, 1810, on account of ophthalmic weakness, which had become seriously aggravated by his application to study. This weakness of the eyes continued to afflict him, to some extent, in subsequent years. His only brother, Zimri E. Allen, also studied at Burlington, during the same years, afterwards read law with the Hon. Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Vt., and completed his curriculum of professional study at the famous law school in Litchfield, Ct., but died just as he was ready to enter upon his profession. An only sister had died some years before. To Mr. Allen's sole care therefore were committed his widowed mother and aged grandmother. The duties and responsibilities, involved in this relationship and trust, extending over many succeeding years, he discharged with devoted affection and exemplary fidelity, deferring his own settlement in domestic relations, that he might give his undivided assiduity and care to the guardianship and happiness of his venerated mother.

After the cessation of his studies in Burlington, he was clerk in Swanton, for, probably, about 2 years, where he had an opportunity, in some degree, to verify the words of the prophet: "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." He next assisted his cousin, Heman Allen, Esq., in his business at Highgate. Subsequently followed his removal to Irasburgh, which was ever afterwards his permanent, life-long residence. His removal to this town was the result of circumstances connected with his mother's estate. When Jerusha, eldest daughter of Gen. Roger Enos, engaged herself in marriage to Gen. Ira Allen, the father of the affianced bride required, in accordance with the usages of those days, a marriage settlement for his daughter. Very much as a matter of form and honorable custom, the township of Irasburgh, then a primeval wilderness, was deeded to her as such settlement. As to actual value, to use Mrs. Allen's own words, she did not, at that time, consider it

worth a rush. In 1814, Mr. Ira H. Allen proposed to his mother to visit this town and ascertain whether it was worth any thing; designing to be absent from home but for a few days. On his arrival, he found some two or three families occupying land under a lease from the agent of Mrs. Gen. Allen, and a dozen or more who had located themselves on lands, irrespective of any right or title. A Mr. Parker had erected a set of cheap mills, where the grist-mill now stands. The saw-mill had been used for sawing up pine lumber, cut down by squatters from Mrs. Allen's lands. A large quantity of the boards thus manufactured and appropriated, Mr. Ira H. Allen found piled up in the mill-yard. His first step was to claim these boards, in behalf of his mother. Instead, however, of enforcing legal rights, which could have been easily sustained, he concluded his settlement of the matter, by allowing the parties an equitable compensation for their labor in procuring the lumber from the forest. After a stay here of three months, instead of a few days, he returned to Colchester, informed his mother that the property in Irasburgh was worth taking care of, and that if she would give him a portion of it, he would come here and himself manage the estate. In this, he displayed a sagacious, far-seeing judgment, as well as a filial regard for his mother's rights and interests. His offer was accepted. He with his mother's family, therefore, removed thither. These events I assume to have occurred in 1814; as Mr. Allen's first vote on record in this town is dated in September of said year. He was, thus, about 24 years of age when he became an inhabitant of Irasburgh. At this date, his entire property or capital consisted of a horse and single sleigh, a respectable wardrobe, his library, a silver watch, \$40 in money, and—what was best of all—his education and his principles.

From the time Mr. Allen decided on making Irasburgh his permanent residence and home, he gave his earnest attention and most strenuous endeavors to the interests of the town. The lands were leased for the annual interest on 17s. per acre. Mainly through his exertions, the legislature passed an act constituting this the shire town, on condition that the inhabitants would within a specified time, erect a court-house and jail, to the acceptance of a committee appointed under

direction of the State. The buildings were erected chiefly at the expense of Mr. Allen and his mother, and this, for his means, in that early period of his history, involved considerable effort and sacrifice. The village was laid out, and alterations and improvements effected in the roads, to correspond with the rising prospects of the town. The court held its first session in August, 1816. Mr. Allen was appointed its clerk, which office he held from 1816 to 1835, inclusive; when he resigned in favor of governor Crafts, to whom, in his reduced circumstances, its emoluments had become an object of importance.

When the town had been duly constituted the County seat, the interested opposition of rival towns started and urged into currency objections and prejudices against the system of leasing lands. To counteract the opposition thus stimulated and give to all a chance to own their lands in fee, Mr. Allen issued hand-bills, notifying the public that all persons desiring a deed of their lands could have one, by paying, within 10 years, the established price of 17s. per acre. Unoccupied lands were to be leased on the same terms. The system of lease-lands has been the subject of much unthinking and ungenerous censure. It has been with some a frequent and fertile theme of abusive declamation. I am persuaded that the system, in its administration by Mr. Allen, eminently favored the original and early settlers. It enabled many to hold on to their lands and improvements and ultimately acquire a title to them, who, had they purchased their farms in fee simple, would, in their inability to make their payments, have been dispossessed of their lands, and lost the fruits of the toil and industry of years. That was the sorrowful experience of multitudes of the first settlers in all parts of the State. When, some years ago, there was a loud clamor on this topic, an investigation was made by several competent and responsible parties, and it was found, that the farms were much less encumbered in this than in other towns, so that it cannot be reasonably affirmed that the system has shown itself adverse to the interests and prosperity of the town.

The want of the commercial facilities afforded by a bank, had been heavily felt, for some years, throughout the County. Here, again, Mr. Allen took a leading part, in the

procuring of a charter, which was granted by the legislature in 1832, and in the organization of the Orleans County Bank. He was for years a large stockholder at considerable pecuniary sacrifice. For, in the first years of its existence, when the business of the County was limited, it did not pay its stockholders six per cent. He was one of its board of directors, and the most prominent and efficient, from its organization to the time of his death; and was its first president, holding the office from 1833 to 1847, inclusive, 15 years, and again in 1863, '64, '65, and to the date of his decease. He served the bank without compensation, and in both his official relations managed its affairs with a financial ability and success, that gave the institution an honorable and established reputation for soundness and stability, maintained, inviolate and undisturbed, the public confidence in its solvency, through all the successive commercial crises which have swept over the nation, carrying financial disaster and ruin to corporations and individuals; and its bills never suffered any discount from the value expressed on the face of them.

The large measure in which, by his investments, he contributed to the building of the Irasburgh House, not from the expectation of rich dividends, but for the sake of its estimated benefits and advantage to the town, as being a more recent example of his public zeal, is well known to you all.

His townsmen honored him with every office in their gift; or, to speak more justly, honored the offices, by choosing him to fill them. He was town clerk in 1816 and 1817; selectman from 1820 to 1826, inclusive; town representative in 1818, '19, '20, '22, '23, '27, '35, '37, '38 and '40.

The esteemed friend, to whose obliging and pains-taking search of the town records for some four hours, I am indebted for these and other dates, adds: "the records shew that he was frequently town treasurer, and continually appointed on committees indicative of the unbounded confidence of his townsmen in his integrity and ability."

He held the office of judge of probate in 1822, for the accommodation of a friend—a brother of the Hon. George Nye, who was disqualified from holding it by the possession of a United States' appointment; and, on the expiration thereof, Mr. Allen resigned the probateship in his favor.

He represented the County in the council in 1828, '29, '30, '31 and '32. He was elected to the council of censors in 1848. He was appointed governor's aid-de-camp with the title of colonel; in what year I have not at hand the means of ascertaining. It was by his title of colonel he was most generally known throughout the State.

In his public life and as a legislator, he not only won the golden opinions of his friends by his high-toned principles and his abilities; but, also, in those periods when political and party feeling ran high, he disarmed, by his incorruptibility, moderation, and sound sense, the passions of political opponents and constrained their respect and confidence. Had he been ambitious of the distinctions of public life, he might have enjoyed them to a still larger extent. When the offer to put him in nomination as representative to congress for this district, was tendered him, and in circumstances which seemed to render certain his nomination and subsequent election, he unqualifiedly declined.

I have mentioned these facts thus fully, because, since the date of most of them, a new generation has come upon the scene, who are very much strangers to an acquaintance with them.

A word, further, as to the incidents of his personal history, and we hasten on to a delineation of the chief features of his character.

Jan. 13, 1842, he married Sarah C. T. Parsons, of Highgate, a lady of great amiableness, benevolence and worth. She died Feb. 29, 1844. July 8, 1848, he married her sister, Frances Eliza, who survives him. The growing up of his children to maturity; the watching the development of their mind and character; the direction of their education; plans for their future career; and the invasion of sickness and death in his family, gave him to know human life, in its various phases of joy and sorrow—of hope, anxiety, and care.

And, at length, his turn came to die. For some months past, we observed that age was beginning to write, very sensibly, its impression upon his form. Still, we hoped the months of summer were for him. But "man knoweth not his time." On Saturday afternoon, the 21st of April, he took to his couch. He had been out of his usual health for some days before. Medical skill was utterly una-

vailing for his restoration. On Sunday at the stroke of three, he died without a pang. The gentleness of his disease and the peacefulness of his death were in meet harmony with the placid and tranquil tenor of his life. He was in his 76th year.

His character needs no eulogy. His claims upon our appreciation and esteem will be even more deeply felt and recognized, when his memory and name have been hallowed by his decease and by the lapse of time. The fair fame of his manhood was unsullied by youthful improvidences, vices, or follies. He was marked by singular correctness of manners. His filial piety was most tender and faithful and endearing. In his domestic relations he was an affectionate husband and loving father. When, in the middle or later periods of his life, he had accumulated a large amount of wealth, he gave no outward manifestations at least, of the faults which are usually found associated with affluence. He was eminently free from haughtiness, and the spirit of dictation or oppression. He exacted from none the expressions of homage to himself, or of conformity to his opinions. An obsequious reverence and sycophancy would, if offered to him, have been contemptible in his eyes and repulsive to his feelings. In his personal intercourse with others he was uniformly courteous, respectful and conciliatory. He was easily accessible to the poorest. In his business transactions he was eminently trustworthy and scrupulously just. Implicit confidence was invariably and universally reposed in him. His integrity was never questioned. His book-accounts were kept with an exact and faultless accuracy; thereby precluding misunderstandings, difficulties and strifes. No poor or honest person was ever harassed by him for payment of his dues. A man who was striving and struggling to make headway in the world, had, practically, an unlimited pay-day, and was allowed to discharge his payments in the mode most convenient for him. In his remarks concerning the absent or the calumniated, Mr. Allen was very careful and considerate. He indulged in no acerbities of censure or severity of criticism. Opprobrious and vituperative epithets never fell from his lips. The severest remark, which one who was his intimate friend for half a century, overheard him make, was: "I don't think much of him."

That seemed to be the habitual, characteristic expression of his disapproval and dislike. He had naturally a kind and sympathizing heart, which had not lost its tenderness of sensibility by contact with the world or by the rude experiences of life. He was very reticent and reserved in his utterances about himself. When he did a benevolent or charitable act, he never blazoned it abroad. We knew it not from him. His performances, his abilities, his honors, in any department, were never recited, rarely, if ever, mentioned by him. To his friends, who sought his advice, he was a valuable and safe counselor, because, in his replies, he offered not those views and suggestions, which he might suppose would most probably or surely harmonize with the wishes and aims of those soliciting his council; but expressed the sentiments and convictions of his own independent and unbiased judgment. To ostentation, extravagance, prodigality and waste, he had a native and cherished aversion. His own expenditures, though he was possessed of abundant means, were characterized by moderation and economy. His influence and example, in this, as in so many respects, were eminently salutary upon this community. His contributions to the advancement and prosperity of the town will be more highly appreciated and more justly recognized at a later date. Of its taxes, his wealth has always borne ungrudgingly a heavy part. To the ordinances and offices of religion he ever yielded the reverence and homage of his spirit. Its ministers he held in honor for honor for their work's sake. He was constant and punctual in his attendance upon public worship. Under all ordinary circumstances, he calculated to be present in the sanctuary. At an early date in the history of our town, when there was no frequent or stated ministry, he read sermons on the sabbath, to the assemblies of the people, in the court-house. He took a great interest in, and contributed largely to, the erection of the church edifice, in which we are met to-day; and willingly gave what he considered his proportion, to the maintenance of the gospel ministry, and the support of public worship. Yet, his preferences and those of his family, were for the Episcopal forms of worship. He read his prayer-book, and used it in family devotions. And persons calling upon him, about the hours of morning prayer, have

found him engaged in the perusal of the scriptures, when, had you gone into the houses of many professing Christians, the bible would not have been any where within sight. Of his actual personal relations towards God, it falls not within my province to speak. He, like myself, must receive his award from his Maker's hands, who is a just and merciful God.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY ELDER A. C. BOURDEAU.

The subject of the observance of the Bible Sabbath, in connection with the doctrine of the second advent of Christ, was first presented in Irasburgh and adjoining towns, by Eld. Joseph Bates in 1849—50. Subsequent to that time till 1861, labors were bestowed there at different times by Elders James White, J. Bates, J. N. Andrews, H. Edson, F. Wheeler, W. S. Ingraham, C. W. Sperry and A. S. Hutchins.

The S. D. Adventist church of Irasburgh was organized by Eld. A. S. Hutchins, Nov. 8, 1861, the following persons uniting together in church fellowship at that time: Jesse Barrows, Lydia Barrows, Enoch Colby, Cynthia Colby, John F. Colby, Mary Ann Colby, Samuel N. Smith, Lucy Smith, Alfred S. Hutchins, Abbie D. Hutchins, Ebenezer Scribner and Asa Loveland. Systematic benevolence was organized amounting to about \$100.00 per year; J. Barrows was appointed local elder and S. B. treasurer, and A. S. Hutchins church clerk.

Since then a goodly number have been added to this church, and, notwithstanding their frequent losses by death and removal of families, their membership now stand 22 who pay on S. B. \$187.22 per year.

Elder A. S. Hutchins, formerly a Freewill Baptist minister of West Fairlee, Vt., embraced the views of the Seventh-day Adventists in 1852. He was married to Esther M. Barrows, of Irasburgh, Nov. 11, 1855, from which time he considered his place of residence to be in that town till April, 1866. During this period he labored as a S. D. Adventist minister in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan and Illinois. Since 1866, E. W. Hutchins has resided in Wolcott, Vt. The church at Irasburgh have shared largely of his labors during the past conference year.

Sept. 14, 1870.

IRASBURGH SOLDIERS' RECORD, 1861—'65.

BY WM. B. TYLER.*

Names.	Rank.	Co. Reg.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Adams, Norman F.	Priv.	F 11	Aug. 1, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; took rebel oath.
Ash, Benj. Jr.	"	" "	July 22, '62.	Died Sept. 29, '62.
Badger Willard	" Cav.	E 1	Jan. 4, '62.	Trans. to Inv. corps, Sept. 1, '63.
Bailey, Hollis H.	"	F 11	Aug. 4, '62.	Pro. corp. March 8, '63; serg't Jan. 23, '64; 2d lieutenant June 4, '65; Q. M. serg't Jan. 4, '64; must. out June 24, '65.
Bartlett, Amasa	Capt.	E 9	June 25, '62.	Pro. Maj. Dec. 21, '63; died Mar. 16, '64 of disease.
Beaman, Henry E.	Priv.	B 3	June 1, '61.	Discharged Oct. 8, '63.
Belknap, Lewis	"	" 4	Aug. 13, '61.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Bemis, Geo. N.	"	E 9	June 14, '62.	Deserted Oct. 25, '62.
Bean, Curtis P.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; dis. May 16, '65.
Bean, Rufus	" Cav.	I	Sept. 26, '61.	Drowned Feb. 20, '63.
Berry, Elias W.	"	" "	Oct. 7, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Brown, Chas. J.	"	M 11	Sept. 9, '63.	Pro. corp. Feb. 21, '64; 1st lieutenant col'd reg. Dec., '64; capt. and maj. May, '65.
Burroughs, Hiram	"	F "	July 8, '62.	Pris. June 25, '64; died at Andersonville Sept. 10, '64.
Bush, George	"	I 15	Sept. 3, '62.	Pro. corp. Jan. 1, '63; must. out Aug. 5, '63.
Caples, Thomas	"	F 11	July 17, '62.	Dis. Mar. 16, '63; re-en. in Co. F, 9th reg.; died Nov. 1, '64.
Clark, Nelson A.	"	" "	Aug. 8, '62.	Deserted May 16, '62; arrested Feb. 6, '65.
Clough, John D.	"	" "	Aug. 28, '63.	Pris. June 23, '64; died at Andersonville July 24, '64.
Colton, George	"	" "	Aug. 8, '62.	Pro. prin. music., May 18, '63; 2d lieutenant, June 4, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Carter, Joseph	"	D "	Dec. 3, '63.	Discharged June 23, '65.
Diggins, Patrick F.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	" Nov. 10, '63.
Donnivan, Wm. J.	"	" "	"	Dropped July 20, '63.
Doying, Francis N.	"	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; died at Andersonville Aug. 13, '64.
Drew, Ira S.	" Cav.	I	Sept. 30, '61.	Discharged June 18, '62.
Eaton, Solomon W.	"	" "	Oct. 7, '61.	" Oct. 31, '62.
Emery, George	"	F 11	Aug. 6, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; took rebel oath.
Fairchilds, Henry C.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63.
Field, Frederick M.	"	F 11	July 14, '62.	W'd G.H., Aug. 31, '64; must. out June 9, '65.
Flint, Henry C.	1st Lt	Cav. I	Oct. 21, '61.	Pro. capt. Apr. 25, '62; killed Apr. 1, '63, at Broad Run, Va.
Foster, Wm. W.	Priv.	" "	Sept. 26, '61.	Pro. corp. Nov. 19, '61; serg't, Dec. 10, '62; re-en. Dec. 28, '63; pro. 2d lieutenant Nov. 19, '64; 1st lieutenant Feb. 9, '65; trans. to Co. E, June 21, '65; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Goin, James F.	"	" "	Sept. 29, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Grant, Eben	"	" "	Sept. 30, '61.	Pro. serg't Nov. 19, '61; 1st serg't and 2d lieutenant, Oct. 30, '62; 1st lieutenant, Apr. 1, '63; capt., Oct. 2, '63; must. out June 21, '65.
Griswold, Geo. A.	"	A 10	June 28, '62.	Sick in G. H. Aug. 31, '64.
Healey, John	"	F 11	Aug. 11, '62.	Pro. corp. Apr. 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Healey, Samuel	"	" "	"	Sick in G. H., Aug. 31, '64; des. Oct. 5, '64.
Hill, Henry A.	"	L "	May 16, '63.	Discharged Apr. 15, '64.
Hopkins, Amos C.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	" Sept. 16, '62.
Hopkins, Chas. E.	" Cav.	I	Oct. 8, '61.	" Oct. 23, '62; re-en. in inv. corps.
Hopkins, Hiland	"	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	W'd G.H., Aug. 31, '64; must. out June 24, '65.
Howard, Albert W.	Corp.	" "	July 12, '62.	Pro. serg't Dec. 14, '63; died June 3, '64; of wound of June 1.
Howard, Elbridge G.	Priv.	" "	Aug. 29, '63.	Trans. to Co. C, June 24, '65; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Hure, John A.	Corp.	" "	July 12, '62.	Pro. serg't; must. out June 24, '65.
Keeler, Geo. P.	Priv.	" "	July 16, '62.	W'd G.H., Aug. 31, '64; must. out May 13, '65.
Kennison, Henry M.	" Q.S.S.E	"	Aug. 5, '64.	Trans. to Co. G, 4th reg. Feb. 25, '65; must. out June 19, '65.
Kidder, Joseph	"	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; died Sept. 23, '64; at Florence S. C. pris.

* Also lawyers and town clerks, furnished by Mr. Tyler—town clerk.—Ed.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Kidder, Oliver A.	Serg't	B	3	June 1, '61.	Died Aug. 22, '61.
Loveland, James	Priv.	G	4	Aug. 28, '63.	Died Nov. 23, '63; drafted.
Larabee, J. B. H.	"	C	"	"	Died of w'ds rec'd May 12, '64; drafted.
Leet, David A.	"	F	11	Aug. 6, '62.	W'd G. H. Aug. 31, '64; died Nov. 21, '64.
Madden, Daniel	"	H	3	Mar. 26, '62.	Died June 15, '62.
Mason, Marvin M.	" Cav.I			Sept. 28, '61.	Serg't Nov. 19, '61; dis. Nov. 5, '62; re-en. in Vet. Res. corps, June 26, '63; trans. to Co. I, Feb. 24, '64; re-en. Mar. 29, '64; 1st serg't Nov. 19, '64; 2d lieutenant. Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieutenant. Co. M, June 4, '65; trans. to Co. F, as 2d lieutenant. June 21, '65; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
McNeil, John	"	B	3	June 3, '61.	Died July 31, '62.
Mead, Egbert H.	"	F	11	July 19, '62.	Pro. corp. Dec. 23, '64; pro. serg't April 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Mead, Frank N.	" Cav.I			Oct. 4, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Mitchell, Simeon	" " "			Jan. 1, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 1, '64; trans. to Co. F June 21, '65—not accounted for.
Miles, Abner, Jr.	"	D	5	Aug. 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 28, '63.
Morey, Willard	"	B	3	Mar. 4, '62.	Died Oct. 14, '62.
Mott, Langdon	"	E	9	June 23, '62.	Discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Needham, Edw'd C.	"				
Nye, Edward	"	B	3	Apr. 12, '62.	Died June 22, '64, w'ds received in action.
Nye, Lucius S.	"	"	"	"	Pro. corp. must. out April 12, '65.
Owen, Charles	"	D	17	Feb. 8, '64.	Sick in G. H. Aug. 31, '64; Pro. corp. July 8, '65; must. out July 14, '65.
Page, Austin	" Cav.I			June 4, '62.	Discharged Dec. 21, '62.
Pearson, Solon D.	"	B	3	June 3, '61.	Discharged Feb. 8, '63.
Perry, Willard J.	"	D	4	Aug. 28, '61.	Died Nov. 17, '61.
Pope, Frank E.	"	B	3	Feb. 28, '62.	Discharged Dec. 1, '62.
Preston John	"	G	4	Aug. 28, '63.	Trans. to Co. B, Feb. 25, '65; trans. to Vet. Res. corps Nov. 25, '64; must. out July 19, '65.
Priest, Samuel J.	" Cav.E			Jan. 4, '62.	Must. out Jan. 4, '65.
Ranger, Geo. R.	Serg't	F	11	Aug. 8, '62.	Died Feb. 20, '65, at Charleston S. C.
Ranger, Wm. S.	Priv.	F	11	"	Pro. corp. July 30, '63; Pro. serg't. April 10, '64; Died June 19, '65.
Santy, Edward W.	Corp.	B	3	June 1, '61.	Pro. serg't; must. out July 27, '64.
Sargent, Alonzo B.	Priv.	F	11	Aug. 8, '62.	Must. out June 24, '65.
Semineau, Abram	" 3 Bat.			Aug. 4, '64.	Must. out June 15, '65.
Shaw, Napoleon B.	"	H	17		
Spear, Hiram	"	B	3	June 1, '61.	G. H. Wash'n July 27, '64.
Sterling, Geo. W.	" Cav.C			Aug. 7, '62.	Pro. corp. Nov. 19, '64; pro. serg't; must. out June 21, '65.
Stone, Samuel A.	"	E	9	June 6, '62.	Must. out June 13, '65.
Sunbury, Jackson	"	B	3	Mar. 4, '62.	Dropped April 10, '63.
Tallman, Wm. C.	Corp.	F	11	July 17, '62.	Pro. serg't. July 30, '63; pris. June 23, '64; died Andersonville Aug. 15, '64.
Taplin, Geo. O.	Priv.	"	"	July 21, '62.	W'd. G. H. Aug. 31, '64; corp. April 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Taylor, Herman S.	" 1 Bat.			Dec. 25, '61.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Tenney, Wm. W.	"	F	11	Aug. 9, '62.	Pro. corp. Jan. 23, '64; died March 5, '64.
Tisdell, Geo. H.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	W'd in G. H. Aug. 31, '64; dis. May 22, '65.
Tucker, Perley	"	I	15	Sept. 3, '62.	Must. out Aug. 5, '63.
Woodbury, Jos. P.	"	G	4	Aug. 28, '63.	Died June 16, '64, w'ds rec'd in action.
Williamson, Thos. A.	"	F	11	Mar. 27, '64.	Deserted April 6, '64.
Wells, Hollis	"	"	"	Dec. 3, '63.	Trans. to Co. C June 24, '65; must. out Sept. 7, '65.
Ware, Alonzo	"	"	"	Aug. 11, '62.	Died Sept. 6, '62.
Waterman, Freeman	"	M	"	Sept. 21, '63.	Sick G. H. Aug. 31, '64; must. out June 23, '65.
Webster, Albert	"	"	"	Sept. 9, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Webster, Ellory H.	"	F	"	Aug. 9, '62.	Pro. corp. Jan. 23, '64; pris. June 23, '64; pro. serg't. April 22, '65; must. out '65.
Wells, George	"	"	"	Aug. 8, '62.	Dis. Oct. 23, '62.
White Moses W.	"	E	9	June 25, '62.	Must. out June 13, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co. Reg.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wilshier, Wm.	Priv.	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	Pro. corp. April 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Young, Peter	"	"	Aug. 3, '63.	Pro. corp.; pro. serg't. Jan. 23, '64; sick June 24, '65.

94 enlisted men,—5 men not credited by name; 1 substitute furnished by William B. Denison; 4 paid commutation, viz. John D. Edmonds, Wm. S. Foster, Zuar E. Jameson and Wm. L. Locke Jr. Total, 104.

Died in service, 24; Deserted 6; took Rebel oath, 2; not accounted for, 1; drafted 2

MY JENNY BAY.

BY N. W. BINGHAM.

The sky is bright, the day is fair,
Bring out my gentle Morgan bay;
The ice upon the lake is glare,
And we will try its strength to-day.
Then with thee, my Jenny bay,
O'er the lake to glide away—
The deer is fleet,
The wind is fleet,
But thou art fleetest than they, my bay.

Ah! Jenny bay, my Morgan mare.
Her neck is arched, her eye is bold,
Her mane a torrent in the air,
Her lofty step a pride untold—
Then come my darling Jenny bay,
O'er the lake we'll haste away.
The ship is fleet,
The eagle fleet,
But thou art fleetest than they, my bay.

And as upon the lake we go,
Tread firmly on your iron heel;
You need not fear the depths below,
The ice is thick and strong as steel.
Oh! swiftly on, my Jenny bay,
Swiftly on, away! away!
The deer is fleet,
The wind is fleet,
But thou art fleetest than they, my bay.

But see, she stops, she will not go!
We're at the current of the lake,
Why do you start and tremble so?
The ice is strong, it will not break.
Then swiftly on, my Jenny bay,
Swiftly on, away! away!
The ice is strong,
The tide is strong,
And thou art strong as they, my bay.

But ha! a crash, on, do not stay!
On, on, my mare; She will not heed.
The crackling ice will soon give way;
It bends, It breaks, alas, my steed,
Oh, my bay, my drowning bay,
Wo betide this evil day.
The lake is cold,
The ice is cold,
And thou wilt soon be cold as they.

She rises but to sink again,
The water rises o'er the way,
In vain I madly seize the rein,
The groaning ice forbids my stay,

The waters close above my bay,
A ripple shows the darksome way,
Alas, for thee,
Alas, for me,
That I should mourn thee, Jenny bay.
And thou shalt champ the bit no more,
Nor beat impatiently the earth;
Above thee shall the dark wave roar,
Unheeded in its boisterous mirth,
Farewell, a long farewell, my bay.
The saddened year will roll away;
Spring will return,
The birds return,
But thou will not return, my bay.

EMMA DEAN.—A BALLAD.

BY N. W. BINGHAM.

Where the rays of golden sunlight
Glimmer o'er the joyous sea,
Near my happy home of childhood,
Emma oft has strayed with me.
Where the dusky shades of twilight
Deepen o'er the sighing sea,
Sleeps in death the gentle Emma,
Never more to stray with me.
Never more, ah, never more,
When the summer blades are green,
May I wander by the shore
With the gentle Emma Dean.

Bright her eyes were ever beaming,
Like the sunlight from her soul,
While a witchery of dreaming
Through their drooping lashes stole;
But those eyes are closed forever,
Joyless, soulless, sightless, still,
Every heart with wild adoring
Never more, alas! to fill.
Never more, ah, never more,
When the summer blades are green,
May I wander by the shore
With the gentle Emma Dean.

How I loved her, fondly lov'd her,
In those happy days of yore;
When her cheek my own was pressing,
And my cup of bliss ran o'er;
Cold and pale those cheeks so lovely,
Mould'ring by the solemn shore,
And the soul that woke their beauty
Now shall wake it never more.

Never more, ah, never more,
When the summer blades are green,
May I wander by the shore
With the gentle Emma Dean.

MY BEST FRIEND.

(Lines to my wife.)

BY CHARLES THOMPSON, OF ST. ALBANS.*

Above all others there's one friend

Whom I delight to honor;

O, could I weave an angel's robe,

I'd place that robe upon her!

I'd spin such fair and golden threads

As ne'er were spun before,

From the most choice material

In Heaven's ample store!

Threads of angelic purity,

And threads of radiant joy;

Threads of majestic loveliness

Should all my skill employ!

I'd clothe her in a robe of light,

Such as the angels wear:

Of pearls of truth I'd weave a band

To bind her shining hair!

I'd place upon her innocent head

A crown of dazzling gold

With wisdom's diamonds studded round,

All glorious to behold!

In safety would I clothe her feet—

With honor grace her hand;

In some deserved exalted place,

'T were joy to see her stand!

Dear friend,—“if thou art good and pure,—”

As I believe thou art

If just and honest be thy mind,

And upright be thy heart,

That crown of glory on thy head

One day shall brightly shine

That post of honor, and that robe,

And peace and joy be thine!

MAD MATH.

BY LAURA HEARTON.

O, the winter cold, bleak winter,
Shutting out prayers of spring-time,
Stillling all the songs of summer
And the autumn's written rhyme.

On the beech-boughs hung the snow-flakes,
And the snow-flakes filled the lanes,
Piled in masses along the hedge-row
And against the window panes.

And as morning woke in heaven,
From the cottage doorway low,
Looked Mad Math with dim brown eyes
O'er the meadow white with snow.

Beyond the cloud-rifts she could see
The brightness of the sky-land,
And she laughed as the sunshine fell
On her trembling, withered hand.

Through her shrunken lips she muttered
“I must on my journey go,
'Ere the storm-winds walk the valley
And across the heather blow.”

Full twenty years she had wandered
On this journey up and down,
Ever waiting, ever searching,
For a treasure never found.

* A native of Irasburgh.

Every morning, hood and blanket

She had taken from the wall,

Every morning on the high-way

There was sound of her foot-fall.

And now as ever forth she went
Through the snow smooth and even,
Never heeding all the warnings
Of the cold and cheerless heaven.

Never heeding all the voices
Of the good folks at the farm,
Who often pitied crazy Math,
Fearing she would come to harm.

Fearing as they saw her foot-prints
Wavering across the plain,
That within their cheerful dwelling
She would never come again.

All that day through the chilling air
Mad Math heard voices calling,
Heard them calling from the sky-land
And she answered “I am coming.”

“I am coming,” wild winds heard it
And they colder, colder blew,
“I am coming,” and all the shadows
Closer, closer round her drew.

Closer, closer wove the dimness
Over Mad Math's weary eyes,
Till on the drifted snow she sank
Never more in life to rise.

And as the western sky grew red
With blood of the dying day,
And misty clouds like crimson sails
Slow waved o'er a crimson bay,

“Look!” she cried, “see all the fires
They've kindled for my welcome;
See them burning blazing upward
To guide my footsteps home.”

How the forests moaned and shuddered
How the air moved with sighing,
Yet there came a blessing to her
In that lone hour of dying.

For, from her darkly buried soul
“Angels rolled the store away,”
Crazy Math was she no longer,
But sweet voiced Marion Grey.

Very near her came the voices
Which had called her all the day,
And about her were the visions
Of her old home far away.

She heard how the forest shuddered,
But said “it is the sounding
Of the voice of our home-river,
As down the rocks 'tis bounding.”

Dreamed she of the olden mansion,
Of the budding apple-trees,
Of the birds among the branches
Singing all their spring-time glees.

Dreamed she of the joy and gladness
She had felt in other days,
When all who knew lovely Marion
Only knew to sing her praise.

Over her stole the death warmth
 And her soul left our valleys,
 As the sunset lifted
 From winding forest-alleys,

With her snow-shroud angel-woven,
 With sunshine lying round her,
 With the pine tree for her headstone
 On the morrow there they found her.

Tenderly they brushed the snow-wreaths
 From her wrinkled face away,
 Carefully raised her, knowing not
 She was fair Marion Gray.

Only saying, "It is Mad Math
 Who has wandered up and down,
 Long time waiting, long time searching
 For a treasure never found.

They lifted up her staff and basket,
 Showing relics strange and old,
 Faded flowers, withered spring-leaves
 And a shell-frame edged with gold.

In the frame were two fair pictures
 Which might have been two lovers,
 One might have been Marion's face
 Or might have been another's.

Reverently they folded them
 In her hands grown dark and thin,
 Knowing nothing; asking, wondering
 Only what they might have been.

Gently in her grave they laid her;
 Then the "gude men" went their way,
 Carving "MAD MATH" on the pine tree,
 But it should be "MARION GREY."

Now they tell us of the pine tree
 How the tassels bow and whisper,
 When the sun is low in heaven
 And winds are on the heather.

How adown the firey sunset
 Come evening echoes calling,
 And the waving pine tree-tassles
 Answer back "I am coming."

So they tell us but we know not,
 And we heed not what they tell,
 Only know that—at last, at last
 Weary Math is resting well.

JAY.

BY THE REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

The territory constituting the town of Jay was originally granted, as a township, by the name of Carthage, March 13, 1780. No settlements were made under that grant, nor was the township surveyed till 1789, when it was surveyed by James Whitelaw. The conditions of the grant not being complied with, the land reverted to the State; and the legislature, by a resolution, adopted Nov. 7, 1792, which recited,

"That the tract called Carthage is found to be an uncommonly good one," and that 7,000 acres of it had been granted to Thomas Chittenden, requested the Governor to issue a charter to John Jay for fourteen sixteenths of two thirds of it, and to John Cozine for the other two sixteenths, and "that the same should be erected into a township by the name of Jay."

That part of the township which was granted to Gov. Chittenden was described as follows: "Beginning at a Stake and Stones being the South-West Corner of Carthage thence South 82 Degrees and 20 Minutes East six Miles in the North Line of Westfield to a Birch Tree Standing in the North East Corner thereof marked Carthage Westfield 1789, thence North Two miles to a Stake 16 Links North West from a Spruce Tree Marked 2 1789 thence North 82 Degrees and 20 Minutes West six Miles to a Fir Tree standing on the West side of a Mountain Marked M 4 1789 thence South to the first bound containing 4600 acres of land."

By a charter issued Nov. 28, 1792, the remainder of the township was described as follows:—

"Beginning at the North East Corner of a Tract heretofore called Carthage being a Stake and Stones standing in the North line of said State 15 links North from a Beech Tree marked Carthage 1789 and running thence North Eighty-Two Degrees and Twenty Minutes West Six Miles in the North line of the State to a Beech Tree Marked Richford Carthage October 17th 1789—thence South four Miles in the East line of Richford to a pine or fir tree on the West side of a small mountain marked M 4 1789 then South 82 degrees and 20 minutes East to a Stake 16 links North West from a spruce Tree marked M 2 1789 thence North in the East line of the said Tract to the place of beginning containing 15,367 acres statute measure."

Deming, in his Gazetteer, inquires:—"As the east part of the town is good land and the west part all mountain, would a shrewd Yankee be at a loss to guess which way the division line ran?" Our fathers, however, were honest, as well as shrewd; and the division line between the tract granted to Gov. Chittenden and that granted to Messrs. Jay and Cozine, did not run north and south, as Deming suggests, but east and west, giving Gov. Chittenden his full proportion of the mountain, no less than of the low lands.

John Jay, to whom a large part of the town was granted, and in honor of whom it was named, was an eminent lawyer and statesman of New York, and, not long before the grant, had been appointed, by Washington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the protracted controversy between New York and Vermont.

he had exerted his influence in favor of the latter; and, among other things, had signed as many as four petitions to the Legislature of New York, praying for an amicable and equitable adjustment of the difficulties between the two States. A part of the land granted to him descended to his son, and was sold by him about 1840; but much the larger part of it became, early in the present century, the property of the Hon. Azarias Williams, of Concord, by whom it was given to the University of Vermont. It was not till after 1830, that any considerable part of the land went into the possession of actual settlers.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the legislature of 1792, that the tract called Carthage was "an uncommonly good one," its superior excellence was speculative, rather than real. The "small mountain," mentioned in the charter, is that part of the Green Mountain range which culminates in one of its highest summits—Jay Peak. The whole western part of the town is on the mountain, and nearly all the west line is on the western slope. The eastern part is comparatively level, and is of good quality for cultivation. It is watered by numerous rivulets, the most of which are collected into Jay branch, which is one of the tributaries of the Missisquoi. These streams afford several good mill-privileges.

The rock of that part of the Green Mountains which lies in Jay, is nearly all talcose slate. Intercalated with these, there are beds of steatite (or soapstone), and veins of serpentine. The serpentine contains large quantities of chromic iron, of excellent quality, which is found in veins, somewhat irregular, of which the largest is from one to two feet wide. An early use of this ore was made by Prof. A. C. Twining, of Middlebury College; who obtained 180 grains of chrome yellow from 100 grains of the ore, without exhausting the chromic oxide of the latter. Small specimens of gold have been found in Jay; but not of much value.

The first settler of Jay was a Mr. Barter, who began the settlement in 1809. A few families followed him within two or three years, but the war of 1812 filled them with such fears of danger from Canada, that they abandoned the settlement. Barter, however, remained, populated the town with his own sons and daughters to the number of 20, and died at the advanced age of 90. The early

settlers experienced all the hardships incident to frontier life, and suffered the usual disadvantages of poor roads, or none at all, distance from mill and market, and the entire lack of social, educational and religious privileges. The population increased very slowly. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 28; in 1820, it was 52; in 1830, 196; in 1840, 308; in 1850, 371; 1860, 474; 1870, 553.

The town was organized, Mar. 29, 1828, at the house of Jehu Young. Asa Wilson was chosen moderator; Abner Whicher, clerk; Nathan Hunt, first constable; Elisha Upton and Joseph Hadlock, overseers of the poor; Abel Alton, Joseph Hadlock and Madison Keith, selectmen; Joseph Hadlock, Madison Keith and Abner Whicher, listers. Madison Keith was the first representative, and the first justice of the peace.

The first-born child was Jay English. The first marriage, of which there is any record, was that of William Williams and Martha Sanborn, March 22, 1832.

During the war of 1861-'65, Jay furnished, for the Army of the Union, 39 volunteers on its own quota, and many others to apply on the quotas of other towns, in which money was more abundant than patriotism. The following list of those who were furnished on the town quota, is nearly complete:—

Elisha Belden, 17th Reg't, Co. A; Elisha Belden, jr., 5th Reg't, Co. A; Martin Brockway, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Byron D. Brown, 9th Reg't, Co. E; George W. Burt, 3d Reg't, Co. B, deserted March 5, 1863; Ezra C. Butler, 5th Reg't, Co. A, deserted Oct. 30, 1862; Sidney D. Butler, 5th Reg't, Co. A; Ozro B. Chamberlin, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Henry D. Chamberlain, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Arthur H. Chase, 11th Reg't, Co. D; Gardner W. Chase, 11th Reg't, Co. D, died in service, Jan. 21, 1864; T. Abell Chase, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Jonathan E. Chase, 2d Reg't, Co. H; Morrill Currier, 5th Reg't, Co. A, deserted Sept. 21, 1863; William Dennison, 10th Reg't, Co. —; Amos C. Ellsworth, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Everett Hadlock, 5th Reg't, Co. A; George W. Hadlock, 8th Reg't, Co. C; Royal W. Hadlock, 5th Reg't, Co. A, deserted July 4, 1862; Solon W. Hadlock, 5th Reg't, Co. A, died in service, Dec. 31, 1861; Glen C. Hovey, 11th Reg't, Co. M, died in service, July 2, 1864; Benjamin Griggs, 17th Reg't, Co. C, deserted April 20, 1864; Henry Lewis, 5th Reg't, Co. A; Marshall B. Niles, 3d Reg't; Jacob L. Pettee,

8th Reg't, Co. C, died in service, July 6, 1863; William T. Pettee, 8th Reg't, Co. C, killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; Benjamin Place, 6th Reg't, Co. D, deserted Apr. 6, 1862; Benjamin F. Place, 11th Reg't, Co. D; James A. Place, 6th Reg't, Co. D; Gilbert Lucier, 11th Reg't, Co. F; Lawrence Paquette, 11th Reg't, Co. F, died in service, Dec. 19, 1864; James Randall, 11th Reg't, Co. D; Henry St. John, 11th Reg't, Co. G; Henry J. Titus, 10th Reg't, Co. K; Lewis R. Titus, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Lyman S. West, 5th Reg't, Co. C, deserted Sept. 13, 1863; Alexander Young, 7th Reg't, Co. F.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Madison Keith, 1828—'30; George Flint, 1831—'33, '36; Walter Charlton, 1839—'42; Bradley Sanborn, 1844; Orin Emerson, 1848; Willard Walker, 1850; David McDaniel, 1852; John Young, 1853, '54; Ithamar Hadlock, 1855, '56; Willard Walker, 1857; Lanson Sanborn, 1858; Newton Chase, 1859; Alfred Hunt, 1860; David Johnson, 1861; Joseph Hadlock, 1862, '63; David Johnson, 1864; Martin S. Chamberlin, 1865, '66; Charles R. Bartlett, 1867, '68.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Madison Keith, 1828; Walter Charlton, 1836; Willard Walker, 1850.

JAY PEAK.

BY ELISHA HARRINGTON.

Mountains are both schools and cathedrals.—*Ruskin.*

A section of the mountainous belt that circumscribes the earth, adorns the eastern part of North America from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is named Alleghany Mountains. It consists of several ridges, and the altitude of the highest pinnacles is about 6,000 feet. The northern part of the range is wide, comprising New England and a part of the State of New York, and is divided longitudinally into three principal ridges, the White Mountains eastward, the Adirondack Mountains westward, and the Green Mountains between them, which, with the name of Notre Dame Mountains extend into Canada. Appurtenant to these ridges are insulated mountains, as Katahdin in Maine, Yamaska in Canada and many others. The rivers emanating from these picturesque elevations and coursing through their deep valleys run to the Atlantic ocean in various directions; the Hudson and Connecticut southward; the Richelieu, out of Lake Champlain, and the Saint Francis, out of Lake

Memphremagog and other sources, northward; and the streams of New Hampshire and Maine, southward and eastward.

The Green Mountain range extends north and south centrally through the State of Vermont, and northward of the middle of the State, it is divided into two ridges with the beautiful valley of Lake Memphremagog between them. Jay Peak is the most conspicuous feature of the western ridge, and, from whatever standpoint it is viewed, whether near or distant, it is the most beautiful feature of the region. It is the sharpest and bleakest of the high tops of the Green Mountain range, and only three of them are higher. It is not far from midway between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain; is 6 miles south from the boundary line of Canada; its altitude from the ocean is 4,018 feet; and it has ever been one of the chief guides of the Indian in his journeyings through the sublime forest.

The first explorers of Vermont, and contiguous parts of Canada, found all the mountains covered to the top with trees and shrubs, and were awed with their beauteous grandeur. But devastation of the forest has occurred upon many of them, denuding their rocky crowns, damaging the climate and marring the loveliness of the landscape. It is not known when and how Jay Peak was first deprived of its vegetation. At the beginning of the present century only a few insulated settlements had been made in the upper valley of the Missisquoi river and on the shore of Lake Memphremagog; and as the openings that the settlers made in the forest for tillage and roads expanded so that they sometimes had glimpses of Jay Peak, it was observed that a small spot on the pinnacle was bare rock. The slopes of the mountain are heavily timbered, but it is not probable that it ever had much vegetation at the top except moss and bushes; and it may have been burnt by lightning, or by forest rangers for a clear lookout, or by a hunter's campfire. In the dry summers of latter years fire has several times been either purposely or unavoidably communicated to the upper part of the mountain and several acres of it are divested of soil, and no vegetation remains except in the crevices of the rock. Its majestic crown, generally but not invariably, wears a glittering wreath of hoar-frost or snow, from about the 20th of September to about the middle of

May or first of June. But the tillers of the land at its base plant their corn—nearly if not quite as early as it is planted in the valleys of the same region, and the product is about equal in quality and quantity and as early ripe. Several mountains in Canada westward of Lake Memphremagog, were uncapped by fire from 1819 to 1826; and several in Vermont southward of Jay Peak in 1841. For some of this wasteful and damaging havoc, the people are not blamable; but in some instances it has been done heedlessly or sportively by pestiferous idlers regardless of the rights of property or the good of the country. Governments should protect the forest from needless destruction.

The chief constituent of Jay Mountain is talcose slate rock, and the soil covering it is strong and fertile, as is shown in the herbage, shrubs and trees. The corner of the township of Jay, Richford, Westfield and Montgomery is near the pinnacle. They are 6 miles square, and about half of Jay and large portions of the others are now covered with the primitive forest. In 1860, the number of inhabitants in Jay was 474, Westfield 618, Montgomery 1262, Richford 1338. The town of Jay and the mountain peak, were named with the grateful intention of perpetuating the memory of John Jay an American statesman.

In pursuance of the Ashburton-Webster treaty of 1842, when the commissioners were establishing the boundary line between the United States of America and British America, in 1845, some of the engineers were, for several days, encamped near the top of Jay Mountain, and, in furtherance of their surveying operations, sent up signal rockets from the peak in the night, in exchange with others of the corps stationed on Barnston Mountain about 30 miles eastward, and others on an eminence west of Lake Champlain.

July 8, 1862, two men led a horse up the Westfield side of the mountain to the top of it.

In the history of the people around the base of the mountain, there is one extraordinary, mysterious and sorrowful event, suitable to be noted in this orographic sketch. The mountains being too steep for roads over them, the road from Jay to Richford curves with the Missisquoi river round through a gap in the mountain in Canada, elongating the distance to 20 miles. In the Summer of 1863 an old man, living in Jay, undertook to

return from Richford through the forest over the mountain. He passed the night at the last house up the mountain slope from East Richford, and the children guided him into the unfrequented forest path, by which the distance to the nearest clearings in Jay is about 3 miles. In some directions it is a day's journey to any clearings. It is supposed he deviated from the path, became bewildered, could find no way out, and died.

Far up the eastern slope of the mountain the little rills gather into a brook that is two or three yards wide a mile and a half below the peak, and further down presents sites for saw-mills; and for this reason, in connection with agricultural purposes, a few families have extended settlements from the older part of the town a mile or two up the stream into the forest, with a road for their accommodation. In 1867, a joint-stock company completed an extension of this road, as far toward the top of the mountain as it is practicable to make a road on that side of it. The company also built a log-house on the road a mile and a half below the top of the mountain, for the convenience of visitors, and it was opened as a hotel June 25, 1867. It is easily accessible to tourists, and the road is good and safe to a point half a mile above the house.

Jay Peak is a very good stand point for far distant views, and near views too, and the public will be glad that, by facilities for ascending it, it is brought within the line of the line of the tourists' routes. There is nothing, but the distant mountains, to intercept the view in any direction. The base is surrounded with a broad tract of forest, covering valleys, glens and mountains. A little beyond the forest are rivers, ponds, groves, farms, roads and villages. Further off, looking in all directions near and remote, the observer may see Mount Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and other dignitaries of the Green Mountain range; the White Mountains; Mount Hor, Mount Pisgah, Westmore Mountain, Mount John; the mountains about the head waters of the Connecticut, the Chaudiere and the Androscoggin, Barnston Mountain, Owl's Head, Sutton Mountain, Victoria Mountain and many others with them; the great plateau of the Saint Lawrence, Richelieu and Yamaska rivers, adorned with the insulated mountains, Shefford, Gale, Brome, Yamaska, Rougemont, Belœil, Johnson, Boucherville,

Pinnacle, Covey Hill and Mount Royal; the Laurentides range beyond the Saint Lawrence, and Lake Champlain, where the view beyond is bounded by the bold outline of the Adirondacks.

This field of observation is broad enough for frequent study, not only by travelers from foreign lands, but by the inhabitants of the country; and the young men and women of Vermont should not consider their education complete till they have stood upon some of the lofty eminences of the Green Mountains and beheld and studied their scenic beauty and sublimity.

Coventry, January 1, 1869.

LOWELL.

BY D. EUGENE CURTIS.

Lowell is situated in the western part of Orleans County—16 miles from Canada, in lat. 44° 47', and long. 4° 27', east of Washington. Its form is irregular, it being in shape almost like a triangle. The surface, like that of all other mountainous regions, is broken and diversified, being mostly hilly except that portion lying on the river. The town is rich in the beauty of its natural scenery, being surpassed by few towns in the State. On either side of it extend the Green Mountains, presenting an interesting view of the wild and picturesque. To the west may be seen Hazen's Notch, through which Col. Hazen attempted to open a road during the Revolution. He encamped for several days with a part of his regiment on the flat where W. H. Blasdell's store now stands. To the north-west, Jay Peak rises in view, pointing its lofty head toward heaven, as if reminding man of his origin and proper destiny.

The town is watered by the Missisco and its tributaries. This river is the outlet of a pond situated in the south-western part of the town. A tributary rising in the south-eastern part of the town, uniting with this, below the village, affords valuable mill-sites, which have been mostly improved. The forest-trees are mostly spruce, hemlock and maple, although beech, birch, &c., are quite abundant. The soil, generally, is productive, yielding a good harvest to the husbandman.

The town is one of interest to the mineralogist. It possesses a great variety of minerals. Asbestos, serpentine, in most beautiful specimens, abound in considerable quantities.

ORGANIZATION, &C.

The town originally belonged to Chittenden County. It was granted March 5, 1787, and chartered by Gov. Thos. Chittenden, to John Kelley, Esq., of New York, from whom it received its original name—Kelleyvale. Nov. 1, 1831, the name was altered to Lowell. There were two charters; the first of 6,000 acres, June 6, 1791, and the other, June 7, 1791, of 31,000 acres. It immediately passed into the hands of Mr. Kelley's creditors, who sold to one Wm. Duer for \$4,680. A considerable portion of the town still remains in the hands of non-residents. The first settler was Major Wm. Caldwell, from Barre, Mass, who began to make improvements on his land in the year 1803, but did not move his family into town until April, 1806.* In the Spring of 1807, came John Harding, assisted by four others, drawing his family and goods into town on hand-sleds; others soon followed. March 12, a petition signed by nine of the inhabitants, was made, to one Medad Hitchcock, one of the justices of the County, requesting him to warn a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of organizing the town. The meeting was held at the house of Capt. Asahel Curtis. The following officers were chosen, viz. Wm. Caldwell, moderator; Abel Curtis, town clerk; Asahel Curtis, Wm. Caldwell, John Harding, selectmen; Ebenezer Woods, treasurer; Elijah Buxton, Horatio Walker, Daniel Sanborn, listers; John Harding, constable; Jos. Butterfield, grand juror; John Harding and Wm. Caldwell, surveyors; David Stewart, Ebenezer Woods, fence-viewers; Asahel Curtis, pound-keeper; Samuel Stewart, sealer of leather; Benjamin, Woods, sealer of weights and measures; Jonathan Powers, tithing-man; Samuel Stewart, jr., Jas. Butterfield, haywards.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town representatives from organization to the present time are successively as follows: Asahel Curtis, 1812, '14, '18; John Harding, 1815, '16, '17, '21, '22, '24, '28, and '32; Thos. Proctor, 1829; Henry Smith, 1830; Silas Lamb, 1833; M. F. Dodge, 1836; Herod Farman, 1837, '57, '58; Sabin Scott, 1838, '39; B. F. Pickett, 1840, '41; Wm. Flint, 1842, '43; Amasa Paine, 1845, '46, '53; J. D. Harding, 1847, '48; John Stephenson, 1849; C. Leland,

* See paper by Mr. Seeley, which follows on this and other points.—*Ed.*

1851; N. F. Hutchinson, 1854; A. F. Harding, 1856; A. J. Dodge, 1859, '60; Levi Wheelock, 1861, '62; B. F. Paine, 1863, '64; D. B. Curtis, 1865, '66; A. P. Webster, 1867, '68; H. B. Parker, 1869.

TOWN CLERKS.

Abel Curtis, 1812,—'24, '26, '27, '29,—'38; Otis Leland, '25; Wm. Caldwell, 1828; Amasa Paine, 1839-'41; Wm. Brown, 1842-'65; H. D. Warren, 7 mos.; D. B. Curtis, '1866-'69.

THE FIRST JUSTICES

were Abel Curtis, John Harding, Elijah Buxton and Daniel Sanborn. John Harding has held the office since 1815, a period of 54 years. Those who have held County offices are John Harding, John D. Harding, Amasa Paine, assistant judges; John Harding, high bailiff.

CENSUS. 1810, 40; 1820, 139; 1830, —; 1840, 431; 1850, 633; 1860, 813.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE was established in 1819, with Abel Curtis as postmaster, who held the office 20 years.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, were John Harding, Abel Curtis, Andrew Dodge.

The first birth and death was a son belonging to John Harding.

The first marriage on record is that of Jonathan Powers to Miss Relief Stewart, Dec. 3, 1812.

In the early history of the town, when there were but four or five residents, the male portion met at the house of Maj. Walker, "according to the custom of their fathers," to celebrate the anniversary of the Independence of the United States. They were destitute of any piece of ordnance, yet feeling that their celebration would not accord with the custom of their fathers, they were led to invent one. It was made by boring a hole

in a hard-wood stump and then filling it with powder and inserting a plug. The day was thus spent in firing their *cannon*, which reverberated from the surrounding hills, kindling within them, with the aid of the "ruby wine," an unusual degree of patriotism. After the celebration was over, Maj. Walker, remarked, "*Well, we have had a poorty good celebration.*" The company separated agreeing to meet at Mr. White's the next Thanksgiving. Accordingly, Mr. John Harding and wife, Maj. Walker and wife, James Caldwell and his sister Charlotte and Miss Sarah Brigham, repaired to Mr. White's. All except two (who rode horseback), were gathered into a lumber-sleigh, drawn by a pair of oxen. The river being very high, the sleigh had to answer for a boat in passing over the hollows on the mead. To make the company full, Abel Curtis followed on foot, arriving there just before dusk. On reaching the interval he found it impossible to cross, and raising a cry for help, he brought to his assistance James Caldwell.

The house was small—not more than 16 or 18 feet square. It was built of rough logs, with a large fire-place at one end. The company was well served with a supper. My informant does not distinctly remember of what it consisted, excepting that the mince-pies were highly seasoned with pepper, which gave to the mouth a peculiar sensation, which was only relieved by drawing large draughts of air. Supper being over, the company enjoyed themselves as best they could, until a late hour. They all slept in the same room, excepting a few who were stowed away in the small space overhead. After breakfast the next morning they all dispersed to their homes.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Names.	No.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Alger, Seth	1	7	G	Died Oct. 29, '62.
Bean, Alphonus	2	Cav.	I	
Blood, Chas. S.	3	3	B	Pro. serg't; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64.
Blood, Gillman W.	4	8	A	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. corp. May 9, '65; must. out June 28, '65.
Brown, Rufus	6	11	F	Discharged July 8, '63.
Chamberlain, W. H.	7	"	"	Promoted corporal.
Coolbeth, Dan	8	7	E	Re-enlisted, Feb. 22, '64.
Coolbeth, W. D.	9	"	G	Died Jan. 9, '63.
Coolbeth, Ransom	10	8	K	Re-enlisted Jan. 6, '64.
Currier, Wm. H.	11	Cav.	I	
Davenport, Henry D.	54	17	C	Musician.
Dunham, O. P.	5	8	A	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; discharged June 12, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Edwards, Geo. H.	12	3	B	Died Sept. 15, '62.
Erwin, Ralph, Jr.,	13	2	rec.	
Farewell, Munroe	14	3	B	Discharged Oct. 5, '61.
Fisk, Orville	15	6	D	Promoted corporal
Fletcher, George W.	16	3	F	Killed at Sav. Station June 29, '62.
Franklin, E. D.	17	3	B	Corporal, discharged Oct. 3, '61.
George, Orlando M.	18	2	rec.	
Goodrich, Homer H.	19	3	B	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Goodrich, Oscar W.	57	8	B	
Griffin, Wm.	20	11	M	Sick in General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.
Hines, Eli	21	3	B	Promoted corporal; mustered out July 27, '64.
Huggins, Ed. L.	22	"	"	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Jenkins, S. W.	23	"	"	Corporal, discharged Dec. 9, '62.
Keach, Roman F.	24	11	F	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Lamphear, Burton	25	"	M	
Lamphear, Wilson	26	5	D	
Lamphear, H. N.		3	B	
Lapoint, Wm.	55	9	H	
Lawrence, A. P.	27	5	D	Musician.
Lawrence, Horace N.	28	3	B	Musician; mustered out July 27, '64.
Longa, Chas. L.	29	8	A	Discharged July 15, '62.
Maloney, Wm. J.	30	Cav.	I	" June 18, '62.
Metcalf, Royal D.	31	3	B	" Dec. 24, '63.
Newton, Henry H.	32	8	A	Pro. serg't; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; 2d lieut. Co. A, Dec. 13, '64.
Parker, Alex. H.	33	3	B	
Parker, Julius	34	7	E	Discharged Feb. 26, '63.
Priest, Almon V.	35	11	F	Promoted serg't; killed at Cold Harbor.
Robinson, Ransom E.	36	8	A	Died July 20, '62.
Sanborn, Chas. B.	37	"	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64.
Sanborn, E. M.	38	3	B	Promoted corporal.
Skinner, Galen C.	39	"	"	
Sherry, John W.	40	"	"	Transferred to Co. H, 2d reg.
Smith, Benj. F.	56	"	"	Died.
Stiles, James S.	41	11	L	Sick in General Hospital, Oct. 31, '64.
Stiles, Lucius	42	"	"	
Stiles, Myron S.	43	3	B	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Stiles, Wm. B.	44	"	"	" " "
Tillotson, Henry S.	45	7	E	" Feb. 24, '64.
Tillotson, Nathaniel	46	8	A	Discharged March 28, '64.
Wakefield, Alvah	47	3	B	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Wakefield, Wm. W.	48	11	M	Sick in General Hospital Aug. 31, '64.
Warner, Albert O.	49	3	B	Musician, mustered out July 27, '64.
Warner, Onias C.	50	"	"	Died Oct. 8, '63.
Woods, Benj. T.	51	11	G	Wounded, in General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.
Woodbury, Brewster	52	"	M	Sick " " "
Wright, Gershom P.	53	7	E	Discharged June 13, '63.
<i>Furnished under Draft.</i>				
Parker, Samuel B.	58	2	F	Discharged March 26, '64.
Powers, Jerome B.	60	4	C	Transferred to Co. F, '3d Reg.
Total,	60.			

The above are the names of the soldiers who have been credited to this town, according to the Adj. General's report. Many went for other towns, whose names we are unable to obtain, which would swell the number to between 80 and 100. The town paid bounties to the amount of \$ 600.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Its history dates back to Jan. 10, 1816. It was organized by the Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, of Hardwick, and Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh, with a membership of 6 persons,—three of each sex. They were for a long time dependent on casual supplies.—They had no regular places for worship, and

were obliged to hold their meetings in dwelling and school houses. Notwithstanding the fewness of their numbers, and their poverty, they felt it to be a duty and privilege devolving upon them, to erect a suitable structure for worship. A meeting was called which resulted in the formation of an association for that purpose. The plan of the house was

determined, and the site selected. Its erection commenced in the year 1841, but was not completed until the following year. It was under the control of the Congregationalists and Methodists,—each having reciprocal rights, and each were to supply the pulpit alternately.

It was stipulated in the constitution, which was adopted by both societies, that, whenever either denomination wished to occupy the house exclusively, they could do so by purchasing of the other society their right in the house, which was effected, by mutual agreement, Jan. 13, 1855; the Congregational society buying all the interest which the Methodists held in the house.

The church was now in debt to the amount of \$771.91, which was a continual annoyance, to the church for many years. It was not fully discharged until 1865; the last being paid by Mr. Fletcher Jones, who was about to remove from town, but felt that he could not, until the house was free from debt. For which generous act, he will be gratefully remembered.

Aug. 1, 1849, an invitation was extended to the Rev. Jubilee Wellman, to become their pastor. The invitation received a favorable reply, and he entered upon his labors, Sept. 1, 1849; and in a few months was installed pastor.

The prospects of the church now seemed to improve. It was favored with prosperity, and the future seemed more favorable than ever. But the death of the beloved pastor, early in 1855, spread a deep gloom over the people. He was held in much esteem by his flock, and his death was the occasion of much sorrow.

The following December, the Rev. Daniel Warren became acting pastor, and remained nearly 3 years.

In January, 1858, the Rev. Thomas Baldwin became acting pastor, and remained until 1861. For the two succeeding years the pulpit was but partially supplied, and, for the most part, by the itinerant missionaries of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. The Rev. Azro A. Smith was then engaged to supply the pulpit, and, in the following February, was ordained pastor of this church, and that at Westfield. His untiring labors have been accompanied by the divine blessing. The accessions to the church have been more than at any other period. In January,

1867, the church was able, for the first time, to support preaching every Sabbath; and Mr. Smith, being released from his charge in Westfield, began to bestow all of his labors upon this field.

An effort was made, about one year since, to erect a parsonage; which found acceptance in the minds of the people, and generous aid was offered. It is nearly completed.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A very neat church edifice has been erected this year, (1869) by the Catholics of this town. One of the Priests of Hamstead, says Mass here once a month on a Sunday. There may be some seventy Catholic families, attending the church at Lowell.

L. D. GOESBRIAND, Bp.

REV. JUBILEE WELLMAN.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

The Rev. Jubilee Wellman was born in Gill, Mass., Feb. 20, 1793; and without going through a collegiate course, studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he was graduated, in 1823. He was ordained pastor in Frankfort, Me., Sept. 17, 1824. The Rev. Bancroft Fowler, of Bangor, preached the sermon. Mr. Wellman was dismissed, Jan. 3, 1826; and, in the Fall of that year, while journeying, he spent a Sabbath in Warner, N. H., where he preached from the text: "Never man spake like this man." The discourse impressed the audience very favorably, and many desired to secure him as their minister. But he went on his way, and the church remained destitute of preaching till January, 1827, when a few individuals advanced the funds to employ him 4 weeks. Thus began a happy and successful ministry of nearly 10 years. A revival speedily commenced, and continued several months, as the result of which, 29 were added to the church. He received a unanimous call to the pastorate, and was installed, Sept. 26, 1827. The Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, preached the sermon. His pastorate continued till Feb. 15, 1837, when he was dismissed at his own request. Afterwards, he preached at Bristol, Hooksett, and Meredith Bridge—a few months at each place. He was installed pastor at Westminster West, Vt., March 7, 1838—the Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., preaching the sermon. In 1840 a revival occurred, and 50 were added to the church. He was dismissed Jan. 5, 1842. For 2 years, he supplied alternately at Cavendish and Plymouth;

then, for 5 years, at Cavendish alone. From Cavendish he went to Lowell, where he was installed, Oct. 17, 1840. The Rev. James Underwood preached the sermon. His labors at Lowell were closed by death, Mar. 18, 1855.

As a preacher, Mr. Wellman was always acceptable and instructive, sometimes earnest and impressive, and, occasionally, even eloquent. He could be plain and pointed, without being personal or giving offence. His prayers were appropriate, never tedious, and not seldom accompanied by tears. He was dignified and gentlemanly in appearance, but readily adapted himself to the society of all his parishioners, however humble. His people both loved and revered him. He was a decided friend to the benevolent enterprises of the day, and was an especially active advocate of temperance.

REV. AZRO A. SMITH.

BY PLINY H. WHITE.

The Rev. Azro A. Smith, son of Maj. and Alma (Andrews) Smith, was born in Tunbridge, Sept. 6, 1827, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1856, after which he studied theology at Andover a year, and was a teacher in Burlington 9 years, and in Franklin, N. H., 3 years and more. During the period last mentioned, he studied theology 2 years with the Rev. Wm. T. Savage of Franklin, and was licensed by the Hopkinton Association at East Concord, 14, Oct. 1862. He then spent 8 months at Andover, pursuing his studies as resident licentiate. He was ordained pastor of the churches in Lowell and Westfield, Feb. 11, 1864. The Rev. Pliny H. White preached the sermon. He was dismissed from the Westfield pastorate Aug. 20, 1867.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.

The Sabbath-school work in Lowell, although far from being perfect, has not been lost sight of. The first attempt to organize a Sabbath-school in this town, was made by Miss Laura Washburn, a district school teacher, from Greensboro in the Summer of 1820.

(Her father started the first Sabbath-school movement in that town, and one of the first in the State.)

There were present at that school the first Sabbath 13 souls, from 4 to 16 years old. Some parents in the district kept their children aloof from the school, for fear it would draw off their attention from their week-day studies. But the sun rose and set on that

beautiful June Sabbath, and, in fact, no convulsion of nature gave token of a disturbed universe, through the influence of that Sabbath-school movement.

One member of that little band still survives, who has made her home in this town ever since; and who has seen that little shoot, planted in the wilderness, by that brave and devoted girl, grow on, year by year, often buried beneath the snows of Winter, but, with the return of Spring, putting forth its leaves and taking deeper root in the hearts of the people, until the Sabbath-schools in Lowell are among the fixed institutions of the place. No records of the schools are known to be in existence, but those of the last few years. There are connected with the Congregational Sabbath-school, at this time (November, 1869), 130.

The Baptist brethren labored, in different parts of the town, for several years, until about 2 years since, when they built a place of worship at the lower village, where they have been making steady progress, and now have a flourishing school.

Missionary work has been carried on, in several districts, with different degrees of success. In the south part of the town, the greatest interest has been shown in the work. Nearly a whole neighborhood has been brought under the influences of the gospel by the Mission Sabbath-school. In one mountain district, last Spring, an appointment was given out, for a meeting to organize a school the next Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, at the school-house. Some of the children were on the spot at 7½ o'clock, and stood their ground until the expected help arrived from the village. In another district, one of the most remote in town, a mother plead for a Sabbath-school to be carried on, that her children and others might receive the benefit of its teachings. But all in vain. The harvest was truly great, but the reapers few. The energies of every worker were already taxed to the uttermost.

Thus the work goes on. Some of our leaders have fallen while nobly bearing the banner of the cross. Much good seed has been sown. A few flowers have been transplanted to bloom in the fadeless gardens of paradise. Many have gone from us, as we hope and trust, better prepared for the duties of life, by the blessed influence of this nursery of the Lord.

MAJ. WM. CALDWELL.

Maj. Caldwell before removing to Vermont was said to have been the most wealthy young man in Barre, Mass. But, in consequence of becoming surety for his friends, he lost his all, and fled to Vermont. He was held in much esteem by his townsmen and rose to a respectable station in his earlier years. He once held the office of sheriff in Worcester County, Mass.

The following anecdotes, relating to the Caldwell family have been preserved. * "The ancestor of Maj. Caldwell who first settled in this country was Esq. Caldwell a native of Ireland. He was very poor when he came to America and was one of the early settlers of Barre, Mass. By his industry, perseverance and good management he amassed a large property, and was a justice of the peace at a period when that office was not so lavishly conferred as it is in this democratic age. In the after part of his life, he used to say that the purchase of any farm which he then owned, never gave him so much real satisfaction as the purchase of a table when he had saved the means to procure that necessary article for his family's use. After he had become wealthy, Esq. Caldwell had an observance in his family, which is somewhat remarkable for its singularity as well as its propriety.

For certain days in each year, he and his family returned to the same coarse and scanty fare which he was compelled to use when he first settled in Barre. This, he said, was designed for a sort of passover, to remind him and his family of the poverty and indigence from which they had arisen.

The circumstances of Maj. Caldwell's removal to Vermont, are also somewhat illustrative of the straits some of our early settlers were reduced to, and of the stratagems of that day. After he lost his property, he made arrangements to remove to Vermont. Some of his creditors got wind of his intention and prepared to arrest him. With some difficulty, he escaped his pursuers, took refuge in a tavern and secreted himself there. The house was quickly beset with deputy sheriffs, who suspected the place of his concealment, and were watching to arrest him. In this dilemma he sent for a friend by the name of Brigham to come and see him at the house

where he was concealed. Mr. Brigham came in the evening and found the bar-room filled with sheriffs watching for Caldwell. With some difficulty, he got an interview with Caldwell and made his arrangements for the escape. He told Caldwell he must wait until late at night, and when he heard a tremendous uproar in the bar-room, come down and escape to the place where there was a horse and sleigh waiting for him, saying when he attempted to do anything slyly, he made a great noise about it. Brigham then went into the bar-room, called for a mug of flip, and commenced conversation with the sheriffs and others present. One mug prepared the way for another and the third and fourth soon followed. The officers, to relieve themselves of the tedium of watching, willingly joined in carousing and drinking with him until they got into a somewhat merry mood.

In the course of the evening Brigham went out and removed his horse from the place where he had hitched him, and secreted him. He then joined his friends in the bar-room and the carousal was continued. The company supposed Brigham was for a spree, and drank freely to carry out the joke of the day of getting him intoxicated, which was no easy matter. He was a large athletic man, had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, knew the strength of liquor, and would probably bear more liquor than any of them; besides he knew what he was about, and had no intention of taking more than he could manage, which he rarely, or never did on any occasion, being considered in that day a sober and temperate man.

At rather a late hour in the evening Mr. Brigham called on the landlord for his bill, paid it and started apparently home. He soon returned in a terrible passion, saying his horse was gone and accused the company of turning him loose, this was of course denied, the horse searched for, and it was found he was gone sure enough. This appeared to aggravate Brigham, more and more, flip was called for, but Brigham's passion seemed to increase, and he threatened to flog the whole company for the insult, he said that they put upon him.

The uproar from drinking, laughing, threatening and swearing was now complete, Caldwell was forgotten for the moment by the sheriffs, but the noise of the tumult reached his anxious ear, the signal was understood, and he

* Sumner's History of the Missisquoi Valley.

slipped out of the house and was off. Before Brigham and his company could be quieted and the uproar hushed, Caldwell was well on his way for Vermont. When all this was accomplished at a pretty late hour in the night Mr. Brigham went out, took his horse from his hiding place and went home, leaving the disappointed sheriffs to get sober and make a *Non est* return on their writs.

HARD TIMES.

The hardships which the first settlers endured, their indomitable perseverance, seem worthy our notice. Shut off, as it were, from the outside world, the roads being few and almost impassable, it was with great difficulty that they gained communication with the neighboring towns. The nearest store was located at Craftsbury, a distance of 12 miles. Having no mills they were obliged to carry their grain to an adjoining town, sometimes through mud, again through the deep, trackless snow. Throwing their bags of grain across their backs, or their horse's, they would commence their journey, it taking them nearly a day to go and return.

The disadvantages and inconveniences of living at a considerable distance from one another, was another serious evil which they encountered. It is related that Maj. Walker having cut his foot, and being destitute of fuel, his wife donned his apparel and waded through the snow, a distance of 3 miles to Maj. Caldwell's to procure assistance. He immediately returned with her, taking his son with him, whom he left to cut fuel &c., until Maj. Walker should recover.

The cold season of 1816, was one of great suffering among the settlers. Great scarcity of provision prevailed, one family by the name of Butterfield, being reduced to such a state that they were obliged to subsist on clover heads for several days, Mrs. Butterfield performing the hard labor of spinning and weaving during the time.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The inhabitants shared with those of other towns in the panic caused by the war of 1812. A fort was erected near where the Congregational church now stands, for a sort of refuge in times of danger. Dea. Ebenezer Woods, and Abel Curtis were appointed delegates, to a meeting holden at Potton, P. Q., to ascertain, if might be, the state of feeling which existed among the people in Canada. They found the inhabitants as much disposed

to have peace as themselves. This news in a great measure quieted the fears of the panic-stricken, and less fears were entertained of an invasion. They had no occasion to remove into the fort, and it was afterwards used as a pound.

TEMPERANCE.

The town has suffered much from the effects of intemperance. For a long time, traffic in intoxicating liquors was carried on to a considerable extent. Though not wholly free from its blighting influences, yet a mighty revolution has taken place within the last few years.

Some of the young men saw and felt the need of a reformation.

Nearly 4 years ago a Good Templars Lodge was organized. As a reward of their labors, they have had the satisfaction of seeing many rescued from the jaws of the fiery-demon.

The Lodge has sustained weekly meetings since its formation. It now has about 100 active members.

EDUCATIONAL.

Provisions for schools were made as soon as the town was organized. The following appears on record. "Voted to raise one cent on the dollar on the Grand List, paid in grain, for the support of schools."

The town originally contained but one district. It now contains seven and three fractional ones.

The first school was taught by Abel Curtis in a dwelling-house situated a few rods back of his present residence. The first school-house was erected near where Carlos Farman now resides. It was a log structure, although as comfortable as their own dwellings. Other districts were formed, and schools established, according as the settlement of the town demanded. Under the supervision of superintendents, the schools have greatly improved, and the people are giving more attention to the subject of education. Each district now has a neat commodious house, showing that the people appreciate the blessings of intelligence and cultivation in those around them.

LOWELL CONTINUED.

BY LYMAN J. SEELY, OF JEFFERSONVILLE LAMOILLE CO.

This township is bounded N. by Westfield, Troy and Coventry Gore, E. by Irasburgh and Albany, S. by Eden and Belvidere, and W. by Montgomery. It was granted for 39,000 acres, but, upon surveying, was found to contain 42,000. The south line—the only

straight line—being 12 miles, and the east 10 miles. By act of legislature, Nov. 18, 1852, one tier of lots, in the range adjoining Irasburgh, was annexed to that town; and, by act of legislature, Nov. 5, 1858, 13 lots in the 18th range, and all the ranges west of this range, were annexed to Montgomery. The present area of the town is 33,115 acres.

Lowell lies 36 miles N. from Montpelier, and 42 miles N. E. from Burlington.

It was first chartered by the name of Kellyvale; but, owing to the unpopularity of this cognomen among the settlers, or for some other reason, that no one now knows, its name was changed to the one it now bears.

It appears that Kelley, to whom it was first granted, sold his grant to Messrs. Franklin and Robinson, in New York, who failed, and the grant passed to the hands of M. Mawhurst, in the City of New York, a few lots of which remain in the hands of his heirs to the present day. From some old conveyances, we infer that Kelley's interest passed, as soon as obtained, into his creditors hands, among whom were Alexander Hamilton and Livingston, of New York, and other speculators there in wild lands in Vermont. The town was once sold to one William Dewes for \$4,680; and the titles have been transferred from one speculator to another, till no regular chain of titles can now be traced, down to this date.

There is a story that the town was once attached and sold on an execution,—the officers and party coming as far as Abner Brush's hotel, in Cambridge Boro', where they staid over night, and stated, in the morning, that they were 30 miles off. They sold the town at auction; after which they took a little toddy and left again. There have been vendue sales, also, for taxes, till it would be hard to trace titles.

Colonel Hazen cut a road through this town, in 1779 or '80. His regiment encamped on the banks of the Missisquoi River, while his men cleared the road and made it passable for the drawing of the ordnance of war over. He had cut the road to the notch of the mountains, when the news of peace came, and he left his unused road for the benefit of the settlers. The notch where he ended his work, took the name of Hazen's Notch, in honor of the Colonel. It was some six miles ahead of where his regiment were encamped, in the town of Westfield.

For some 15 years this was the only road through the unbroken wilderness, in this part of Vermont. This road had been cut some 8 years before the first tree was felled for a permanent settlement in Kellyvale.

WILLIAM CALDWELL

came to Peacham in 1803, and, stopping with his brother there a year, in 1805, came to Kellyvale, where he had previously purchased a right, and selected a good location, near the present town of Lowell. He cleared a few acres, and sowed it to oats, built a log-cabin, and, after harvesting and stacking his oat-crop, returned to Peacham for the Winter. The next March, he brought his family with him, and made a permanent settlement; and here, with no neighbors within 12 miles, at Westfield or Craftsbury, he lived many years. His house was a welcome resting-place to travelers, coming some 12 or 15 miles over the Hazen road, through the solitary wilderness before reaching it. Mr. Caldwell and wife raised a family, and toiled hard for some three score years, when they passed the way of all, and were buried in the graveyard in town. Their headstones are standing, but so defaced by storms that the date of their death is not legible.

JUDGE JOHN HARDING,

born in Barre, Mass., 1788, left his native town in 1806, and went to live with Thomas H. Parker, a brother-in-law, in Eden, Vt., where he remained a year, and married Polly Hutchins, of Eden, and then went and built a house in Kellyvale, where he had purchased a tract of land, and having all things ready at Mr. Parker's, in March, 1809, they loaded five hand-sleds,—the loading consisting of wife and one child, furniture for house-keeping, and provisions, and four stout men with him, all on snow shoes, and a man for each sled, they started for Kellyvale, where they arrived at or a little before night. The Judge says, it was the happiest night he ever saw, when the whole lay down after supper: five tired men, and one woman, and babe slept sweet from the toil of the day, and, when morning came, the birds woke them with their welcome. When they built a fire, the smoke, arising above the trees, was seen by Mr. Caldwell, who, not knowing of this new settlement, supposed some Indians had camped on the western hills. After a few days he ventured out to ascertain the cause, and was greatly amazed to find a cabin and family

within 4 miles of his house. These two families enjoyed being the only settlers in town, for a part of the year, at least. Mr. Harding buried his wife, Polly, April 27, 1847, and married, April 27, 1848, a widow French, of Irasburgh, and both are living (1870).—The family of the Judge has numbered 9 children, three only of whom survive. He has represented the town 14 years, been constable 5 terms, high bailiff 5 terms, justice 20 years, judge of county courts 2 years.

EBENEZER WOOD

came, with his wife and 11 children, from Merrimac, N. H., in 1810. He came by the Hazen road, bringing his family and goods, with a span of horses, in an old-fashioned double wagon. Mr. Wood toiled hard, and died in 1839, at the age of 75 years. His wife died, aged 89. His descendants have all died or removed. Some of his grandchildren are in the Western and Southern states.

JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD

came into town with his family—a wife and child, in 1811. He was rather dull, took time easy and left the support of his family to his wife. His wife, Olive, was a prudent and industrious woman, and mother of 10 children, 5 of whom died in infancy. She practiced midwifery, and was a very useful member of the new settlement, where it was far distant, as yet, to the residence of a physician. At length Mr. Butterfield got up one morning out of sorts, and saying, "Olive, I am going off to leave you." Tired of his shiftlessness and ill-humor—"Agreed, Jo," she said, "you and I are two." He left her with five children, the youngest at the breast. She toiled hard to provide for her little children. In the cold season they had to subsist several days on boiled leeks and clover-heads, while she was finishing some spinning that she had taken in, with the pay for which she was to buy some provisions to subsist upon. But as her little ones grew larger, they took some of the burden from her, and she attained the age of 75, dying in the Summer of 1866.

ABEL CURTIS

removed from Tunbridge to this place in 1810. His brother, Asahel, accompanied him. They came on to the lot of land upon which he is now living with his son, Don. B., at the center of the town. He taught the first school in town; was the first justice of the peace, which office he held for a number of

years; was the first postmaster, and served in this capacity until in 1838, when the new stage route left his dwelling remote and he resigned. At his first quarterly report to the general P. O., the amount due was 19 cents. He was town clerk 27 consecutive years, with the exception of the time that Otis Leland and William Caldwell served, one year each. He has been also a member of the Constitutional Convention, as recommended by the council of censors. He is a very plain writer and has done most of the writing of the deeds, &c. in town. He married Sally Brigham of Tunbridge, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His wife died several years ago, since which time he has resided with his son, Don B. the present town clerk. Two of his sons emigrated to Ohio. His daughter married John D. Harding, and resides in Newport.

MILLS.

Col. E. Crafts built a saw-mill for the proprietors in 1805, where the saw-mill of Parker & Bros. now stands. Abel Curtis built a grist-mill in 1812, by the natural bridge spoken of in Thompson's Gazetteer, which well served the inhabitants of this town 18 years.

Cobb & Kelton put up a grist-mill at the falls in 1831, which, 6 years later, was burned; cause unknown.

Wm. S. Flint built a grist-mill on the same site in 1838, which stood about 18 years and was burned. The old site is now occupied by the clap-board shop of Paine & Root.

M. Work built a grist-mill in 1860, a little below the site of the Abel Curtis mill. This mill is now doing business.

There was a saw-mill built on the west hill below Walker pond, which has been rebuilt several times, has been in the hands of many owners and is nearly run down.

Sabin Scott, Thomas Wooley and Wm. Knapp have also built saw-mills, which ran till they became old when they were torn down. The two last were built between 1840 and '50.

Daniel E. Works has a saw-mill on the West Branch of the Missisquoi river which cuts 200,000 or 300,000 ft. of boards annually, and which are hauled to Barton Landing, put aboard the cars and sent to Boston, Worcester and Providence. Paine & Root have also a clapboard-mill upon the old site of Cobb & Kelton's grist-mill, where they

annually cut 200,000 or 300,000 feet of clapboards, which are drawn to Barton Landing and sent to market.

Wm. S. Flint built a saw-mill above the site of the first saw-mill, which was afterward remodeled into a circular saw-mill and cooper shop, which privileges Brown & Wellman have purchased and are making over into a clapboard-mill.

In January, 1843, a sash-shop was put in operation on the opposite site of the stream, which at the present time is doing quite a large amount of work in window-blinds, doors and sash.

There was formerly a carding and cloth-dressing mill upon the site of the present grist-mill. The business failed however in two years, and later the building was carried away by a freshet.

Shipley & Warner built a starch-factory, which they run one year, when they failed, and it went into the hands of Wm. S. Flint who sold in 1839 to Woolley & Co., who run it till Dec. 2, 1842, when it was burned, but re-built and running in two months from the day it was burned. Charles Leland bought the factory and run it here till 1847 when he removed it down the stream a hundred rods, and there continued his business till 1854, when he sold to Edward and Irvin Stephenson, present owners. In 1848, John D. Harding built a factory on the site that the first was removed from, which passed from his through several hands, last to Joseph Brown in 1867, who remodeled and is now running it in the time of starch-making; and, in 1854, James Brown built a starch-factory on the west hill, which is now in the hands of Messrs. C. A. & F. F. White of Eden.

MOUNTAINS AND STREAMS.

This town is hemmed in by mountains and hills upon three sides; upon the southern border are Mts. Norris, Hudley and Belvidere. Mt. Norris is a high eminence, at the base of which is a notch that nature intended for a road. A high range of hills skirts the western border of the town, so abrupt that five ranges of lots on this border were set to Montgomery, owing to the abrupt mountain barrier between them and the center of Lowell. And in the eastern part of the town is a mountain which gives but two places for a road; over one is the old Hazen road and Irasburgh route. Serpentine hill, in the north part of the town, is also abrupt, but down

all these high hills the little brooks come rushing, growing in their course, till they form immense mill-sites of ample water-power for all kinds of manufacturing business. The source of the Missisquoi is in this town. At the Center the river passes over a fall from 15 to 30 feet.

PONDS AND FISH.

This township has two ponds, Eden pond, which also belongs in part to Eden and which is the head of the Missisquoi; and Walker pond in the western part of the township, which has an area of two acres of water, and was formerly stocked with fine trout. It received its name from H. Walker who located near this pond in the early settlement of the town. In the Summer of 1847, Blake Aldrich and Benj. F. Pickett went to the pond, the afternoon of one lowry day, and returned at night with 96 pounds of trout. This is what you would call good fishing. Up to 1850, this town was much resorted to in the fishing season, but since that time the trout have been scarce.

SOIL AND MINERALS.

In the northern part of the township is a clay soil; in the center it is sandy, and in the rest of the township a sandy loam. Among the hills and valleys are found serpentine, feldspar, amianthus, pudding-stone and asbestos. The latter has furnished specimens for all the New England and some of the Middle and Western States colleges. Iron has also been dug from the swamp and worked at Troy.

Near the north line of the town is a spring impregnated with iron and sulphur, which no doubt will be resorted to at a future day, as its healing qualities are great; but being so remote, it is not so well known.

ROADS.

First was the Warren road which passed in a north-western course through the town, and next, or in 1828, there was a County road laid from Burlington to Derby Line, which passed through Lowell north, and south from Eden to Westfield, and was the only mail route. There was also at this time or soon after, a road over the mountains to Irasburgh, but this road was very rough and steep, and not traveled in the winter.

Apr. 5, 1842, Mr. Jona. Stewart wished to go over to Irasburgh to pay a debt at the bank, and thought he could go over the mountain which would be but 9 miles, while by way

of Troy it was 20 miles, with road bare and bad. He crossed over the mountain upon the snow-crust in the morning very well, paid his debt at the bank and started to return. He left the last house in Irasburgh, the sun two hours high, and began to ascend the mountain. The snow had softened during the day, through which with the anxiety of getting home, he wallowed three miles, when, wearied out, he lay down and rolled quite a distance down a hill, at the foot of which he stretched himself out upon the snow with his cap under his head and his hands crossed upon his breast and went to sleep—within two rods of a family in their snug, warm log-house.

The next day, Luther H. Brown of Eden came out to Lowell on the way to Irasburgh on the same errand and finding the road bad thought too, that he would attempt the mountain road. Brown, who was some 20 years younger than Stewart, traveled briskly on till he entered the four-miles wood, when his progress was slow as there was no other road than that made by Stewart the day before, and the snow was soft. He however continued on till he arrived where the lifeless body of poor Stewart lay. Greatly alarmed at the sight of what might have been his own fate had he gone on and attempted to return as this man had, he hurriedly retraced his steps for help. The citizens turned out, a jury was summoned, who, having repaired to the spot, rendered a verdict "died from exhaustion and exposure," and the body was made fast to a pole and borne by the men, taking turns, a mile and a half, to the first place where a team could meet them, when it was conveyed by the team to his home and his family, who little thought of such a return when he left them hale and hearty the day before.

Nov. 21, 1859, the legislature granted a tax of one cent on all lands in Lowell, (excepting public lands), to be laid out on a road, the most feasible route over the mountain to Irasburgh, and which road was laid out the next year and is now the most traveled road in town by freight to and from the railroad.

There is also a road running on the west ledge of the mountain.

TIMBERS.

The land is timbered with birch, beech, elm, cherry, poplar, white and rock maple,

spruce, fir, hemlock, pine and cedar. Pine and cedar were quite plenty at an early day, but were confiscated, upon the non resident lands, till the owners appointed an agent in town, which was a little too late, and there is but little cedar left in town, now that it is wanted at home.

CHANGES.

When the town was new there were litigations among neighbors and the spirits rapping was at the bar; law-suits are now uncommon and the rapping at the bar has ceased. The good Templars have done a good work in this town.

FIRST THINGS.

Abel Curtis built the first framed house in town, which he also tore down in 1842, to build new upon the same site. He also married the first couple in town, viz. Mr. Jonathan Powers to Miss Lila Stewart.

The first death and burial in town was that of a Mr. Dunham, who was killed by the falling of his hay-barrack upon him, and who was interred in the present burying-ground.

The first meeting-house built in town, by the Methodists and Congregationalists, since the share of the Methodists bought out by the Congregationalists, was erected in 1842.

The first settled minister in town, was Rev. Jubilee Wellman, who drew the ministerial lot of land, and was settled in 1849. He tarried with his people a few years when death took him from his flock, and the town was without a minister about 12 years. Rev. A. A. Smith, a Congregational clergyman, settled here in 1867, and Rev. H. N. Hovey, a close-communication Baptist, the same year. Rev. Mr. Hovey stirred them up in the town and caused a meeting-house to be erected the next Summer at the Hollow, and is still laboring with his people there.

The first school numbered 12 scholars, taught by Abel Curtis. There are 6 districts now in town, with newly built school-houses in each. There is not a town in the County which, according to its wealth, has taken so much pride in schools and expended so much for them. In district No. 1, they have a house which was built for a graded school, and cost \$2,000.

In 1866, they organized the Lowell Library Association, which has 125 volumes, already, of well selected books, and money in the treasury.

There is also a flourishing Sunday school with a large library of selected books.

PREMATURE DEATHS.

The first person killed in town, as I have already noted, was Mr. Dunham.

In 1840, George Howe, who was in the employ of Thomas Woolley, was binding starch barrels upon a sled, when the horses took fright and ran, and Howe was caught between the sled and bar-posts and so crushed as to cause his death.

In 1845, J. B. Roberts was killed by a falling tree; and since 1857, a Mr. Eaton, Harvey Rathbone, David Dana, Eastman Wadge and a Mr. Rockwood have been killed in the woods.

Mr. Streeter, a man of this town, nearly 70 years of age, was choked to death while eating.

A Mr. Gibbs and a Miss Maguire committed suicide by hanging.

LONGEVITY.

Ebenezer Woods lived till 75 years of age; his wife survived him and died at 89 years.

Hosea Sprague lived to the age of 85 and his wife survived him to 97 years.

Peter Sanborn died at 85 years.

Mrs. Aldrich, the newspapers speak of as living, in 1867, at the age of 85, and of her going out with the girls into the fields hopping the same Fall, where she did nearly as much as the rest. She was the wife of W. G. Aldrich who died some 20 years since, or a little more.

Mrs. Brigham, who has been a widow nearly 30 years, is now living with a good memory of things that happened in her younger days.

There has been a great change in the inhabitants within a few years. There are but few that remain on the places they first settled.

VILLAGE.

Lowell village is not so compact as some villages—as nature has so made the place. There are 5 streets, none of them parallel with others. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel, a post-office, 2 houses for public worship, 2 starch-factories, 2 clap-board-mills, 1 grist-mill, about 30 dwellings and a chance for improvement.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

In 1810, 40; 1820, 139; 1830, 314; 1840, 431; 1850, 637; 1860, 813; 1870, 942.

MILITARY ITEMS.

In the war for the suppression of the late rebellion, this town sent the oldest soldier of

any in the State, viz. Rufus Brown, who was 63 years old when he enlisted.

Alvah Wakefield, from this town, was also 56 years of age when he entered service, and Nathaniel Tillotson, 50 years. They were all discharged for disability before their time had half expired.

There were quite a number of soldiers from this town that deserted during the war, while on the other hand, HENRY H. NEWTON was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and DAVID B. DAVENPORT got up a company in Bradford and Gov. Fairbanks commissioned him captain. He died in service and his remains were brought home and interred in Lowell.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted Jan. 7, 1846, by an Ecclesiastical council composed of delegates from Baptist churches as follows:

Johnson—Rev. R. A. Hodge, David Boynton, Dea. E. B. Taylor, Samuel Andrews, Darius Clark, James Furgason. Hardwick—Rev. J. R. Green, J. Patch, C. Sanborn. Troy—Rev. N. H. Downs, Rev. J. Waldron. Derby—N. H. Denison. Coventry—Dea. T. Wells. Albany—Rev. H. N. Hovey, Dea. H. Chafey, E. S. Hovey. Rev. R. A. Hodge, was chosen moderator; H. N. Hovey clerk.

The members so constituted brought a letter of commendation from the Baptist church in Troy, being 15, as follows: Smith Camet, Calvin Wakefield, Timothy Blake, Martin Reynolds, Alvin Carey, Samuel W. Warner, Miriam F. Wakefield, Hannah Wakefield, Ann Blake, Abigail Blake, Delila Avery, Harriet Souther, Sarah W. Reynolds, Sibyl Warner, Sabina Camet. On the evening of the same day Martin Reynolds was elected, by the church, as their deacon, and after examination by the council and a sermon by Rev. N. Denison, was publicly ordained by prayer and imposition of hands.

MINISTERS AND PASTORS.

Rev. Isaac Waldron (licentiate) an earnest and faithful worker, preached one year previous to May 1, 1847. Rev. H. I. Campbell (licentiate) nearly one year to March 1, 1848, when his health failed. Occasional preaching and the administration of the ordinances by H. I. Campbell, N. Dennison, A. Norcross and H. N. Hovey, between March, 1848 and March 1853. E. B. Hatch preached with them from 1853 to Jan. 2, 1856, when he was ordained; being their first pastor. Previous to

his ordination, by exchange, the ordinances were administered at several times by H. N. Hovey, A. Norcross and T. M. Merriman. Soon after, unfortunately for him and the church, he formed a union, by an attempted marriage, to another man's wife. He plead innocence on the ground that he supposed the husband was dead; but he was at once suspended from the fellowship of the church, and soon left for other parts. However after getting legal advice, they discontinued their union until she obtained a bill from her husband; when the matrimonial tie made them husband and wife. Rev. A. J. Walker a graduate from the Fairfax institute, labored with the church from 1856 to 1858. He was ordained as its pastor, March 4, 1857, and continued his connection with the church until Aug. 22, 1858. Sept. 1, 1861, Rev. J. Small commenced preaching with the church for one half of the time for one year, whose labors, aided by Rev. J. W. Buzzell, resulted much to the reviving and strengthening of the church six were added by baptism, and five by letters and two by experience. Oct. 5, 1862, Rev. J. W. Buzzell became the pastor for one year, Nov. 8, 1863, Rev. H. N. Hovey became pastor, which relation has been continued to the present time.

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

DEACONS—Dea. Martin Reynolds continued with the church only about 14 months, when he was dismissed by letter. From that time to 1862, Br. Samuel W. Warner officiated as deacon, when he and Br. Wm. N. Blake were chosen for that office and ordained by Rev. J. S. Small and Rev. J. W. Buzzell. The former received a letter of dismission in 1868, the latter remaining, still faithful to his office.

CLERKS—Calvin Wakefield, Levi B. Farr, Samuel W. Warner, Samuel O. Flemmings and Wm. N. Blake have severally officiated in this office; the last is still in the office.

The membership has been small from its beginning, numbering only 35 at the present time.

Like most other churches, while it has been increased by additions on the one hand, on the other it has been diminished by removals and deaths. As seeing Him who is invisible with union, and great self-sacrifice, they are still looking for that "city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God." The pecuniary ability of the church is quite limited and to meet their necessities, the Ver-

mont Baptist State Convention has rendered aid in the support of the ministry.

Until Jan. 1868, this church had no place of public worship—worshipped in school-houses, mostly, excepting two or three years, in which the Congregationalists tendered them their house for a part of the time.

Most of the time it had worshipped in the west part of the town. At the Baptist State Convention in 1866, it seemed advisable to discontinue their aid to this as a missionary church, unless the church would arise and do something by way of building a place of worship at the village. At this report the church seemed wholly disheartened, and some of its most efficient members would not have appeared more sad and desponding if its death warrant had been sealed. However, stimulated and encouraged by their pastor, a subscription was started for the erection of a house at the village, and, after much effort, \$2,000 were placed upon it. By the untiring efforts of the pastor and others a beautiful and commodious house 38 by 50 feet was dedicated to the worship of God, Jan. 22, 1868, at a cost of \$3,000. Soon after a bell of \$300 was added for which many contributed who had taken no interest in the house. In nearly one year from the dedication, as a New Year's offering, a beautiful chandelier, with pulpit and gallery lamps, were now procured by the energy and kind regards of friends, being started by, and much of the contributions made by those out of the church.

Although there remains some indebtedness upon the church, encouraged from the past, this little band are looking hopefully to the future.

Written Dec. 29, 1869, by H. N. Hovey, pastor.

ABBIE METCALF

departed this life July 27, 1857, aged 16 years, 3 months, in her native town, Lowell, Vt. "These poems," writes her sister, Mrs. C. I. Herring, under date Montpelier, Vt., May 16, 1858, "from which we select a number, were all or part published in the 'North Union,' printed at Charleston, some 2 years since."

FAREWELL.

It withers not, that growing thorn—
It passes not,—that endless sting—
That swelling tide is onward borne
Till death shall drain its bitter spring—
But not to death the power is given
To gild a brighter scene than this.

To twine the wreath by sorrow riven,—
 And wake the angel smile of peace,
 The storm is past the dream is gone.
 The heart has burst its mournful spell
 The song of love flows gently on,
 Nor feels the saddening word "Farewell."

NEARER HOME.

Solemnly one Sabbath evening
 Sweet and mournful tolled the bell,
 As they brought his form and laid it
 Neath the hill.
 In the pure and solemn starlight
 Softly rose the funeral strain,
 And it breathed of peace and Heaven,
 Not of pain.
 Hushed was every sad repining,
 Banished every wail of woe—
 He is only up in heaven,
 I below!
 Here I am content to labor
 In the wide-spread field of life,
 Aiding if I can the weak ones—
 In the strife—
 Thus my barque moves swiftly onward
 Heedless of the eddying foam,
 Every Sabbath evening brings me—
 Nearer home.

THE WATCHER OF THE FALLING LEAF.

"Oh, I love," she softly whispered,
 "Love to watch the falling leaf,
 I can hear a sweet voice calling,
 Every time a leaf is falling—
 Life is brief—Life is brief?"
 Now it is the merry spring-time—
 All the world is full of life,—
 Sweetest flowers are early springing,
 Joyful birds are gaily singing,
 And the air with joy is rife.
 But the girl that used to welcome
 With her smiles the balmy spring,
 Long ago was sweetly sleeping,
 Where the evergreen is creeping
 And the wild birds daily sing.
 She, one sober, mellow autumn,
 Gently drew her latest breath
 When the soul is freed from sighing—
 Soars above, no longer dying,
 Can you say this is DEATH?
 Long ago—the world so busy,
 Cannot heed the falling leaf—
 Cannot hear thy gentle whispers,
 Mingling with the evening vespers—
 "Life is brief—life is brief!"

MORGAN

BY REV. JACOB S. CLARK.

The town of Morgan is situated in the N. E. part of Orleans County, lat. 44° 50' N. long. 5° 5' E. The form of the township is irregular, bounded on the N. by Holland & Derby E. & N.

E. by Warner's Grant & Warren Gore, S. E. by Brighton and S. W. by Charleston & Salem.

It consists principally of what was originally chartered by the name of Caldesburgh. The charter is dated Nov. 6, 1780. It was chartered by the State of Vermont, Thomas Chittenden Governor, to 64 grantees with five public rights viz. one for first settled minister, one for the support of the Gospel, one for college, one for county grammar school, and one for common school, each right containing 314 acres.

Names of Grantees.

Colonel Jedediah Elderkin, John Lawrence, Jas. Church, Hon. Matthew Griswold, William Perkins, Eliphalet Dyer, George Willys, James Jipson, Fenn Wadsworth, John Calders, William Watson, Hezekiah Merrill, William Knox, William Knox jr., Colton Murry, Samuel Goodwin, James Tiley, John Kenfield, Thomas Hildrup, Inneas Calder, Jabez Huntington, Joseph Bingham, Thomas Dyer, Willobee Lowel, James Kilbourn, Asa Corning, William Adams, Edward Dodd, William Webster, John Cook, Samuel Mattocks, Nathaniel Steel, Ashbell Willis, Henry White, Asahel Cheney, David Little, Israel Seymour, John Burbridge, Seth Collins, Samuela Burr, James Knox, John Hall, Solomon Smith, Daniel Hinsdale, Joseph Burr, John Watson, Luke Wadsworth, Daniel Marsh, John Chapman, Sheldon Grayham, Titus Watson, Edward Bodge, William Lawrence, George Merrill, Daniel Pitkin, Charles Hopkins, George Pitkin, Abiel Cheney, Thomas Jocilin, Hildrup, Hezekiah Bissel, Asa Benton Moses Crafts, Samuel Lawence and John Indicott.

After the town was allotted (157 acres in each lot) an alteration was made in town lines and the south easterly portion was annexed to the township Wenlock,—and to the north westerly on the N. W. Brownington Gore—and on the N. E. Whitelaw's Gore—and the name of the town hanged from Caldesburgh to Morgan. That part of the town formerly Caldesburgh contains about 15000 acres, Brownington 3500, Whiteaw's Gore 2000, making the entire area of the town 20,000 acres, including water.

Brownington Gore was granted by the State of Vermont to the proprietors of Brownington and was allotted (40 acres in each lot,) in July A. D. 1807 by Hon. Samuel Hinman.

Some parts of the town are comparatively level, or gently sloping—other parts are broken with a pleasant variety of hills and valleys. There are no elevations of land which are here called mountains, though some might properly

bear that name. Elon hill and Bear hill are the most considerable elevations. Elon hill is so called on account of a settlement being commenced upon it by Elon Wilcox, and Bear hill receives its name from the circumstance of a bear having been seen upon it, before the town was settled, by a passing stranger.

From the summit of the former, we have a fine prospect. In a clear day, may be seen Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby with a great many smaller collections of water and several villages in the neighboring towns. In the back-ground the more distant peaks of the Green Mountains meet the eye. There is also a chain of hills running through the town which (to the knowledge of the writer) has never received a name.

Seymour Lake is the principal collection of water. It lies in the form of a clumsy boot and covers an area of more than 16000 acres. Somewhere in this lake is said to be the geographical center of the town. It is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the State, and the scenery around it is grand and picturesque. It abounds with several kinds of fish, which rendered it of no small account to the early settlers. Lunge, cusk and white fish are the principal. Some very large ones of the first mentioned have been caught. The largest is said to have weighed 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Others at different times have been taken, weighing all along from 20 to 30 lbs. The smaller kinds weighing from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 pounds are generally esteemed the most palatable. It is a fact worthy of notice that though there have been many hair-breadth escapes of those who have been fishing and sailing on this lake, no one has ever yet been drowned in it.

Being fed by numerous living springs its water is remarkably cold and pure. As another peculiarity,—it takes much cold weather to freeze it over. For weeks after lake Memphremagog and all the other bodies of water in this vicinity have been bound in icy fetters. Lake Seymour may be seen steaming and lashing its shore as if in defiance of the frigid blasts.

There are three other inconsiderable ponds in town, two of which are named, one Meed, and the other Toad-pond. The last mentioned is the source of a small stream, known by the name of Sucker-brook. It receives its name from the multitude of suckers taken from it. From one of the other lying in the north part of the town, and partly in Holland, flows the Mill-brook that empties into the head of the lake.

Ferren's River passes through a part of the town bordering on Brighton, in the valley of which passes the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road. Almost every part of the town, is well watered by living springs and small rivulets.

The principle growth of hard wood timber is sugar-maple, yellow birch, beech, elm, and brown and yellow ash,—that of soft wood is hemlock, spruce, fir, tamarack and cedar. The rocks are mostly granite, slate and milk quarts. Some beautiful specimens of crystal quartz have been found. There is a quarry of joint granite of the very nicest quality on the east side of the lake. Much of it has been transported to other towns for monuments and other choice purposes.

The soil in general, for an upland town, is easily wrought and very productive. In the eastern section some of the farms are well supplied with granite boulders.

In regard to natural curiosities, there have been few discovered worthy of notice. Near the south-eastern shore of the lake there is a rock familiarly known by the name of the oven rock. It takes its name from a cavity on the side towards the shore very much resembling a brick oven. On the farm, also, of Dea. Wm. Little, the writer has been informed of late, that there is a rock judged to weigh some 20 tons, lying with the rounding side upon another rock, so completely balanced that a very little strength applied to it will tip it either way, and when the force is removed it will adjust itself.

Among the hills in the eastern part of the town, (as reported by hunters and others, who have traversed the forest for different purposes) there are several caverns, fit habitations for wild beasts; but none of them have ever been explored.

Before the forest was broken by the "sturdy blows" of the first settler, there was a piece of land now attached to the farm of Mrs. Wiggins which had every appearance of having been cleared at some former period. This little plot, from the first settlement of the town, has been called the Indian garden. It is also reported by some aged persons, that more than forty years ago an aged Indian passed along in this vicinity, and stated to those who conversed with him, that in the days of his grandfather, when he was but a child, a company of the red men had their hunting-ground about this lake, then famous for beaver; and that the piece of land referred to was the place of their encampment. This is not at all improbable, since but a short distance from this, near the mouth of the head-

stream of the lake, a beaver-meadow furnishes unmistakable evidence of the former existence of these industrious little animals in this place.

The town took its name from one of the original proprietors, John Morgan, Esq., of Hartford, Ct. Of him the first settlers purchased their lands.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1802 Mr. NATHAN WILCOX removed with his family from Hillingsworth, Ct., and was the first settler. His children were Benjamin, Calvin, Jeremiah, Luther and Nathan Jr. The names of the girls were Deborah, Lydia, Thankful, Rachel and Lucy.

An incident occurred in his family, soon after his settlement, worthy of a passing notice. His second daughter, Lydia, then but a small child, was sent one morning to the woods to get some sprigs of fir or cedar for a broom. Wandering farther than she was aware, she was soon lost. As she did not return the family became alarmed, and with such help as could be raised from Holland, went in search; but no traces of her could be found.

The distressed parents were almost ready to give up their little one as irrecoverably lost. But before night-fall their cows, which roamed the woods for their living, came in, and, to the great joy of all, behold! their little girl was with them. It seems, from her account, that she found the cows in the fore-part of the day; and, with remarkable presence of mind for a child, followed them all day long through "thick and thin," briars and brush, till they came into the opening, when she left them and ran to the house with clothes much torn, and skin sadly scratched by means of the rough things with which she had come in contact.

But two of those boys who came from Connecticut are now living—Calvin and Nathan, jr. Calvin left this town many years ago and removed to Stanstead, C. E.

Nathan, with the exception of a few years, has always lived in town. John M., the youngest son, and born here, lives on the old homestead.

Lydia, the only daughter now living, married a Mr. Boyington, and emigrated to the State of Illinois.

MR. CHRISTOPHER BARTLETT, the second settler, removed from Strafford Ct., A. D. 1805, with a family of seven—Lyman, Samuel, Jarvis, Austin, John, Artimitia and Polly. He had also born here Zenas and Byram. Four of the boys that came from Connecticut, and the two born in Morgan, settled here. John and Zenas have emigrated, and now reside in Massachusetts.

The eldest daughter married Mr. John Foss, and removed to Charleston, this county. Her husband died in a few years, when she returned to this town, and still lives, a widow of 80 years. Her sister Polly married Mr. John Elliot, and till within a few years dwelt on the old homestead; but having disposed of that, she now resides in another part of the town. This large family, so far as known, are all living, and all good citizens.

From 1802 to 1807, we find but 8 persons who were legal voters that had made a settlement, viz. Nathan, Wilcox, (his brother) Benjamin, Calvin, and Jeremiah, (sons of Nathan,) Christopher Bartlett, Wm. D. Weeks and Ebenezer Bayley.

The above named individuals, so far as known, are the only settlers before the town was organized.

The first town-meeting was warned by Eber Robinson, Esq., of Holland, March 25, 1807. At that meeting Christopher Bartlett was chosen moderator and town clerk—Eln Wilcox, Nathan Wilcox, Ebenezer Bayley, selectmen—Wm. D. Weeks, constable—Christopher Bartlett, grand juror—Benjamin Wilcox, Calvin Wilcox, W. D. Weeks, listers—Christopher Bartlett, "keeper of the keys." At the close of the meeting the following vote is recorded.

"Voted, that the hemlock tree at the crotch of the road to Brownington, and Navy, shall be the place to set up warnings for town-meetings."

The best data that can be obtained for ascertaining the names, for ten years or more, is the grand list. After the organization of the town, up to 1817, we find recorded the following: Luther Wilcox, Benj. Varnum, Erastus Hatch, Eli Fletcher, Samuel Bartlett, James Ingarson, George L. Varnum, David Hamblet, Enos Harvey, Flint Foster, William Hamblet Enos Bishop, Silas Wilcox, Ira Leavens, William Cobb, Jr., Rufus Stewart, Jotham Cummings, John Hedge, Israel E. Cheney, George Stiles, John Willard, Samuel Killam, Daniel Brown, Moses T. Burbank, Zacheus Senter, Oliver Miner, Joseph Mansur, John Buzzel, Ruel Cobb, Austin Colburn, Francis Chase, John Bishop, J. Bartlett.

It is not certain that the above named are all that settled in town during the time specified, as there are two or more years in which the grand list is put down in figures on the town book, and no names attached to it.

The sum total of the grand list in each year, as it appears on the records, stands thus: in 1807, \$599.75 cents; 1808 \$658.45 1809, \$928.00.

in 1810, \$1485.25; 1811, \$1558.25; 1812, \$1105.25; 1813, \$837.00; 1814, \$1095.37; 1815, 1099.62; 1816, \$953.75; 1817, \$1186.50.

There appears to be a great diminution in the amount of the grand list in 1812—13, which was not wholly made up for years afterwards. This happened, in parts at least, in consequence of the war. Some enlisted and entered the United States service, and others left the town because of its proximity to Canada. About the same time there arose a dispute about the titles to the land, which occasioned much litigation; and so but few of those who had left ever returned to claim their possessions. It being some time before the titles were fully settled, the settlement of the town was greatly retarded.

The early settlers here, in common with the first settlers in most other places, were obliged to encounter many hardships and privations.—There was no grist-mill nearer than West Derby or Rock Island in Stanstead. As they then traveled, either of these places was 15 miles distant. In the summer and fall seasons the roads were impassable, only on foot or on horseback. Mr. Bartlett owned a horse, but could obtain no pasturing for it short of Derby Centre, 10 miles off. Whenever they needed any milling done, some one of the family must take one day to go after the horse; the next day start for the mill with about 2 bushels—tarry over night for their grist—on the third day return home—on the fourth turn out their horse.

Those who owned no team were obliged to go on foot and bear the burden themselves. It is related of Mr. James Ingarrison, a noted rhym-er of his time (not to say poet), that as he was passing along with a bag of grain on his shoulder, some of his neighbors accosted him respecting his going to mill; to which he immediately replied, without turning his head, or seeming to notice them:

"I own neither horse, nor mare, nor mule, nor jack;
So I go to mill with my grist on my back."

John Morgan Wilcox, the son of Nathan and Rachel Wilcox, was the first child born in town. He was named for John Morgan, Esq. before mentioned.

The first marriage was that of Luther Wilcox and Lucinda Dean of Grafton, N. H. It was solemnized at Morgan, July 25, 1807, by Eber Robinson, Esq., of Holland.

Lucy Wilcox was the first person that died in town: her death occurred March 1, 1809—age 13 years and 16 days. She was the youngest daughter of Nathan and Rachel Wilcox.

The first framed house was built by Major Rufus Stewart, about one half mile north of the Four Corners. It was a small, one-story house, and never finished. Some 20 years ago it was taken down, and on the site a more commodious house has been built and finished by Mr. Andrew Twombly.

TOWN CLERKS.

Christopher Bartlett, 1807; Erastus Hatch, 1808, '09, '10, and '11; Ira Leavens, 1812—1833; John Bartlett, 1834—1839; Austin Bartlett, 1840; Charles Cummings, 1841, '42; Samuel Hemenway, 1843—deceased in March, '43, and in April Charles Cummings was appointed to fill the vacancy; Charles Cummings, 1844—1851; Byram Bartlett, 1852—1854; Zenas Bartlett, 1855—1861. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Holland, and May 10th, George Bartlett was appointed. Paran Huntoon, 1863; G. Bartlett, 1864—'69.

The first justices of the peace were, Nathan Wilcox, Rufus Stewart, Ira Leavens and Jonathan Cumings.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established in the month of October, 1843—Samuel Bartlett, the first postmaster, held the office about 20 years.

The other postmasters that have been appointed are Wesley Foster, Moses Huntoon and Lorenzo Williams, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.

Doctor NATH'L J. LADD was the first physician that ever settled here. He practiced a number of years in this vicinity with general acceptance; but thinking there was not sufficient encouragement for his calling, left, and removed to Meredith bridge, N. H., where, so far as is known, he still resides.

Doctor LEONARD MORGAN took up his residence in town a few years before Dr. Ladd's exit, and continued his practice till 1839, when he also left, and went to the State of Georgia. Since that time we have had no physician in town.

There has never been sufficient encouragement for the legal profession to induce a lawyer to settle among us.

It is not known that more than one person brought up in this town has had a liberal education. Jacob M. Clark was graduated at the University of Vermont in August, 1845.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Rufus Stewart, the first, chosen Sept. 5, 1807; next after him was Ira Leavens. It is

It is not ascertained at what time Mr. Leavens was first chosen; but it appears that he represented the town in 1822, '23, 32 and '39.—Somewhere between 1811 and 1826 Dea. Jotham Cummings was chosen; 1826 and '30 we were not represented. Jotham Cummings, Jr., 1828; Charles Cummings, 1834; Shubael Farr, 1835, '36; William Colby, 1837; John Bartlett, 1840; Cyrus Hemenway, 1841, '42; not ascertained, 1843; Zenas Bartlett, 1844, '45; Simeon Allbee,* 1846, '47, '48 and '61; Marson Leavens, 1849 and '50; Samuel Dagget, 1851, '52; Nathan Orcott, 1853, '54; Samuel Lord, 1855; Jarvis Bartlett, 1856, '57; Samuel Lord, 1858; John C. Moore, 1859, '60; Oliver Warren, 1862, '63; Byram Bartlett, 1864, '66; Josiah Hamblett, 1865; John Morse, 1867, '68.

MILITARY.

There is nothing to show when the first company of militia was organized. In its first organization it was composed of such as were liable to bear arms in this town and Holland.—Afterwards it was divided, and a company organized in each town. Calvin Wilcox was the first captain who commanded the company in this town: after him Ira Leavens, Ruel Cobb, Geo. L. Varnum, Siloame Tone and John Hatch.

The only higher military officer who has had his residence here was Major Rufus Stewart, who removed from Derby and settled here some time previous to 1812.

It is not known that any soldiers of the old French and Indian war ever settled in Morgan; but Wm. Hamblett, Samuel Elliot, Christopher Bartlett and Nathaniel S. Clark, have had their residence here—all of whom were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and pensioners.

The wife of Mr. Elliot is still living at an advanced age, and draws a pension.

In the war of 1812, Ephraim Stiles and John Bishop, citizens of this town, were drafted to guard the frontier. Ruel Cobb, also, was drafted from Derby, and after the war settled here. Major Rufus Stewart, of the militia, received a captain's commission, and entered the regular service. Names of those who enlisted under him from this town are as follows: William Harvey, Samuel Killam, Enos Bishop, Erastus Hatch, John Hedge, James H. Varnum, Silas Wilcox.

1861.

The following are the names of the soldiers that went from this town and entered the

United States' service in the war of the Rebellion:—

Baxter Humphrey, Co. I, 6th reg., for one y'r.
 Jason Paul, " 8th reg., "
 Amos Batchelder, Co. E, 15th reg.; son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Batchelder; died of a fever, in Virginia; his remains brought home and interred with military honors; he was aged 26 years and 4 months.
 George Persons, Co. D, 3d Reg.
 Siloame S. Persons, " "
 George Brownwell, " "
 Henry C. Hill, " " son of Shadrick and Maria Hill, aged 16, wounded at Lee's Mills; died April 18, 1862.
 David F. Elliot, Co. D, 3d Reg.
 Wright Elliot, " " son of Sam'l and Elmira Elliot; died July 18, 1863.
 Simeon Marsh, Co. E, 15th Reg.
 William H. Elliot, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 John W. H. Evans, Co. K, 10th Reg.; (foreign parents, deceased and not known here); died Oct. 16, 1862.
 E. Gilbert Calkins, Co. H, 2d U. S. S. Shooters.
 Lyman P. Brooks, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Charles H. Brooks, " " son of Horace and Sarah Brooks, (father deceased); died Oct. 1st, '65, in reb. hos., S. C., aged 23.
 Curtis Cobb, Co. D, 3d Reg.; son of Wm. and Nancy Cobb; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.
 Emerson D. Cowing, Co. B, 8th Reg.
 Charles S. Barret, " "
 Wm. Barret, Jr., Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Wm. H. Smith, Co. E, 15th Reg.
 Samuel Townsend, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Joel Williams, " "
 Elias Blake, Co. H, 2d U. S. S. Shooters.
 William Parker, " " "
 Alfred J. Black, " 10th Reg.
 Erastus M. Dunbar, Co. E, 15th and Co. G, 17th Regts.; son of Stillman and Eliza S. Dunbar, N. Bridgewater; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 E. C. Burroughs, Co. H, 2d U. S. S. Shooters.
 Cyrus B. Bagley, } No returns.
 Ezekiel Bowles, }
 Elijah Allbee, Jr., }
 Lewis Bryant, Co. L, 11th Reg.
 Augustus Lyon.
 Martin J. P. Jennes, Co. D, 3d Reg.
 Daniel G. Brooks, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Albro Brown, " " son of Calvin and Betsey Brown; died at home with a wound.
 Isaac H. Clough, Co. D, 3 Reg.; died Dec. 7, 1862.
 John R. Dawson, Co. B, 8th Reg.
 David Morse, Jr., Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Nixon Morse, Co. D, 3d Reg., afterward Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Willard Morse, Co. F, 11th Reg.; son of David and Mary Morse; died in prison at Andersonville.
 E. G. I. Varnum, } Co. F, 11th Reg.; sons of Geo. C. Varnum, } Geo. L. & Hannah Varnum; died in prison at Andersonville.
 Orren T. Bartlett, Co. F, 11th Reg.

* Simeon Allbee was associate judge in 1862, '63.

Matthew Whitehill, Co. E, 15th Reg.
 Moses Whitehill, " " son of
 widow Betsey Whitehill; killed at the
 battle of Wilderness.
 Clement D. Gray, vol. for one year.
 Benj. Cargill, Co. D, 2d Reg.; son of
 Charles and Eunice Cargill; died in Lin-
 coln Hospital; aged 20.

The bounties paid by the town to the sol-
 diers who enlisted the latter part of the war
 ranged from \$25 to \$500.

In the early part of the war a Female So-
 ciety was organized for the benefit of the
 sick and wounded soldiers. A number of
 boxes of socks, drawers, shirts, bandages,
 pillows, sheets, quilts, puffs and various other
 articles of bedding and clothing were sent
 by them to the hospitals.

Several collections have been taken up for
 the aid society.

The oldest man who has died in town was
 Samuel Elliot, aged 93 years.

The oldest woman is not ascertained.

The following list will show the names of
 those who have died in town, so far as found
 on record and remembered, whose ages will
 range from 80 to 89 years:

MEN—Benj. Varnum, Nathan Wilcox, Mr.
 — Taylor, Nathaniel S. Clark, Jos. Man-
 sur, Cutter Blowd, Joseph Burbee.

WOMEN—Molly Varnum, Sarah Cobb, Mrs
 — Taylor, Rachel Wilcox, Elizabeth Cum-
 mings, Abiah Mansur, Anna Burbee, Phalla
 Levens.

The oldest man now living* is Mr. Hop-
 per, an Englishman, from C. E. He does not
 know his exact age, but he calls himself be-
 tween 90 and 100 years. The oldest woman
 is Mrs. Achsah Elliot, widow of Sam'l Elliot,
 and a pensioner, as before mentioned. She
 is now in the 90th year of her age. She has
 had 13 children, and all are living but one;
 the oldest, 72 years, and the youngest between
 40 and 50. She has 80 grandchildren and
 more than 40 great-grandchildren.

The first school in town was kept by a man
 by the name of Flint Foster. (Date not re-
 membered.)

In the month of March, 1811, the town
 was divided into two school districts. Since
 that time it has been sub divided into seven
 and in all, excepting one, there is a decent
 and comfortable school-house.

* Since deceased, and Benjamin Demick, aged 89, is
 now the oldest man.

The first school-house was built in district
 No. 1, in that part of the town, formerly
 Brownington Gore, in 1827 or '28. Soon
 after one was built in district No. 3, at the
 Four Corners, which answered the purpose of
 school, meeting and town-house. Within a
 few years past both of these houses have
 been taken down and better ones built in
 their places. In district No. 3, more than
 forty years ago, Miss Roxany Sweetland,
 taught school in a barn owned by Mr. Samuel
 Bartlett, and received in compensation, for
 her 12 weeks service, \$5 in cash and \$5 worth
 of grain.

The average amount of schooling per year,
 for a number of years past, has been 6 months,
 or nearly that. Besides we have 3 months
 select school in the Fall season.

RELIGION.

Previous to the organization of any church
 in town, there was some religious interest.
 Mr. Wilcox (the first settler) was not a pro-
 fessor when he came to town. Though he
 kept up a religious form in his family, he did
 not date his Christian experience till some
 time after. Mr. C. Bartlett was a professor
 of religion when he came. In 1806, these
 two families united with some of their neigh-
 bors in Holland, in setting up religious meet-
 ings on the Sabbath, and from that time to
 the present (as a general rule) meetings have
 been sustained here regularly on the Sabbath,
 when they have had no preaching, as well as
 when they had. Thus God in his Providence
 prepared the way in these two individuals for
 building up his church, in what was then but
 a waste wilderness. In the course of the
 same year (1806) they were visited by a mis-
 sionary by the name of Jeremiah Hallock,
 from Simsbury, Ct. As it cannot be ascer-
 tained that there was any preacher in town
 before him, it is very probable that to him
 belongs the honor of preaching the first ser-
 mon. Previous to the organization of the
 church here, most of the professors of religion
 with some who had here obtained a hope in
 Christ, united with the Congregational church
 in Derby, then under the pastoral care of the
 Rev. Mr. Leland (soon after deceased.)

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

here was organized June 4, 1823, under the
 superintendence of Rev. David Williston,
 missionary from the Hampshire Missionary
 Society, and Rev. Lyman Case, then pastor
 of the church in Coventry. At the time of

its organization, the church consisted of 11 members,—they were

Jotham Cummings and Elizabeth, his wife, Christopher Bartlett and Anna his wife, Israel E. Cheney and Sarah his wife, Nathan Wilcox, Joseph Dickey, Deborah Wilcox, Artimicia Bartlett and Nancy Cobb.

From that time up to 1826, by profession and letter, had been added Thankful Wilcox, Lydia Wilcox, Polly Varum, Rachel Wilcox, Rebecca Bartlett, Jarvis Bartlett, Eliza Hatch, Polly Bartlett.

At the organization of the church, Rev. Mr. Case was chosen moderator, and Mr. Jotham Cummings to fill the office of deacon and clerk.

In the month of July 1826, Jacob S. Clark, a licentiate of the Coos Association, N. H. (now Caledonia) visited this town as a candidate for settlement. On the following October he received a call from the church and society, to settle as their pastor. In the month of November, he removed here with his family from North Haverhill, N. H. Jan. 11, 1827, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the little church. There not being a school-house or any other public building in town, they held their meetings in different neighborhoods, occupying barns in the Summer and private dwellings in the Winter.

For the first 2 years after the settlement of the pastor, but one was added to the church and that by letter. In the Fall of 1829, a revival commenced and continued, with much interest, the remainder of the Fall and Winter. During the year 1830, the fruits of that revival, were 27 added to the church. In the Summer and Fall of 1831, we had another very interesting revival, rapid in its progress and attended with much power. In the course of that year 13 more were added. From that time up to 1840, there were added 19 at various times, mostly by profession. In the Spring of 1840 and the Fall of 1842, we had other seasons of refreshing, as the result of which 33 were gathered into the church. At different times since, 20 others have been added making the whole number of all that have ever belonged to this church 132.

From various causes, such as deaths, emigrations and the organization of other sister churches in neighboring towns, where some of our members resided, this church has been reduced, so that the present number of resident members is but 26,

In March 1864, the pastor felt it his duty, on account of his age and infirmities to withdraw from active service. On the following July, Rev. A. R. Gray, of Coventry, was employed and has since supplied the desk as acting pastor every alternate Sabbath.*

The persons here named have been chosen and served as deacons in this church: Jotham Cummings, deceased; Nathan Wilcox, deceased; Christopher Bartlett, deceased; Charles Cumings, removed to W. Charleston; William Colby, deceased; William Little, present.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The first M. E. class in this town was organized February, 1830. Nath'l G. Ladd, M. D. was the first class-leader. The preachers under whose superintendence the class was organized, were a Mr. — Blaisdell and — Campbell. As no reliable records are within our reach, we have to depend wholly upon memory in giving the names of the M. E. clergy that have officiated here. The following list contains the names, so far as can be recollected of all or nearly all the ministers that have been sent by the conference at different times, to take charge of this branch of their church:

Revs. — Outler, John S. Smith, E. Scott, — Warner, — Crosby, — Naason, — Spague, — Huston, Jonas Scott, — Wiggins, — Kimball, David Packer, Putnam Ray, — Norris, Dyer Willis, — Colburn, Moses Pattee, Joseph Enright, Almer Howard, E. D. Hopkins, P. N. Granger, C. D. Ingraham, J. S. Speeney.

There is no one now living in town that was a member of the class at its first formation. This church has increased in numbers and influence, and at the time of the writing of this sketch, is believed to be in a prosperous state.

We have but one house of worship in town a small building, originally 28 feet by 36. It was first built by the Methodist society in the Fall and Winter of 1842, '43. Afterwards one half of the shares were sold to the Congregational church and society and it was turned into a union house. In 1866, it was enlarged and the inside remodeled, so that now it is a convenient building for the congregation that usually assemble in it.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

Previous to the settlement of the pastor, the youth assembled in connection with the

* Since deceased.

reading meetings on the Sabbath, to recite portions of scripture; but it does not appear that there was then any regular organization.

For several years after the settlement of the pastor, biblical instruction was conducted in the same manner. In the month of April 1838, the Congregational church resolved itself into a Sabbath school society for the transaction of business, relative to biblical instruction.

Besides the Sabbath school that meets with the worshiping congregation on the Sabbath, there are two others in town, regularly organized with superintendents and teachers.

The number of books in the libraries of these three Sunday-schools, as recently reported, may safely be estimated at from 500 to 600.

The first temperance society was organized in 1836, and sustained for a while, with considerable interest. But losing its organization, another was formed in 1844. In the Fall of 1854, a lodge of Good Templars was chartered which has been productive of good to the cause of temperance.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

A man by the name of Shillinglaw, removed from Barnet to this town and commenced a settlement in the eastern section, near what is called Morgan Plain. Having passed a suspicious looking bill, search was made about his house and premises and at last considerable of an amount of spurious bank notes was found deposited in his bible. He was convicted to serve a term of years at Windsor. The State prison records will probably show more of the character of this man and his family in after life.

A young man of considerable promise by the name of Truman Nicols, went from this town to engage in some kind of business in Canada. Falling into bad company, he was enticed to try his fortune in circulating counterfeit currency. He took a quantity of it and repaired to Concord, N. H., where he expected to meet a brother and with him go to some of the Western States. Offering to pass a small bill, he was arrested, searched, and condemned to the States prison. His health failing, toward the latter part of his term, he was pardoned and brought home to his parents in Morgan, where he lingered for a while and died, it is believed, a true penitent.

A citizen by the name of David Hamblett set up the first and the last tavern ever kept in town. He took a situation at the Four

Corners, obtained license, and continued about one year, when he abandoned it and left.

The first saw-mill was built by Calvin Wilcox.* A grist-mill, afterwards, was built by Maj. Rufus Stewart; but, not having sufficient water-power to make it profitable, it was taken down by his successor, Clark Morse, and the frame-work and other lumber of which it was built, purchased by Nathan Wilcox, Esq., and turned into a dwelling-house, which is still occupied by John M. Wilcox.

There are now two saw-mills in town, on small streams, which can do business only a part of the year. There is no place in town that can properly be called a village, or ville; but the principal place of business is the Four Corners, where there are 2 stores, a harness-shop, a shoemaker, a blacksmith's shop, a picture-saloon, and a joiner's shop.

At the present time, 9 families reside within the compass of one half mile.

In 1842, '43, the erysipelas prevailed, throughout the town, to an alarming extent. Several of our principal church members, and some of our most valuable citizens, were victims of this fearful epidemic. The bill of mortality for about 6 months, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, was almost unparalleled. Besides this, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or canker-rash, and typhoid fever have prevailed at different times.

The principal crops raised by the farmers are wheat, barley, oats, corn, India wheat, and potatoes. To these several kinds of produce, the soil is well adapted. A good proportion of the land is excellent for grazing, and the stock, such as cows, oxen, horses and sheep, raised here, will average with that of most other towns in this part of the State. The different kinds of grain, potatoes, butter, and maple sugar, are the principal articles of commerce.

The wild animals here are the same as are found in most other towns in the northern part of the State. The smaller kind, valued and sought for their furs, such as sable, otter, muskrat and mink, were never known to be numerous. Some of the two last named, however, are found and taken even now. Foxes still abound, in many instances, to the great annoyance of the poultry. Within the past year no less than 44 have been taken in one section of the town, by two enterprising

* Deceased, Feb. 10, 1869.

hunters, Messrs. Bigelow and Wilson, by means of their traps and hounds.* The lynx has been occasionally seen.

Among the larger animals known to have been found here, are the deer, moose, bear, and wolf. As late as 1827 and '28, the deer were frequently hunted and taken. In the latter part of the Summer, or early in the Fall, of 1827, a moose was seen leaving a cornfield, on the farm then owned by William Colby, and plunging into the lake. Some of the neighbors immediately took their boat and guns, pursued and shot her before she reached the opposite shore.

As a token of the hearty good will which is always felt by the inhabitants of newly and sparsely settled places, each family in the neighborhood was served with a fine steak of moose-beef.

For many years after the settlement of the town, the bears and wolves continued to infest the place, and were often very annoying to the inhabitants, and destructive to their flocks. But the people, in those days, were not "afraid of the bears," and the killing of a bear was not an event of uncommon occurrence. They were often seen roaming about the lake. An instance of an encounter with one is related by an actor in the scene. Mr. Christopher Bartlett's youngest son, Byram, saw a bear swimming in the lake. He immediately ran and told his father and brother Jarvis, who were at work some distance off.

They seized their gun, repaired to their boat, and launched off in pursuit. As soon as they came within a proper distance, Jarvis discharged the gun at his head, which at once sank under the water. Supposing that the shot had been effectual, they brought their boat up to his side, and drew him into it. But they soon found that he was only stunned by the shock, and not materially injured; the ball having passed through both ears, and just grazed the top of his head. Soon he began to show signs of life.

They felt for their jack-knives, but they were left in the pockets of their vests, where they had been at work. They took no ammunition with them, and so were left with only two light cedar paddles, with which they managed the boat. Whenever their shaggy passenger attempted to rise, they would rap him on the head with one of their

paddles, as if to say "Lie still, bruin." Having turned their boat, they made for the shore. As soon as they struck the land, his bearship, thinking, no doubt, that it would be a good time to make his escape, raised himself upon "all fours," ready for a race. But he mistook in his reckoning. The lad, Byram, had just arrived with an ax, which he handed to his brother, and one well-directed blow upon the head, with the poll of the ax, ended the drama.

In the Fall of 1838, the wolves were making ravages among the sheep, in the neighborhood of Elon hill. On a certain night, their howling was heard by some of the inhabitants from the top of the hill. Having thus ascertained their locality, no time was lost in communicating the intelligence throughout this and the adjacent towns. The next morning, nearly 200 people were entering the woods that surrounded the hill. At a certain point on the shore of the lake, there is a narrow plat of land, something in the form of a heater, hemmed in by an almost perpendicular cliff, rising from the water's edge to a considerable height. To this point it was designed to drive the wolves, and close up the circle. In the latter part of the day, the report of their fire-arms told that they had accomplished their design. Soon the boys were seen rushing from the thicket, bearing the trophies of their day's sport.

On that day this gang of marauders was lessened by three.

It being known that some had escaped, and thinking it probable that they would return in search of their companions, a watch was kept up that night. At a late hour, the howling was again heard in the same place. Messengers were immediately sent out, in all directions, where they found all ready and eager to join in pursuit of the common enemy.

"Each vale, and each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little band of men,—
From the grey sire, whose trembling hand
Could scarcely buckle on his brand,
To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow
Were yet scarce terror to the crow."

At an early hour in the morning, 300 men and boys were seen entering the forest, at different points, and before night three more of the sheep-stealers were put beyond the power of further mischief. Not long after, from the sale of the skins and the government bounty, each man and boy who engaged in

*Ten more may be added to the credit of M. Leavens.

the enterprise found himself a little more than a half dollar richer for his two day's adventure.

Some of the early settlers were noted, as being remarkably hardy and persevering.—As an illustration of this, an anecdote is related of Enos Bishop. He was said to be but a small man, but firmly built. On one morning, in the month of March, he took a large pack on his shoulder, containing most or all of his movables, on the top of which was lashed a heavy six-pail iron kettle; and, thus equipped, he started, on snow-shoes, from Brunswick on Connecticut River, through a trackless wilderness, and reached his destination in Morgan (a distance of 28 miles) before sunset.

NATHAN WILCOX,

the first settler in town, as before mentioned, was born in Killingsworth, Ct., Nov. 16, 1757. At an early age, he married Rachel Bennet, of East Hampton, Long Island, born July 7, 1756. While yet in the State of steady habits, he united with the church, on the old halfway covenant, in order that his children might receive the ordinance of baptism. Though not then a professor of experimental religion, he maintained its outward form in his family. When about 44 years of age, he removed from his native place to Morgan.

So far as is known, he always sustained a good moral character. Though his education was limited, he possessed good common sense and sound judgment. By means of his honesty and integrity in his intercourse with his fellow men, he secured the respect and confidence of all who procured his acquaintance.

He was one of the first justices in town, held the office for a number of years, and, for aught that appears, honorably discharged its functions.

But the most prominent trait in his character, was his religion. Ever after he made a public profession, he was eminently pious. In the family, in the church, and in the world, he honored his profession by a lively Christian example. He was emphatically a man of prayer. Prayer was an exercise in which he delighted, and in which he excelled. Such were his walk and conversation before the world, that even opposers and fault-finders were constrained to acknowledge that his religion was a reality. "O, I would gladly embrace religion, if I were sure that I could be such a Christian as Father Wilcox,"

was the remark of an enquiring sinner. Nor did his piety lead him to neglect the ordinary duties of the present life. While he was diligent in "business," he was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

In his last sickness, which was long, and exceedingly painful, he manifested that patience and resignation which is only found in the sincere Christian. When he had become unconscious of almost every thing else, he still recognized Jesus as his "All in All."

He died, June 21, 1840, in the 84th year of his age.

CHRISTOPHER BARTLETT

was born in Stafford, Ct., Feb. 26, 1767. He married Anna Buck, of Somers, Ct., born Aug. 4, 1765. In 1805, he removed to this town, and made his pitch upon a lot of land at the head of the lake, now owned by Samuel Twombly.

By the help of his boys, he subdued the forest, and soon made a valuable farm. He was strictly an honest man, and a devoted Christian. Upright in all his dealings with others, he expected the same from them.

He was a strict observer of the Sabbath, and all religious duties. If he had some eccentricities, they did not essentially affect his moral and religious character. If he was more exacting in regard to his requirements of others, than was thought to be necessary, he was yet conscientious and sincere. If in any thing he was found in the wrong, none was ever more ready to give satisfaction, as soon as convinced of his error.

For a number of his last years, he lived a widower,—his wife having deceased in the Summer of 1835. In the Fall of 1842, he seemed to have a presentiment of his death.

A friend having suggested to him the propriety of having one of his sons come home and relieve him from the care and burden of carrying on his farm, he remarked that there would be a change in his affairs before another Spring. Shortly after, he was taken with the erysipelas, and died, Dec. 27, 1842.

IRA LEAVENS

was born at Windsor, Vt., Feb. 28, 1779. He married Phalla Cobb, born at Hartland, Jan. 13, 1783. After his marriage, he settled for a while in Montgomery, and from thence removed with his wife and one child (a son) to Morgan, in 1809. He settled in that part of Morgan, formerly Brownington Gore.

Being a good farmer, persevering, indus-

trious, economical, and calculating, he soon placed himself and family above want. As a neighbor, he was kind and accommodating; as a citizen and townsman, his influence was soon felt. In the business of the town, he largely participated; and was frequently chosen to fill some of the most important offices.

At one time he was captain of the militia company; and served, as town clerk, 22 consecutive years; and represented the town in several sessions of the State Legislature.

To the good order of society he was a friend, and although not a professor of religion, a constant contributor for the support of the Gospel. Though naturally of a firm constitution, he was suddenly attacked with erysipelas, and after a short sickness died, Jan. 18. 1843, aged nearly 64 years. By the town at large, the loss was severely felt.

His widow survived him till July 17, 1866, when she also died in her 84th year. His only son Marson, and his second son, Moses, still occupy the homestead.

JOTHAM CUMMINGS.

was born in Rumney, N. H. Nov. 6, 1766; he married Elizabeth Senter, born in Marlow, N. H. 1768. For a number of years after his marriage he resided in Plymouth, N. H. In 1811, he came to Morgan, bringing with him a family of two sons and four daughters. He was a man of rare talents and sterling piety.

Previous to coming here he was deacon of the Congregational church in Plymouth. In the Derby church, with which he united, he retained the office, and when the church here was organized, he was chosen as their first deacon.

By close application, in his younger days, he obtained a good common school education and of some of the higher branches of mathematics he had acquired considerable knowledge. Thus he was well qualified for the transaction of any business to which he might be called in a community like this.

Being a practical surveyor, a good farmer, and a thorough mechanic, he found no difficulty, with close economy, in providing for his family the necessities of life.

By the proprietors of land, both in this and the adjacent towns, he was frequently employed as agent to look after and dispose of their lands, and the integrity and fidelity with which he performed the business committed to him, secured the confidence and respect

of his employers and marked him as a man worthy to be trusted.

In the business of the town he took a prominent part, and always manifested a deep interest in all its affairs. When chosen to represent the town in the legislature, he sustained the position with honor.

For several years, he held the office of justice of the peace and, so far as is known, ably discharged its duties. On account of his business qualifications, he was often called upon to execute deeds, bonds, leases, contracts and other writings of various kinds, in all of which he was thought to excel.

As a member and officer of the church, he was always found in his place. To him, as an instrument under God, the church, to some extent, owed its existence. In the settlement of the pastor he was prompt and active. He took the lead in devising means for his support, contributed largely himself, and to the end of his life, continued to be one of his firmest friends. As a counselor he was judicious and safe. Few, if any, who sought and followed his advice in difficult circumstances, ever had reason to regret it. Though a man of but few words, whatever he said on any subject was to the point. He was uniform and consistent in his Christian walk—in his deportment quiet—in his pretensions unassuming. Being "ready to every good work" he took a peculiar interest in all the benevolent enterprises of the day. Towards the latter part of his life his health failed so as to disable him for the harder part of farm labor. Accustomed to habits of industry, he turned his attention to the lighter business of his trade.

With his work-bench in his long kitchen, he manufactured measures and boxes of different descriptions and other articles convenient for family use. For these he found a ready sale the avails of which contributed much toward supplying the wants of his family. In many families throughout this County, and also in other places, specimens of his workmanship may still be seen.

Having well "served his generation" he suddenly departed from this, as we trust, to a better world. On the evening of Oct. 15, 1833, he was taken with a violent headache and died at the early dawn of the 16th, aged 67 years.

His wife, Elizabeth, lived till she was about 84 years old, when she received an injury

by a fall, from which she never recovered. She died Apr. 12, 1851.

The population of the town in 1810 was 116; 1820, 135; 1830, 331; 1840, 420; 1850, 486; 1860, 548; 1870, 615.

NEWPORT.

BY D. H. SIMONDS, ESQ.

The town of Newport is very irregular in its outline, having Canada on the N., Lake Memphremagog, Coventry and Irasburgh on the E., Irasburgh and Lowell on the S., and Troy on the W. Its greatest length, from north to south, is nearly 12 miles, and its width is from 2 to 7 miles. It extends along the shore of Lake Memphremagog 7 miles,—the lake separating it from Derby. A part of the town, including the present village of Newport, formally belonged to the town of Salem, and was set off from the latter town about the year 1818.

The soil of the town is mostly a gravelly loam, yet clay abounds in some parts, while the point upon which the village is situated is sandy—the surface of the country is hilly, but most of it is fit for cultivation, and, with proper tillage, affords very good crops. Prospect hill, near the village, affords a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country. The prevailing rock is limestone, yet slate ledges are common, and veins of quartz abound in some places.

Some of the quartz is gold-bearing and some good specimens have been obtained, though no attempt has been made to test its value for mining purposes. Copper veins are plenty and would no doubt pay for working. Splendid specimens of argentiferous galena have been obtained in the north part of the town. The ore is rich, containing by analysis 23 per cent of silver. The existence of this mineral was known to the Indians, who were accustomed to melt it and run into bullets for their rifles. An effort is being made to develop this mine, and if the ore is found in large quantities, it will pay richly for working. The timber is the usual variety of this latitude, hard wood interspersed with hemlock ridges. The sandy land where the village now stands was originally covered with a beautiful growth of large pine trees. These were cut down by the first settlers, and many of them burned up as of no value.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

without a sketch of which a history of Newport would hardly be complete. This beautiful lake is 30 miles long and 1 to 4 wide. Two thirds of it lies in Canada, the remainder between the towns of Newport and Derby, and Coventry and Salem. This lake was a famous fishing ground for the Indians, abounding in salmon trout and masca lunge. The woods on its banks swarmed with the moose, deer and bear besides the smaller animals. Fur-bearing animals, especially the sable, were plenty.

With the approach of civilization the game has nearly all disappeared and the pickerel has driven the trout from the lake, although the masca lunge is still taken in large quantities.

The lake afforded the Indians a mode of easy communication, between Canada and the colonies, during the French and Indian wars. From the St. Lawrence they would come up the St. Francis and Magog rivers in their canoes, through the lake and up Clyde river to Island Pond. Thence it is only 15 miles through the woods to the Connecticut, which was almost the only portage on the route. Frequent war parties passed to and fro over this route, and very often captives and prisoners were taken to Canada. During the old French war, Stark who commanded our forces at the battle of Bennington, was taken prisoner, and afterwards published a map of the country through which he passed. On that map Memphremagog is called by a different and even more outlandish name, but I cannot now recall it.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Although the town was not chartered until the year 1803, yet the first house was built in 1793, by Dea. Martin Adams, on the place now owned by Alfred Himes. Mr. Adams came to Newport from St. Johnsbury. He was soon joined by others, so that in 1800 there were, in town, eleven families, viz. John Prouty, Nathaniel Doggett, Abel Parkhurst, Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams, Abraham Horton, Nathaniel Horton, Simon Carpenter, Enos Bartlett and Joseph Page, Martin Adams having, in the meantime, removed to Stanstead, where he resided a few years and then returned to Newport.

It is said that these settlers came down the river from Barton, and were induced to locate on the banks of the lake from the fact that

the frost had not destroyed the vegetation here, while on the hills around, every thing had been killed by the cold.

Since the forests have been cut down there is, probably, less difference in this respect than formally, yet, at the present time, frequently heavy frosts do not come until October.

In the year 1800, there were but 60 acres of cleared land in town. There were 6 yoke of oxen and no horses. The early settlers obtained much of their food from the lake and forest.

Venison and trout, which are now costly luxuries, were then plenty and would hardly command any price at all. Money was almost unknown, but there was little need for it. The men procured, by their own exertions, food for their family, while the women spun and wove wool and flax for clothing.

LETTER FROM THE COVENTRY CHURCH.

"The Baptist church of Christ, in Coventry, to their brethren and sisters of the same faith and order in Newport—and others whom it concerneth—Greeting.

This certifieth that the persons whose names are undersigned are in regular standing in this church, and if they shall unite in forming a separate church of our faith and order, we shall consider them no longer under our particular watch-care. We rejoice that Immanuel is extending his kingdom far and wide, and that he is about to (as we trust) establish a branch of his kingdom with you in the wilderness. And now, dear brethren, 'we commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.'

• Signed,

In behalf of the Church,
Coventry, Sept. 21st, 1817.

GEO. DORR, Clerk."

The members dismissed from the Coventry Baptist Church, (now extinct), united with the Baptist friends in Newport, and during the Fall of 1817, were duly organized into a Baptist church by Rev. John Ide, father of Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Ide, now pastor of the first Baptist Church in Springfield, Mass. *It is presumable* that Mr. Ide, who was the faithful and efficient pastor of the Coventry Church, for many years, preached the first Baptist sermon that was ever heard in Newport. After the Congregationalists in Newport organized themselves into a church, these two religious bodies worshiped together with a good degree of harmony, and were

accustomed to hold religious services alternately in district No. 1 (North school house), and district No. 2, (South school house), until they built a Union House, as it was called, in the Summer of 1847. The house was dedicated in Feb. 1848, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Merriman. After the Union House was built, the Baptists and Congregationalists had one choir, one Sabbath-school and two pastors—one preaching to the congregation one Sabbath, and the other occupying the pulpit the Lord's day following.

When the Congregationalists decided to erect a new church in the village, the Union house was put up at auction (Feb., 1861), and taken by the Baptists at the bid of Mr. Shubael Daggett. Subsequently, the old edifice was removed from "Meeting-house Corner" to the village of Newport, generally designated "Lakebridge." After removal, the house was remodeled and repaired, and it still continues to furnish a Sabbath home for many devout worshipers, although the subject of a new building has already been broached, and some, at least, are already anticipating "the good time coming." The Vermont Baptist State Convention has aided this church pecuniarily upon one or two occasions, but for about 3 years the church has been self-sustaining, and pays its present pastor, Rev. C. F. Nicholson, a salary of \$1000.

Frequently, persons in Newport are heard speaking kind things of "Elder Daggett." Mr. Daggett was never ordained, but often addressed the people and seemed ever ready "to fill a gap." He preached more or less for a good many years and was regarded as preeminently a good man. Under his ministrations, souls were born into the kingdom of Christ. Modern pastors and private Christians would do well to emulate his spirituality and religious zeal.

REV. HARVEY CLARK.

As Mr. Clark was the first settled pastor of the church, he came into possession of a good farm, from land granted under an old State law, and Mr. C. and his wife were both earnest and successful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. They had one son, Harry and two daughters, Polly and Lucy, who were members of the Newport Church. Letters of dismission were granted to all of the above on Mar. 28, 1836.

REV. PROSPER P. DAVIDSON alternated between the Coventry and the Newport Baptist churches 3 years, more or less. He is remembered as a spiritual man, and under his ministry a number of backsliders were reclaimed and some additions made to the church.

REV. S. B. RYDER.—In the church book is found this record: "June 12, 1844—Voted to send Elder S. B. Ryder and four others, messengers to the Association." Elder Ryder was pastor of the church about 12 years. He is an old gentleman, with many friends, and still resides in Coventry.

REV. H. MERRIMAN—a useful man; was pastor of the church about 3 years.

REV. H. N. HOVEY alternated between Newport and Albany about 7 years. He was an efficient worker and successful pastor. He is the present pastor of the Baptist Church in Lowell, this State, and the oldest pastor in the Danville Association and is greatly beloved by all who know him.

From the church records:—"Sept. 20, 1860, Voted to sustain meetings, with or without a preacher, agreeable to our church discipline and to our church covenant and articles of faith." During this year there was a good degree of religious interest and some half dozen were converted to Christ.

REV. MR. DEAN, formerly from England, became the pastor of the church some time in 1860 and officiated in this capacity about one year. He is kindly remembered, and every one speaks well of his devotedly pious and estimable wife.

REV. PAYSON TYLER settled in Nov., 1861. He was a superior Christian, often wept during the delivery of his sermons. He had moral courage to "declare the whole counsel of God" whatever the result might be. His pastorate continued about 4 years. Mr. Tyler died last year at East Hardwick, Vt., and he has many friends who will never forget his tenderness of heart and his fidelity to the Master's cause.

REV. SAMUEL T. FROST accepted a call of the Newport Church and became its pastor in May, 1867. There were more than a dozen conversions and additions to the church during his term of service.

Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. Frost, the pulpit was occupied by various college and Theological students. In Oct. 1869, Rev. C. F. Nicholson, the present incumbent,

became pastor. There has been a good degree of religious interest in Newport for several months, and the Baptists have shared with others in the good work.

DEACONS, and when elected:—Thomas G. Stutson, A. B. Moore, Nov. 29, 1834; L. Cummings, J. M. Babcock (present incumbents), Jan. 30, 1864.

CHURCH CLERKS, and when elected:—Lucius Carpenter, Aug. 20, 1829; Joel R. Daggett, Jan. 23, 1834; L. D. Adams, Jan. 25, 1860; C. D. R. Meacham, Mar. 29, 1862; H. M. Baldwin, May 6, 1866; J. M. Babcock, May 31, 1867.

The following, as taken from the church records, shows that this church has done something to replenish the ministerial ranks:

"Feb. 16, 1833—Voted Israel Ide and B. F. Barnard letters of recommendation to preach the Gospel. Voted, to give bro. L. Carpenter liberty to improve his gift at public speaking, and appointed the first Sabbath in Feb. next, at the North School-house, for the hearing."

Brother C. D. R. Meacham, who is now a Senior in the Newton Theological Inst. at Newton Center, Mass., is a member of this church.

The present membership is about 80, and some half dozen are now waiting for baptism. Prayer-meetings are held every Wednesday evening, and preaching occasionally in the various school districts by the pastor.—The Sabbath school is made a specialty, and under the superintendence of such a man as Dea. J. M. Babcock, is sure to increase in numbers and in interest. The school was organized soon after the organization of the church, and for many years was conducted as a union school, in connection with the Congregationalists, each society alternately furnishing a superintendent. Since the church has been located in the village, the school has been continued, and the Supt., up to 1866, was Asa B. Moon; Since that time, J. M. Babcock has served in that capacity. Assistant Supt. Luther Baker, librarian, Herbert Field; assistant, George Smith; chorister, E. M. Prouty. Present number of scholars, 90; teachers, 11; volumes in library, 225. Teacher's meetings are held under the direction of the superintendent, every other Monday night.

CONSTITUENT MEMBERS.

Samuel Bowley, Orrin Jones, Abial A. Adams, John Beebe, John Clark, Shubael Daggett, Orville Daggett, Phineas Daggett, Arnold

Prouty, Wm. Prouty, Heman Baker, Washington Brown, Zaccheus Beebe, Israel Ide, Sally Ide, Thirza Jones, Catharine Judd, Mary Judd, Sally Adams (Prouty), Hannah Adams, Hannah Ryder, Laura Prouty, Anna Baker, Roxana Baker. Whole number 24.

Newport, Apr. 14, 1870.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NEWPORT.*

BY REV. GEO. H. BAILEY, PASTOR.

The church in Newport was organized Feb. 23, 1831, by the Rev. Ralden A. Watkins, of Coventry, and consisted of 4 male and 3 female members of the church in Coventry, who were set off for that purpose, viz. Samuel Warner, Rufus Baker, Seymour Lane, Albert Warner, Lefy Warner, Margaret Baker, Hetta Lane; of whom, Seymour Lane is the only one now living. Samuel Warner was chosen deacon, and Seymour Lane, clerk. The Rev. Jacob S. Clark preached one-fourth of the time for 2 years, 1832-34, during which period there were admitted to the church: by profession, 10; by letter, 3.

In 1837, the Rev. Reuben Mason became acting pastor, and was installed pastor for one-fourth of the time Sept. 26, 1837. He closed his labors in Newport in 1839, but was not formally dismissed until October, 1842. The additions during his ministry were: by profession, 4; by letter, 4.

In 1840, the services of Rev. E. R. Kilby were secured for one-fourth of the time. During this period of his ministry there were received into the church: by profession, 1; by letter, 4.

In 1844, the church began to maintain preaching on alternate Sabbaths, and was supplied for a year, 1844-5, by the Rev. J. S. Clark, and for another year, 1845-6, by the Rev. Moses P. Clark. During his ministry there was received into the church: by letter, 1.

The meetings thus far were held alternately in the school houses of districts No. 1 and 2.—In 1846, a house of worship was built in company with the Baptists, and located near the present site of the school house in district No. 2, on the Lake road. Rev. E. R. Kilby again became acting pastor and continued until his death in February, 1851. During this period of his ministry there were received into the church: by letter, 3.

Mr. Kilby was succeeded by the Rev. Moses Robinson, who supplied the pulpit for

4 years. The additions during his ministry were: by profession, 9; by letter, 1.

In 1855, Rev. Robert V. Hall became acting pastor, and continued until the last Sabbath in April, 1867. During this period the church was greatly prospered in all respects, and shared in the general revival of 1858-9. The center of population and business in the town being changed by the rapid growth of the village in the east part, the union meeting-house was abandoned in 1860, the location of the church was changed to the village, and on the first Sabbath in October, 1860, the church began to enjoy the preaching of the gospel all the time. The next year a house of worship was built, which was dedicated Oct. 15, 1861. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. H. White, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D. During Mr. Hall's ministry there were added to the church: by profession, 39; by letter, 26.

For 5 months after the close of Mr. Hall's labors with the church, the pulpit was not regularly supplied. In August, 1867, Mr. George H. Bailey, who had just completed his studies at Bangor Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit for two Sabbaths. The church and society united in calling him to the pastorate, and, having accepted the invitation, he began his labors the first Sabbath in October. A council was then called for the purpose of ordination and installation. The following churches were invited and thus represented: Rev. E. P. Wild, pastor, Craftsbury; Dea. A. P. Dutton, delegate; Rev. J. H. Woodward, Pastor, Irasburgh; Dea. John B. Fassett, delegate; Rev. P. H. White, acting pastor, Coventry; Bro. John W. Mussey, delegate; Bro. S. S. Tinkham, delegate, Brownington; Mr. N. W. Grover, acting Pastor, Charleston; Rev. A. A. Smith, pastor, Lowell; Bro. C. B. Harding, delegate; not represented, Westfield; Bro. Sumner Frost, delegate, Derby; Rev. Wm. A. Robinson, pastor, Barton; also Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D., of Brownington, and Rev. R. V. Hall, of Newport.

Nov. 26, 1867, the council met at 10 o'clock A. M., and organized by choosing Rev. R. V. Hall, moderator, and Rev. E. P. Wild, scribe. The proceedings of the church and society were reviewed and approved. The candidate was then examined. The council pronounced him sound in the faith, and agreed that the

* Taken principally from Rev. P. H. White's history.

ordination and installation service should be performed as requested.

In the afternoon of the same day, the services were performed as follows: Invocation and reading Scriptures, Mr. N. W. Grover; Prayer, Rev. S. T. Frost; Sermon, Rev. J. H. Woodward; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D.; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. E. P. Wild; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Wm. A. Robinson; Address to the People, Rev. P. H. White; Concluding Prayer, Rev. R. V. Hall.

Up to this period, nearly, the church was aided by the Home Missionary Society, but having been greatly strengthened in numbers and the society prospered financially, they assumed the entire support of the Gospel among them.

During the pastorate of Mr. Bailey there have been received into the church: by profession, 17; by letter, 14.

Jan. 2, 1870.

PASTORS.

Rev. Jacob S. Clark, 1832 to 1834; Rev. Reuben Mason 1837 to 1839; Rev. E. R. Kilby, 1840 to 1841; Rev. Jacob S. Clark, 1844 to 1845; Rev. Moses P. Clark, 1845 to 1846; Rev. E. R. Kilby, 1846; died Feb. 1851; Rev. M. P. Robinson, 1851 to 1855; Rev. R. V. Hall, 1855 to 1857; Rev. George H. Bailey, installed Nov. 26, 1867.

DEACONS.

Sam'l Warner, Feb. 23, 1831, deceased; Sumner Frost, June 16, 1838, moved to Derby; Philander Sawyer, Nov. 1, 1842, moved to Albany; Timothy B. Pratt, Nov. 1, 1842; Reuben C. Smith, Nov. 4, 1865; Marshall B. Hall, Nov. 4, 1865.

CLERKS.

Seymour Lane, February 23, 1831 to December 31, 1864; L. D. Livingston, December 31, 1864 to November 1, 1867; W. D. Safford, November 1, 1867 to —

Total number of members, 144; present number, 130; non-residents, 25.

METHODISM IN NEWPORT.

BY REV. H. A. SPENCER, PASTOR OF NEWPORT AND DERBY.

The first Methodist sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus Liscomb in July, 1865, and a class organized in March 1866, Horace W. Root, leader Lucy Root, Daniel True, Betsy True, Mary Ann Gilman, Sally Smith, Lucretia Smith, Helen Burbank, Rebecca Himes, Warren Himes, Prudentia Himes, John L. Herrick, and Jane Herrick, first members.

The present number of members is 30, and H. A. Spencer, first pastor, appointed April, 1869. The church building was commenced in May and dedicated Sept. 17, 1869.

The Sunday School was organized Oct. 3, 1869. The present number of the school is 50, with a good library.

We give from the "Newport Express" the following account of the dedication.

"CHURCH OPENING.

The Methodist Church, just built in this place, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Friday Sept. 17, 1869. The day was favorable for such a service, and the church was filled before the hour of service.

In the audience we noticed some 15 or 20 ministers.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the choir introduced the exercises by singing a dedication chant, when Rev. I. Luce, P. E. of the district, commenced the ritual service by reading the exhortation. I. G. Bidwell, of Auburndale, Mass, then read the hymn commencing,

"Oh, God, though countless worlds,"

which was sung, and E. B. Ryckman, of Stanstead offered a prayer. E. W. Parker, of India, and J. Tompkins, of Stanstead, then read the lessons, after which C. W. Cushing, of Lasell Female Seminary, Auburndale, Mass, announced the hymn commencing,

"The perfect world by Adam trod"

and after singing preached an impressive and appropriate sermon announcing as his text Coll. 3: 11. "Christ is all and in all." In all God's plan everything tends to some center.

This is true in material things, the dew-drop, the earth, the solar system, the universe of God have each a center to which all the parts tend. This is true in governments, in social society, in religion, and in the latter the Star of Bethlehem is the great center.

All religions show a desire for a *manifest* God. All idolatry is but a manifestation of this desire. The Jews offered all their sacrifices with reference to a manifest God, so the New Testament is full of Christ. All heathen nations manifest this craving, and so does every sinner. Christ is in all. He will be all, for he will subdue all

After the sermon a dedication anthem was sung, when the offerings of the people were taken. Over \$1150 was pledged in a few minutes. The formal dedication of the house to God, was then conducted by Prof. Cushing according to the ritual service of the Methodist Church. Another anthem was sung and the benediction pronounced by H. A. Spencer, pastor of the Church.

In the evening I. G. Bidwell, of the Lasell Female Seminary, preached an eloquent sermon from Hag. ii: 7. As the dedication sermon announced "Christ all, and in all" he would continue the thought by announcing as

his theme, "Christ all and over all." All things and all men are to be shaken. The preacher took the following positions:—

I. Jesus Christ has been *nominated* to the Lordship of this earth by the Godhead, and is to be *elected* to this Lordship by the voluntary suffrage of men.

II. Everything is moving on to this consummation. Ungodliness wearies men, and makes them long for rest. The history of the nations proves that every commotion is shaking the evil out of nations, institutions and religions.

III. God works through the Church for the accomplishment of all His plans, having reference to men. Every Christian ought to be a nation-shaker.

IV. God wants us to plant the church in every land, and to translate the Bible into every vernacular. The end will come when the nations welcome Christ, and not before.

After the sermon E. W. Parker, of the India Mission, of the Methodist Church, addressed the audience a few minutes.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

was then sung and the congregation dismissed, much gratified, and, we believe profited by the services of the day.

The church is a neat wooden building 60 x 42 ft. having a spire reaching 130 feet above the sill. The audience room is finished throughout with brown ash, including pews, pulpit and casings. There is a commodious vestry, not yet finished, under the church, but all above ground. The building is heated with hot air. The ladies of the congregation have handsomely furnished it with carpets, lamps, chairs for the pulpit, &c., all complete.

The entire cost of the building will reach over \$6000. Great credit is due the society, the building committee, the ladies and the workmen for the energy, thoroughness and despatch with which the work has been prosecuted."

TYLER MASON, M. D.,

was born at Craftsbury, Vt., July 4, 1797. He was a son of Rev. Daniel Mason, who was ordained a Baptist clergyman in A. D. 1814. Dr. M. received his preliminary education at Craftsbury and Peacham. He commenced the study of medicine in April 1823, with Frederick A. Adams, M. D., of Barton, Vt., and took his medical degree at Burlington, Vt. (University of Vermont), in 1828.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Craftsbury, Vt. He practiced in Johnston from 1843 to 1853. He settled in Newport in 1854, and remained till 1865, when he went to Glover, Vt.

LEWIS PATCH, M. D.,

was born in Plainfield, N. H. Nov. 7, 1807. He was a son of Samuel Patch, who moved

to Derby, Vt. the next year. He received his preliminary education from George B. Ide and O. C. Leonard of Derby; He studied medicine with Dr. L. Richmond, of Derby, Vt. and took his medical degree at the medical college at Woodstock, then in connection with the Waterville college, Maine, in June 1831. He commenced practice in Brownington, Vt., where he remained 2 years; then moved to Derby, Vt., and remained till the Spring of 1865, when he settled in Newport and remained there 2½ years, when he went to West Derby, Vt., a village one mile east of Newport, where he still resides, (1870.)

THOMAS GLYSSON, M. D.,

was born Sept. 7, 1811, in Williamstown, Vt. He settled in Newport in May, 1834. He continued in successful practice till April 1839, when he returned to Williamstown, where he was concerned in the mercantile business for a short time, when he removed to Danville.

BIOGRAPHICAL LETTER FROM DR. L. MORRILL.

ROSSBURY, DECATUR CO. INDIANA,

Dec. 26, 1869.

Dear Sir:—According to your request, I write you an epitome of my history, hoping that when the book is published you will send me one and I will forward the price.

I was born in Stanstead, Canada East, Jan. 8, 1815,—my mother died before I was 3 years old, and 2 years and a half after, my father married a young girl of 20. From that time trouble existed in my father's family. My father was in easy circumstances when he married, and was a man of influence, but soon began to decline in his circumstances and became involved in debt. My step-mother's main object was to drive his children from their paternal home. In this she succeeded with all except myself and younger sister, who was a babe when my mother died. I was particularly an object of aversion, for I was the eldest son, and she feared the law of primogeniture, which was then in force in Canada. So she, with her sister, persuaded me to leave my father, clandestinely, when I was but 13 years of age. This being in the Winter I soon returned again. But the next Summer, I repeated the experiment, and was now successful in finding employment. My father came after me as soon as he learned my whereabouts, and I remained with him until a year from the next Fall. In fact having learned the policy of my step-mother, I had

made up my mind to stay with my father; for I loved him as well as any child ever loved a parent, let what would betide, but the Fall after I was 14 years of age, my aunt Stevens—mother of the celebrated Thaddeus Stevens, made my father a visit. She related the success and the growing reputation of her son to us. After hearing her I went into the field to work, and thinking those things over, I resolved to study and become a great and good man, also, and a lawyer by profession. Up to this time I had been a reckless boy without any idea what I should be in future—I spoke to my father, that I wished to attend school all the ensuing term, as I wished to obtain an education. He said, that I had as much education as he had and though he was willing that I should attend some of the time, he could not spare me only occasionally. My education was limited to reading very poorly in the Webster's spelling book, and he had learned me to write some and solve some questions in the first four rules of arithmetic. I waited until school had been in session a month, and seeing no prospect of getting a chance to attend only occasionally, as I had previously done, if at all. I proposed to him to buy my time of him, and try my own fortune. Which, after much talk, he consented to, on the condition that I should give up my birth-right and pay him \$50 in five yearly instalments. I then, on the 10th of Dec. 1829, found myself my own man, without money, one suit of out-side winter clothes, with no under garments. I took a job of thrashing of him, and by working early and late in one week I found myself possessed of a change of linen and socks, with these tied up in a cotton handkerchief, I started for Peacham, where my aunt Stevens lived, where I attended school 2½ months, working night and morning for my board, some of the time at my aunt's but most of the time at other places in the district. The Spring following I went to see my sister in Littleton, N. H. and hired with Denis Pike a tavern keeper, who lived at Flanders Waterford, Vt. My work was so hard, with him that in two months I broke down. I then went to my sister's and recruited my health and worked some for a neighbor until the last of June, when my father sent word to me, if I would come back he would pay me higher wages than I could get with any one else. I accordingly return-

ed home, and he hired me the remainder of the season, for which he paid me \$10, per month, then an ordinary man's wages—and having found that he had been duped by his wife to take from me my birth-right, he gave me the papers and conferred it upon me again, but it never did me any good, for she caused him to spend all of his property. After that I lived most of the time with him, he paying me wages which I spent in attending school—I did a good deal of my studying in his old pot-ashery, while I was boiling salts for him at 50 cents per hundred—in October, 1831, I engaged in a school in the West part of Stanstead for 6 months, but only succeeded in keeping it 4 months, my knowledge of the management of a school being so limited that I did not succeed well, for I had been to school but very little up to that time, 5½ months to a common school and 4 at the Stanstead Seminary, from the time I had purchased my time of my father, but having improved all my leisure hours in study, my education was not inferior to any of the teachers of that day and superior to many of them. From this time on, I taught school in the Winter and attended school in Summer, with the exception of one month in spring's work and two in harvest time. In the Spring of 1833, haying advanced my studies to what, I was told, was necessary to commence the study of a profession, I wrote to Thaddeus Stevens to have him receive me into his office. but he returned me rather a discouraging answer, which somewhat dampened my ardor at the time. I was then boarding with Dr. Colby on Stanstead Plain. He advised me to study medicine. During the Summer I made my cousin, Dr. Morrill Stevens a visit; he lived on St. Johnsbury Plains. He received me very kindly and offered me a home and the opportunity of studying medicine with him. I attended school that Fall at Peacham, taught school the next Winter in Canada, because the wages were higher, and the terms longer. The next Spring I attended school again at Peacham, &c. Sept. 16, 1834, I took up my abode with Dr. Stevens, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of medicine. In the Winter's I taught school in Canada, in Spring and harvest-time I worked out. The Doctor and his lady were very kind to me—parents could not have been more so. The last of March 1836, I left them to become a nurse in the McLane Asylum for the insane

in Charleston, Mass. But this did not agree with me, my health becoming very poor--so I stayed there but 4 months only. When I left there, I made a voyage of 10 months a whaling in the Indian Ocean. I returned to Boston in May 1837, in good health; I never had enjoyed so good health before. Though we had made a good voyage, owing to the confusion in the commercial world, on the account of Van Buren's specie circular, our ship and cargo had been sold at auction before we arrived and our shares paid but little more than our fitting out. So, finding myself without money, I went to work on a farm until Winter when I engaged in teaching school again. I had very good success, taught my term out and taught a term for a Mr. Kimball, who had been dismissed from his school for want of government. After the close of school, having plenty of funds, I returned to Dr. Stevens again to prosecute my studies in medicine. That Fall I attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; taught school at North Danville, in the Winter and attended the Vermont Medical college at Woodstock, where I graduated, June the 12th, 1839. On the first of July following, I entered the practice of my profession at Irasburgh, Vt. I find my first charge dated, July 11, 1839. Oct. 17, I married Miss Lucy A. Flint, of St. Johnsbury. May 10, 1840, I moved to Newport. In November, 1844, to Charleston, and in March, 1845, returned again to Newport; in 1850; in the month of May moved to Sutton. October 1851, to Concord, Essex, Co.; and March, 1852, to St. Johnsbury, upon the farm where my wife was born. The June following I started to look me out a situation, in the then West, and with my own team, traveled through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama and returned in the Spring of 1853, traveling through these States, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, having visited eleven of the States. June 1, 1853, I moved to Indianapolis, Indiana and the 17th of the same month, to Bargresville, Johnson, Co. Ind. where I arrived, with my family, having only \$70.00 left. Dec. 17, 1854, I returned again to Indianapolis. Nov. 1, 1858, I moved into Salt Creek township, upon a farm that I had previously bought. My wife died on this farm, Feb. 16, 1863. Nov.

2, 1865, I sold the farm and, Feb. 2, 1866, bought the farm on which I now live. I have made farming my principal business since I moved into this township though I do a little business in the medical line, principally as council. In the Winter I teach school and am so engaged now. Having my school, and farming and some town and county business to attend to, occupies every moment of my time, so that you, being in a hurry to receive this, I shall be obliged to forward it without rewriting. There are many incidents in my sea voyage and in my journey West and South which would be interesting, but I have not time to notice them now. I married Mrs. Hana Ray, on the 1st of last May a very worthy widow with 4 children, aged 42.

My history while at Newport, you will learn from the inhabitants there. I had many friends and some bitter enemies--publish the truth is all I ask--for I have never done anything that I am not willing the world should know. I shall now wish you success in your enterprise. Yours, &c.

J. M. CURRIER.

LEWIS MORRILL, M. D.

GEO. WHITFIELD WARD, M. D.,

son of Samuel Ward, was born in Brownington, Vt., Oct. 16, 1816, and received his preliminary education at Brownington academy; studied medicine with Richard & Hinman, at Derby Centre, where, during his pupilage, the physician being sick, he practiced during the prevalence of the erysipelas as an epidemic, and graduated at Pittsfield, Mass., in the Autumn of 1844; commenced the practice of medicine at Newport in December, 1844, and after about 15 months removed to Burlington, Vt. He was married during his stay at Newport. He has been a member of the Vermont Medical Society, and is a member of the U. S. M. Soc., Mass. M. Soc., Worcester Dist. M. Ass., The Thurber Med. Ass., and has been twice delegate to the U. S. M. Soc. meetings. Dr. Ward now resides in Upton, Mass.

DR. JOSEPH CHASE RUTHERFORD,

oldest son of Alexander Rutherford, was born in Schenectady, N. Y. Oct. 1, 1818. His parents came to Vermont to live when he was about 9 years old. In 1830 they moved to Burlington. While his parents lived in Burlington, he was kept in school at the academy--at that time the best in the State. His parents being poor, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources.

In 1843, he came to Derby this county, he married Hannah W., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Chase Esq.

In 1844, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Moses F. Colby of Stanstead, P. Q. Chester W. Cowles, M. D. soon after became a partner of Dr. Colby, and Chase finished his studies under their joint instructions.

At the end of his term of study, he attended two private courses of lectures under Prof. B.R. Palmer at Woodstock, and two public courses at the Vermont Medical College, where he graduated in 1849.

In 1850, he opened an office in Blackstone, Mass. where he remained a little over 5 years. In 1856 he was chosen a delegate to the American Medical Association by his district Medical Society. That year he went to Illinois, and remained there a little over a year. In 1857 he returned to Derby this County, where he remained until the Autumn of 1860, and came to Newport.

When the war broke out in 1861 he took an active part in raising men for the 3d, 9th, 10th and 11th regiments of Vt., Vols. and was appointed examining surgeon by Gov. Fairbanks.

In 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Holbrook as assistant surgeon of the 10th, Vt. Vols. Afterwards he was commissioned by Gov. Smith as surgeon of the 17th, Vt., Vols. and served with this regiment until the close of the war.

In 1863, just after the battle of Orange Grove, Va., he received a poisoned wound while extracting a ball that came very near costing him his right arm. It left him with the whole of his right side partially paralyzed, and his general health very much injured.

As an army surgeon, he was very vigilant and untiring in his efforts to relieve the sufferings of his sick and wounded—never taking thought of himself until they were cared for and made as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. This was a rule that he would allow no personal comforts or convenience to interfere with.

He has received many flattering testimonials from his superior officers, and always had the good will of the good and true soldier. During his term of service he was in the army of the Potomac; was present at 15 hard fought battles and a large number of minor actions.

The *sensation* writing used by our secret service was an invention of the Doctor's, and was presented to the government by him soon after the war broke out. It is the most perfect thing

of the kind ever discovered, and proved of immense benefit to the service.

The Doctor had three brothers when the war broke out, and they all entered the Union service about the same time. His brothers, by their bravery and meritorious conduct rose to the rank of brigadier generals, one of whom died in the service.

At the close of the war the Doctor returned to Newport, where he now resides.

E. S. M. CASE, M. D.

was born in Fairfield, Vt., in 1820, and studied medicine with a physician in Milton, and took his medical diploma in Brandon in 1845. He came from Milton, where he had practiced awhile, to Newport, in 1849, and remained till his death, June 18, 1851. He married Susan Orcutt March 12, 1849, and was a member of the Baptist church at Newport. He was fond of music and used to teach it—as also penmanship. He was of a reflecting turn of mind—took considerable interest in natural history, and had quite a collection of curiosities. He used to say he never lost a fever-case, and could manage one as easy as he could turn his hand over.

THOMAS H. HOSKINS, M. D.,

was born in Gardiner, Me. May 14, 1828. He studied medicine with L. P. Yandall, M. D., Prof. of Physiology in the University of Louisville, Ky., where he took his medical degree in August, 1854. He has filled several important positions, viz.: Literary and Scientific Editor of the Boston Courier, 4 years; one of the physicians to the Boston Dispensary, 4 years; Physician and Surgeon to the House of the Guardian Angel, a Catholic asylum for boys, at Roxbury, Mass.; one of the Health Wardens of the City of Boston in 1865; Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; member of the American Medical Association—also member of the Orleans County Medical Society. He is now Agricultural Editor of the Newport Express. While in Boston, he edited a work entitled, "A Treatise on the Adulteration of Food." He practiced medicine in Boston 5 years. Came to Newport to settle, in August, 1866, where he now (1869) resides.

GEORGE STORRS KELSEA, M. D.,

was born in Lisbon, N. H., Nov. 21, 1829. He was son of Orlando Kelsea of Lisbon. He received his preliminary education at the High School in his native town; commenced the study of medicine at Lisbon with Dr. C. H. Boynton,

and completing it with Dr. T. F. Sanger, of Littleton, N. H.

He took his medical degree at the Western Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, March, 1867. He immediately settled in Derby, Vt., where he continued until January, 1869, when he removed to Newport, Vt., where he now (Dec., '69) resides.

He united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Lisbon, N. H. When he went to Derby he removed his relation to the Methodist church at that place. When he came to Newport he removed his relationship to the new Methodist church here.

HORACE HOWARD CARPENTER, M. D., was born at Lyndon, Vt., Nov. 28, 1829. He was a son of Ephraim W. Carpenter of Lyndon. Dr. Carpenter read medicine with Dr. C. B. Darling of Lyndon. He graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1854. In the same year he settled at Derby, Vt., where he remained till 1864 when he came to reside in Newport. He died July 13, 1868, of consumption.

JOHN MCNAB CURRIER, M. D., was the third son of Samuel Currier of Bath, N. H., where he was born Aug. 4, 1832. He received his preliminary education at Newbury Seminary and McIndoes Falls Academy. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine with W. A. Weeks, M. D. of McIndoes Falls. In 1857 he continued it in the same office with Enoch Blanchard, M. D., who bought out Dr. Weeks. In the fall of 1857 he went to Hanover, N. H., and completed his studies with A. B. Crosby, M. D., (now professor of Surgery in Dartmouth Medical College) where he took his medical degree May 11, 1858—having attended one course of medical lectures at the above institution, and one at the Vermont Medical College.

He settled in Newport, Vt., July 16, 1858, where he now ('69) resides.

CHARLES LOVEJOY ERWIN, M. D., was born in Sheldon, Vt., Feb. 5, 1844. He was the son of Ralph Erwin of Sheldon. He received his preliminary education at Franklin Academy and academy at Alburgh. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862 with Ralph Erwin, Jr., M. D., his brother, in Ellenburgh, N. Y. He received his medical degree at the University of Vermont, in June, 1867. He immediately located at Newport Centre, where he continues in successful practice.—(1869.)

He spent 2 years in the general hospital in Frederick City, Md., where he was one year hospital steward, and the next medical cadet.

MOSES ROBINSON, born in Burlington April 26, 1815; graduated at Middlebury 1839; studied at Union Theological Seminary New York City, 1839—'42; a home missionary in Livonia, Greenville and Brownstown, Indiana, and Wadsworth, O., 1842—'46; pastor of the Congregational church in Enosburgh, 1847—'51; preaching in Newport and Brighton in 1853.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FOR NEWPORT.

BY ROYAL C. CUMMINGS, T. C.

CHARTER.

"The Governor, Council and General Assembly of the State of Vermont.

To all the people to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

Know ye, that whereas, our worthy friends, Nathan Fisk, Esquire, and George Duncan, and their respective associates, to the number of sixty-five, have by petition, requested a grant of a township of unappropriated land for cultivation and settlement, we have, therefore, thought fit, for the due encouragement of their laudable designs, and for other valuable considerations hereunto moving, and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the State of Vermont, hereby give and grant unto the said Nathan Fisk and George Duncan, and their respective and several associates:

Ebenezer Shephard,
Joshua Storton,
Seth Austin,
John Spafford,
Jared Baldwin,
John Strong, Esq.,
Thaddeus Munson,
Jonathan Aikens,
Ira Allen,
Experience Fisk,
Sylvanus Fisk,
James Welden,
Samuel Phippen,
Nathan Spafford,
Roswell Fenton,
Nathan Fisk, Jr.,
Stephen Fisk,
Enos Temple,
Samuel Wires,
Moses Burt,
Edward Wadkins,
Asahel Burt,
John Burt,
William Belcher,
James Johnson,
James Ewings,
John Nesmith,
Elisha Crane,
John Duncan,
Lucy Duncan,
Jotham White,

Elisha White,
Timothy Carlton,
Isaac H. Ely,
William Page, Jr.,
Sylvanus Hastings,
John Page,
Abel Walker,
Simeon Olcott,
John Hubbard,
Samuel Wetherbe,
Oliver Hall,
Benjamin West,
Peleg Sprague,
John Barret,
John Barret, Jr.,
Isaiah Eaton,
Samuel Safford,
Lemuel Hastings,
Elijah Grout, Jr.,
Jacob Howard,
Frederick Keys,
Daniel Campbell,
B. Hutchinson,
William Duncan,
William Duncan, Jr.,
Isaac Duncan,
Jona. A. Phippins,
Samuel Stevens,
Jonathan Hubbard,
Thomas Putnam and
Joseph King.

The tract of land situate in the County of Orleans, and known on the Surveyor's General's map of the State by the name of Duncansboro, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a beech tree standing on the west side of a hemlock ridge, on the north line of this State, marked Duncansboro, 1789: from thence, running south eighty-two degrees, twenty nine minutes; east three miles and forty-two chains to the western shore of Memphremagog; then southerly, along the shore of the said lake, about three and a half miles, to a red ash tree standing in a swamp; thence south thirty-six degrees, west seven miles and forty-nine chains to a stake by a birch tree marked Duncansboro, 1789, standing near a small brook running south; thence north eighty-two degrees, twenty minutes, west two miles and thirty-five chains to a beech tree marked Duncansboro, October 24, 1789, on flat land; thence north twenty degrees, east ten miles and eleven chains to the first bound; containing twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land; in which tract of land there are hereby reserved for public uses five equal rights, or shares, as follow:—one whole right or share for the use of the first settled minister of the gospel in said township; one right for the support of the ministry in said town; one right for the benefit of a college within this State; one right for the support of county grammar schools within this State; and one right for the support of an English school, or schools, within said town: and the said tract is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of Duncansboro; and the inhabitants who do, or shall hereafter, inhabit said township, are declared to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of other towns within this State do, by law, exercise and enjoy: to have and to hold the said granted premises as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the aforesaid proprietors and grantees, in equal shares, to their heirs and assigns forever, upon the following condition, to wit: that each proprietor of the township of Duncansboro, aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build an house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share in said township, within the term of time prescribed by the laws of this State, on penalty of the forfeiture of each right or share of land not so settled and cultivated, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State; to be, by their representatives, re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.

Given and granted by the General Assembly, by their Act, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D., one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

In testimony of the foregoing I have caused the seal of this State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, in the Council at Burlington, this thirtieth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

By His Excellency's command,

ISAAC TICHENOR.

DAVID WING, Jun'r, Sec'y of State.

Secretary of State's Office. }
Montpelier, Sept. 21, 1803, }

Recorded in Liber I., Folio 360, 361 and 362, of Charters.

Attest, D. WING, Jun'r, Sec'y.

SMALL BEGINNING.

In the town treasurer's office is a receipt for State Taxes, of which the following is a copy;

"Treasurer's Office.

Westminster, 15th October, 1803.

Received of Abel Parkhurst, First Constable of Duncansboro by the hands of W. Chapin, Nine Dollars in full for the tax on said Duncansboro, including Interest, granted October 1802.

BENJAMIN SWAN, Treas."

RECORD OF FIRST TOWN MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Duncansborough who are legal Voters in Town Meetings to meet at the Dwelling House of Luther Chapin for the purpose of organizing sd. Town on the 11th Day of March next, ten o'clock forenoon.

1st,—To Choose a Moderator to govern said Meeting.

2d,—To Choose a Town Clerk.

3d,—To Choose and appoint all other necessary Officers as the Law Directs.

Dated at Derby, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1800.

JEHIEL BOARDMAN, J. Peace.

A true Record

Attest, Amos Sawyer, Town Clerk.

Duncansborough,

March 11th A. D. 1800.

Being met according to Warrant and proceeded,

1ly,—Chose James C. Adams moderator to govern sd meeting.

2ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer Town Clerk for the year ensuing.

3ly,—Chose Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams and Amos Sawyer Selectmen for the year ensuing.

4ly,—Chose Luther Chapin, Constable and Collector.

5ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer, James C. Adams and Enos Bartlett, Listers.

6ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer Grand Juryman the year ensuing.

7ly,—Chose Enos Bartlett and Nathaniel Dagget Surveyors of highways.

8ly,—Chose James C. Adams Pound Keeper.

9ly,—Chose Simon Carpenter fence viewer and hay ward.

10ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer Sealer of weights and measures.

11ly—Voted to raise five dollars for the use of Schooling.

12ly—Nominated James C. Adams, Amos Sawyer, Enos Bartlett and Nathaniel Daggett to serve as petty Jurys.

13ly—Voted to ajourn said meeting without day.

Attest, AMOS SAWYER, Town Clerk.

TOWN CLERKS.

Amos Sawyer, 1800—'01; Nathaniel Horton, 1801—'02; Amos Sawyer, 1802—'04; Luther Chapin, 1805—'10; Amos Sawyer, 1810—'17; Daniel Warren, 1817—'21; Josiah Rawson, 1821—'24; Seymour Lane, 1824—'25; Abial A. Adams, 1825—'26; Seymour Lane, 1826—'33; Tyler Mason, 1833, March to Dec. Seymour Lane, Dec. 1833—'37; Thomas Glysson, 1837—'39; Seymour Lane 1839—'63; Royal Cummings, 1863—.

THE NAME OF THE TOWN.

Originally Duncansboro, it was changed to Newport in the fall of 1816, though why it was called Newport we are uninformed. At or about the same time a part of Coventry called Coventry Leg, extending from Coventry proper to the lake, was annexed, as also that part of Salem which lay on the west side of the lake, in which is now situated Newport Village.

FIRST TOWN OFFICERS, MARCH 11, 1800.

James C. Adams, moderator. Amos Sawyer, town clerk. Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams, Amos Sawyer,* selectmen. Luther Chapin, constable and collector. Amos Sawyer, James C. Adams, Enos Bartlett, listers. Amos Sawyer, grand juror. Enos Bartlett, Nathaniel Daggett, surveyors of highways. James C. Adams, pound keeper. Simon Carpenter, fence viewer and hayward. Amos Sawyer sealer of weights and measures.

The first Grand List, A. D. 1800, contains only the following eleven names: John Prouty, Nathaniel Daggett, Abel Parkhurst, Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams, Abraham Horton, Nathaniel Horton, Simon Carpenter, Enos Bartlett, Jos. Page.

The same was undoubtedly the check-list at the first freeman's meeting, as there were eleven votes for each office.

School district No. 1 was organized Nov, 17, 1807. The first school house was built of "hewed timber, six inches thick, 32 feet long, 18 wide" and the sum appropriated for it was "forty dollars to be paid in labor, boards, shingles, nails, glass &c."

June 1, 1818, Voted to raise a tax of fifteen

dollars fifty cents to be paid into the treasury in the month of January next in grain, for the purpose of building a stone chimney in the school-house in district No. 1.

A special town meeting was called Feb. 23, 1819, to see if the town would accept the chimney.

In 1800, however, the sum of \$5.00 was voted "for the use of schooling. In 1801 and 1802 \$10.00 were raised for support of a school, so that it is probable there was some sort of a school held before the school house was built.

The present number of school districts, whole and fractional is sixteen.

SMALL POX IN TOWN.

The following is a copy of record:

"SMALL POX NOTICE.—We the Selectmen of Newport hereby notify the public that we have licensed two pest houses in said town to wit: one occupied by Mr. Abial A. Adams, and one occupied by Mr. Orin Jones, formally the store, situated on the Lake road at the four corners. We have fenced up the road passing by those houses and turned it into the field and placed notices where the road is turned. We hereby forbid any person going to or from those houses or receiving any thing from them whereby they might endanger the public health, without license from us, under the pains and penalties of the law as in such cases made and provided.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1844.

ORVILLE ROBINSON,
SYLVANUS HEMINGWAY, } Selectmen."
JOSIAH JOSLYN.

The first birth, recorded in town, was that of Allen Adams, born, Dec. 29, 1794.

The first marriage, recorded in town, was that of Thomas Davenport and Hannah Blanchard, both of Potton, C. E., by Luther Chapin, justice of the peace, Jan. 8, 1801.

The following is a copy of the record of the first death in town:—

"Polly Chapin died July 7th, 1808, sun one hour high in the morning, aged 25 years, one month, 18 days."

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1800 to 1804, inclusive, Luther Chapin.

The records are silent as to representatives for the next six years.

1811 and 1812, James C. Adams.

1813, Amos Sawyer.

1814, Martin Adams.

1815, Amos Sawyer.

1816 to 1818, Daniel Warner.

Silent again for ten years.

1828, Elias Eastman.

1829 and 1830, Samuel Warner.

Silent again until 1863.

SELECTMEN.

Solomon Jenness.

1800. Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams, Amos Sawyer.	1817. Daniel Warner, John M. Beebe, Rhoderick Adams.	1839. Asa B. Moore, Peter Wheelock, Orville Daggett.	1855. Warren Adams, Freeman Miller, Ira A. Adams.
1801. Luther Chapin, Nathaniel Daggett, Nathaniel Horton.	1818. Martin Adams, Daniel Warner, John M. Beebe.	1840. Jonathan Frost, Timothy B. Pratt, Otis Sawyer.	1856. Freeman Miller, Ira A. Adams, John A. Prouty.
1802. Amos Sawyer, Asa Daggett, Martin Adams.	1819, 1820. Daniel Warner, Martin Adams, John M. Beebe.	1841. Jonathan Frost, Timothy B. Pratt, Otis Sawyer.	1857. Ira A. Adams, John A. Prouty, George L. Sleeper
1803. Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, Asa Daggett.	1821—'24. No record.	1842. Asa B. Moore, Sylvanus Hemingway, Orville Robinson.	1858. Freeman Miller, Ashley Gould, George L. Sleeper.
1804. Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, Enos Bartlett.	1824. Samuel Warner, Rhoderick Adams, John Atwood.	1843. Orville Robinson, Sylvanus Hemingway, Josiah Joslyn.	1859. Hiram B. Lane, Otis Sawyer, Lucius Robinson.
1805. Luther Chapin, Amos Sawyer, Martin Adams.	1825. Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, John Atwood.	1844. Orville Robinson, Joel R. Daggett, Otis Sawyer.	1860. Lucius Robinson, Otis Sawyer, Orville Robinson.
1806. Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams.	1826. Samuel Warner, I. Ide, H. Adams.	1845. Joel R. Daggett, George W. Kendall, Hiram Cutting.	1861. Lucius Robinson, William Batchelder Stephen Peabody.
1807. Luther Chapin, Amos Sawyer, Asa Daggett.	1827. Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, Israel S. Scott.	1846. Joel R. Daggett, George W. Kendall, Roswell Prouty.	1862. Lucius Robinson, William Batchelder, Stephen Peabody.
1808. Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, Nathaniel Daggett.	1828, 1829. Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, Seymour Lane.	1847. William Moon, Jr., Roswell Prouty, Orville Robinson.	1863. Lucius Robinson, John A. Prouty, Emera Miller,
1809. Luther Chapin, Asa Daggett, Martin Adams.	1830. Samuel Warner, Peter Wheelock, Lucius Carpenter.	1848. George W. Kendall, Roswell Prouty, Freeman Miller.	1864. Lucius Robinson, Ira A. Adams, Dudley Holbrook.
1810. Martin Adams, Amos Sawyer, Nathaniel Daggett.	1831. Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, Peter Wheelock.	1849. Luther Baker, Freeman Miller, Joel R. Daggett.	1865. Lucius Robinson, Dudley Holbrook, George L. Sleeper.
1811. Amos Sawyer, Enos Bartlett, Jeremiah Sawyer.	1832. Peter Wheelock, Jonathan Frost, Israel S. Scott.	1850. Luther Baker, Freeman Miller, Solomon Jenness.	1866. Lucius Robinson, George L. Sleeper, Dudley Holbrook.
1812. Amos Sawyer, Rufus Call, Nathaniel Daggett.	1833. Jonathan Frost, Sumner Frost, Asa B. Moore.	1851. Freeman Miller, William Moon, Jr., Joseph A. Ide.	1867. Walter D. Crane, E. H. Williams. George R. Lane.
1813. Amos Sawyer, Nathaniel Daggett, Daniel Warner.	1834. Sumner Frost, Asa B. Moore, Levi Jones.	1852. William Moon, Jr., Joseph A. Ide, Luther Baker.	1868. Walter D. Crane, George R. Lane, John L. Crawford.
1814. Daniel Warner, Benjamin Newhall, Jeremiah Sawyer.	1835. Sumner Frost, Jonathan Frost, Peter Wheelock.	1853. Freeman Miller, George W. Kendall, Luther Baker.	1869. Walter D. Crane, George R. Lane, John L. Crawford.
1815. Amos Sawyer, Daniel Warner, Martin Adams.	1836. Sumner Frost, Peter Wheelock, Asa B. Moore.	1854. Joseph A. Ide, Charles M. Seabury, Warren Adams.	1870. David M. Camp, George R. Lane, K Walker.
1816. Oliver Stiles, Benjamin Newhall, Nathaniel Daggett.	1837. Sumner Frost, Asa B. Moore, Jonathan Frost.		
	1838. Thomas Glysson,		

NEWSPAPERS IN NEWPORT.

BY HON. D. M. CAMP.

The first newspaper here was started May 20, 1863, by Charles C. Spaulding, who was both editor and publisher. It was called the "*Newport News*," and the subscription price, \$1.50, afterwards increased to \$2.00, or \$1.25 in Canada currency. It professed to be a Union paper, but instead of living up to its professions, it was, instead, very neutral at first, but, in August, 1864, boldly showed what it had ever really been at heart—a Democratic organ. This proved unfavorable to its success and obnoxious to the greater portion of its supporters, and it was discontinued Dec. 8, 1864. The materials were sold to the *Vermont Union*, at Lyndon.

The inhabitants, having thus come to realize some of the advantages of a paper in their midst, even if of a contrary political faith, were determined to start one of their own stamp, and maintain it. A few of them, accordingly, purchased the material belonging to the *Green Mountain Express*, which had been established in Irasburgh, May 21, 1863, and for want of patronage had given up the ghost, after the publication of only 50 numbers. These were removed to Newport, and the first number of the *Newport Republican* was issued, Oct. 19, 1864; W. G. Cambridge, editor and proprietor. As its name indicated, it was strictly republican; terms \$2.00 per year. As Mr. Cambridge was a stranger in the county, and possessed of hardly sufficient energy and determination to build up the character of his paper, he received but a limited support. Consequently, on the 1st of March, following, it passed into the hands of D. K. Simonds, Esq., and Royal Cummings. The name was changed to the *Newport Express*.—Mr. Simonds assuming the editorial management. From this time forward, the fortunes of journalism here revived.

After these frequent changes, with many embarrassments, and with constant and persistent effort, the *Express* was firmly founded, and has ever since continued to prosper. Its original size was 23 by 36 inches, but, Jan. 1, 1866, it was enlarged by lengthening its columns 2 inches. In April, 1866, Mr. Simonds, desiring to give his undivided attention to the practice of law, sold his entire interest in the paper to D. M. Camp, who, with the issue of April 17, 1866, became editor and associate publisher. The circulation and advertising

patronage continued to increase so rapidly that it became necessary again to enlarge its borders. This was done, March 1, 1869, by adding 4 columns, and increasing their length from 24 inches to 26½; making the entire sheet 28½ by 43½ inches, and containing 32 columns—its present size. At the same time a new outfit of type and a new head were secured. July 12, 1869, D. M. Camp purchased Mr. Cummings' entire interest in the business, and is now editor, publisher, and sole proprietor. The success of the paper is now fully and permanently established.—From a small beginning, it has, in a period of 5½ years, reached a circulation of over 2500; has secured a large and remunerative advertising patronage, and the well-earned reputation of being one of the largest and best local papers in the State.

"*Archives of Science and Transactions of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences.*"

This publication was commenced October 1st, 1870, under the editorial charge of J. M. Currier, M. D. of Newport, Geo. A. Hinman, M. D. of West Charleston, Vt., and the publication committee of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences, consisting of Hon. J. L. Edwards and Rev. J. G. Lorimer, of Derby, Vt. and J. M. Currier, M. D. It is published quarterly at Newport, by the senior editor, in pamphlet form, containing 64 octavo pages. It is printed by Royal Cummings, of Newport Vt.

The design of this work is to afford the scientific men of Vermont an opportunity to record scientific facts, results of scientific observation and original investigations in all branches of science. It has connected with it for collaborators some of the most thoroughly scientific men of the State. Its articles are all original, and of practical use. The subscription list was only 200 at the beginning, but is gradually increasing as numbers are issued and its character observed by the readers of Vermont.

SALEM.

BY PLINY H. WHITE.

Salem is in the North Eastern part of Orleans County lat. 44 deg. 54 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 46 min. E. It is of an irregular five-sided form, no two sides being of equal length nor parallel, except for two or three miles.

It is bounded N. by Derby, N. E. by Morgan, S. E. by Charleston, S. W. by Brownington and W. by Coventry. The surface is uneven and hilly. Clyde River runs through the eastern part of the town for a short distance, but affords no mill privileges, and there are no other streams of any account. Salem pond lies partly in the north part of this town and partly in Derby, and a part of Brownington pond lies in Salem. Two small ponds, a few rods apart, lie in the course of Clyde River, which also passes through Salem Pond. The South bay of Lake Memphremagog extends into the west corner of the town.

The town was granted Nov. 7, 1780, to Josiah Gates and others; upon condition, however, that unless the granting fees—amounting to £540, were paid before Feb. 1, 1781, the grant should be void. The fees were not paid, and thereupon Gov. Thomas Chittenden authorized Noah Chittenden and Thomas Tolman to sell the township to any persons who would pay the granting fees. Col. Jacob Davis of Montpelier and 64 others became the purchasers, and a charter was issued to them, Aug. 18, 1781. The charter boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of Navy, (now Charleston,) then North-East in the North West line of Navy to an angle thereof supposed to be about six miles, and carrying back that breadth North West so far as that a parallel line with the North West line aforesaid will encompass the contents of six miles square." Upon a survey of the land thus bounded it was found that 5,710 acres were within the bounds of the previously chartered town of Derby. The uncertainty resting upon the title to these lands discouraged settlements in both towns, and led to long controversies between the respective proprietors. In 1791, the legislature confirmed the grant to Derby, thus leaving Salem nearly a fourth part smaller than a full township. The proprietors of Salem made repeated applications to the legislature for the return of a proportion of the purchase money, and in 1799 the sum of \$1116.26 was voted to them as a compensation for their loss.

A large part of the originally granted lands also proved unavailable on account of being covered by the waters of Lake Memphremagog, and application was made to the legislature for compensation, but with what success no records are extant to show.

In 1816, the town was made still smaller by the annexation to Newport of all that part of Salem lying west of the Lake. Notwithstanding so large a part of its granted lands was under water, Salem, had it been allowed to retain its original boundaries, would have become second to no other town in the County in population and wealth. But all its water-privileges, its best village sites, and its most valuable lands, were outside of the limits within which it was at last circumscribed.

The thrifty village of Newport, the village of West Derby, and a considerable part of Derby Center, are on territory once granted

to the proprietors of Salem; while within its bounds, as finally established, there is no village, nor any natural center of business and population. It does not contain a single store tavern, mechanic's shop, post office, house of worship, or office of a professional man. The telegraph from Island Pond to Stanstead passes through the east part of the town, and the Passumpsic Railroad through the west, but neither of them has a place of business, except a wood-station on the railroad.

The first meeting of the proprietors of Salem was held 14 Oct. 1794, at the house of Timothy Hinman in Greensboro. A. C. Baldwin was chosen moderator and Timothy Hinman clerk, and they were appointed a committee to allot the land. With a view to encourage settlements it was voted that the first six proprietors who should make settlements should have the right to select their lots instead of having them assigned by draft. Proprietors meetings continued to be held in Greensboro till 29 June 1795, when they began to be held in Derby. The first meeting in Salem was held 21 July 1800, at the house of the only resident.

While the town was yet an uninhabited wilderness, there occurred within its limits the death of a solitary traveller. In the winter of 1796 or 1797, a man named Carr passed through Derby, going southward on foot.

Not long after, his dead body was found by the road-side frozen stiff. A rum bottle in his pocket revealed the reason of his untimely death. His body was conveyed to Derby, and there buried.

The first settlement of Salem, was made by Ephraim Blake, who arrived there 15 March 1798. He came from Thornton N. H. but on the way stopped 2 years at Barnet and labored for hire, that he might have an advance supply of the necessities of life.

Aside from his earnings there, his resources were very scanty; but his industry, thrift and good management, during his residence in Salem put him in possession of a handsome fortune. He was the only inhabitant of the town till 1801, when he was reinforced by Amasa Spencer, who built a small log cabin near the present residence of David Hopkinson. David Hopkinson, Jr., from Guildhall was the next settler. He arrived 22 or 23 March 1802, and bought Spencer's improvements. Spencer speedily moved out of town.

Hopkinson built a small framed house, which still stands upon its original site, the oldest house in Salem. The first native of the town was Thomas E. Blake, who was born 20 Sept. 1803.

Before the town was at all inhabited a road had been made through it, connecting the settlements in Derby and Brownington and it had become quite a thoroughfare.

Blake and Hopkinson both settled on this road, Blake near the centre of the town, and Hopkinson at the extreme north, and both commenced tavern keeping at an early day.

Hopkinson was licensed in March 1803, and his tavern was maintained for more than

half a century. Blake was licensed in August, 1804. He also kept tobacco, tea, and other groceries to sell. In 1808, Thaddeus Elliot and Orin Lathe, the latter from Croydon, N. H. came residents. In 1809, Nath'l Cobb, from Westmoreland, N. H. made the first settlement in the west part of the town.

He was a blacksmith by trade, and soon opened a shop, where he did a successful business. He was a much better workman than was then to be found any where else in the region, and he attracted customers from far and near. He was familiarly known as "Copper Cobb." John Horton, Abiel Cole and Asa Lathe, were among the other early settlers. By 1810, the population had increased to 58.

In 1810, there occurred an incident similar to that early adventure of Putnam with the wolf, by which he laid the foundation of his reputation for dauntless courage, and equally worthy of a permanent record in the annals of bravery. A pack of wolves, 8 in number, made great havoc among sheep in Salem and adjoining towns. Four of them were killed, in the course of the year. In December Ephraim Blake set several traps, and upon, going to them on a certain day, he found two of them containing each a wolf, and the third missing. It had evidently been dragged away by a wolf, but it was not till the third day that he was able to trace the animal to his hiding-place, a den in the woods. He attempted to dig him out, but the den proved to be so surrounded by large stones that it could not be entered by digging. He then decided to go into the den, and having procured a gun, a one-tined pitchfork and some candles, he commenced his perilous undertaking. Armed only with the pitchfork, and followed by his son, about 16 years old, with a candle, he entered the den. For about 20 feet he crawled on his hands and knees, then the roof of the den became so low that he was obliged to lie down and drag himself along nearly as much further. Here he encountered the wolf and inflicted many severe wounds upon him, but none severe enough to disable him, till at length he thrust him quite through the gambrel joint of the leg; then bending the end of the handle so as to insert it under a projecting rock and prevent the wolf from coming forward, he withdrew from the den, quite exhausted with exertion and almost stifled with the fetid air of the den. After resting awhile, he re-entered the den with his gun, shot the wolf and dragged him out, perforated with 19 pitchfork holes, a bullet, and three buckshot. The distance from the mouth of the den to where the wolf lay was ascertained by measurement to be 42 feet. The old "queen's arm" used in this daring exploit still remains in possession of the son, Samuel Blake of Derby.

In 1811, Ephraim Blake was appointed a justice of the peace, and held the office for 18 years.

Salem furnished three soldiers for the

war of 1812, viz. Asa Lathe and his sons, Moses and David. Asa was in the battles at Bridgewater and Fort Erie, in the latter of which he received a wound. Moses was in the battle at Plattsburgh. David was in the battles at Chippewa and Williamsburgh; was wounded in the latter, and lived nearly half a century after, to draw his pension.

The population of the town increased very slowly, and in 1820, amounted only to 80. It remained unorganized till 30 Apr. 1822, when an organization was effected by the choice of officers as follows; Noyes Hopkinson, moderator and treasurer; Samuel Blake, town clerk, (and he was re-elected for 30 years;) Ephraim Blake, J. Lyon, and Nathaniel Cobb, selectmen; John Houghton, constable; Noyes Hopkinson, Orin Lathe, grand jurors; Abel Parlin, Samuel Blake, Asa Lathe, listers; Nathaniel Cobb, Ephraim Blake, Abel Parlin highway surveyors. A company of militia was organized 3 September 1822, by the choice of Nathaniel Cobb, captain; Noyes Hopkinson, sergeant; Ephraim Blake and Mason Lyon, corporals.

At the first freeman's meeting, 23 Sept. 1822, Richard Skinner received the unanimous vote of the town, 15 votes, for governor. The same unanimity prevailed during the two succeeding years, in which C. P. Van Ness received all the votes, 14 the first year and 17 the next. For 5 successive years the town voted not to elect a representative. In 1827 Ephraim Blake had the honor of being elected the first representative. His son Samuel was the representative in 1838, '42, '46 and '50; and his grandson Charles in '57.

The town was divided into 3 school-districts, 6 Oct. 1823. The first district consisted of the whole central part of the town from north to south, lying 1 mile west of the main road from Brownington to Derby, and a mile and a half east of it. The second district consisted of all that part of the town lying west, and the third of all that part lying east of the first. Each of these districts has since been divided into two. The first school in Salem was kept in Orin Lathe's barn by Mary Nichols.

In the absence of any special attraction to induce immigration, the town increased but slowly in population and wealth. The census has shown the population to be, in 1830, 230; in 1840, 299; in 1850, 455; in 1860, 603; [in 1870, 693.] The ratio of increase, however, during these several decennial periods, is fully equal to the average ratio throughout Orleans County.

SOLDIERS OF 1861.

In the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, 1861—65, a large number of citizens of Salem enlisted, without any of the inducements of enormous bounties, which in many other towns were found necessary to secure enlistments. Their names are as follows:—

3d Regiment, Lewellyn E. Ainsworth, (deserted 1 Sept. 1862,) Francis Dwyer, William Dwyer, Nelson Fuller, William John-

son, Augustus W. Lyon, Daniel Maranville, Jacob Maranville, Heber Parker, James Wilson, (wounded in the battle of the Wilderness 5 May 1864, died 10 May,) Holbrook Wood.

4th Regiment, George P. Ainsworth, James W. Huntton.

8th Regiment, Peter Bodett, (died 7 Aug. 1862,) Lemuel R. Foster.

9th Regiment, Sullivan R. Church, Amasa Dwyer, Daniel Dwyer, Edson L. Hamblet, Edward Hawkins, David Johnson, William H. Johnson, Simon Maranville, Wallace Maranville, William Maranville, Curtis Spencer, (died 14 Oct. 1863,) Horace Spencer, Calvin Wilson.

10th Regiment, Sylvester B. Ball, Austin Betlers, John B. Betlers, John F. Betlers, Judson Spafford, Edward Warner, (died 23 Dec. 1862,) Curtis H. Waterman.

15th Regiment, Harrison C. Lyon, (died 8 Mar. 1863.)

1st Cavalry, George S. Spafford.

The town always kept in advance of its quota, and was in advance when the order to discontinue recruiting was issued in Apr. 1865. William Johnson, of the 3d Regiment, was a drummer-boy, and during the seven days retreat of McClellan before Richmond, he was the only drummer in the brigade who brought off his drum.—For his resolution and bravery the Secretary of War honored him with a special medal. Besides the soldiers mentioned in the preceding list, a large number of citizens of Salem enlisted to the credit of other towns in which money was more abundant than patriotism. Very few, if any other towns in the State, furnished a larger number of soldiers in proportion to the military population.

The ecclesiastical history of Salem may be written within a brief space. No religious organization has ever existed in the town. Those of the inhabitants who attend public worship do so in the neighboring towns of Charleston, Derby, and Brownington. The town has produced three ministers, two of them natives, one each of the Congregational, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist denominations. John Wilson, the last of the three, was set apart as an evangelist, at the August term, 1840, of the Wheelock Quarterly Meeting.

CHARLES FITCH MORSE, the only native of Salem graduated at college, was a son of Joseph B. and Abigail (Thomas) Morse, and was born 28 July 1845. He fitted for college at Derby and St. Johnsbury academies, was graduated at Amherst college in 1853, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1856. Having decided to become a missionary, he was ordained at Reading, Mass. 20 Aug. 1856. Rev. E. A. Park, D. D. of Andover preached the sermon. In January 1857, he sailed for Constantinople, and became one of the original members of the Bulgarian mission. He married 20 Aug. 1856, Eliza D. Winter, of Boylston, Mass.

Stephen Bailey Morse, brother of the above named, was born 20 Aug. 1828, and after pursuing academical studies at Derby and

elsewhere a year and a half, entered the Baptist Theological Institute at Fairfax, where he was graduated in 1857.—He taught school for some time, preached 2½ years in Thompson, Ct., and, in the Summer of 1861, commenced preaching in Wilbraham, Mass. He married Mary White of Wilbraham.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SALEM.

Ephraim Blake, 1827; Noyes Hopkinson, 1828; Josiah Lyon, 1829—31; Nathaniel Cobb, 1832—33; Noyes Hopkinson, 1834 & 37; Samuel Blake, 1838; Josiah Lyon, 1840—41; Samuel Blake, 1842; Josiah Lyon, 1844; Samuel Blake, 1846; Calvin S. Grow, 1848—49; Samuel Blake, 1850; Isaac C. Smith, 1851; Porter Lyon, 1852; Isaac C. Smith, 1853—54; John Wilson, 1856; Charles Blake, 1857; Porter Lyon, 1858—59; David Hopkinson, 1860—61; John G. Parlin, 1862—63; Edson H. Lathe, 1864.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Noyes Hopkinson, 1828; Samuel Blake, 1836; Noyes Hopkinson, 1843 & 50.

TROY.

BY SAMUEL SUMNER.

I.—GEOGRAPHY OF THE MISSISCO VALLEY.

The upper valley of the Missisco, comprising the towns of Troy, Westfield, Jay, Lowell, and a small portion of the Province of Canada, lies between the western range of the Green Mountains, and the range of highlands dividing the waters of the Missisco from those of Black River and Lake Memphremagog.

The western lines of Jay, Westfield, and Lowell, commonly extend a short distance over the summits of Green Mountain range, which divides Orleans from Franklin County; but the east lines of Troy and Lowell generally do not extend to the height of land towards Black River and Lake Memphremagog. The length of the valley in a direct line from Canada line to the south line of Lowell and the source of the Missisco river, is about 18 miles. The width of the whole valley from the summit of the mountains west, to the height of land on the east, is from 6 to 10 miles. The towns of Jay and Westfield are each, according to their charters, 6 miles square.

The town of Troy lies on the east of these towns, almost the entire length of them, and is oblong and irregular in its form, being 11½ miles in length from north to south, whilst the north line is about 5 miles, and its south line about 2 miles in length. The town of Lowell lies south of both Troy and Westfield, and is still more irregular in its form, being almost in the shape

of a triangle, and contains 37000 acres. These four towns, according to their charters and original surveys, contain 106,080 acres. The general face of the country is that of two great slopes or inclined plains, extending from the summits of the two chains of mountains to their common center—the Missisco river. The height of the western or Green Mountain chain is from 1500 to 4000 feet, and of the eastern range from 300 to 1500 feet, above the river.

II.—PONDS AND STREAMS.

There are no natural ponds of any size in this valley; the regular slope and steep ascent of hills preventing the accumulation and retention of water to make them. Neither are there many streams or brooks of much size. Near the confluence of the Missisco with the North or Potton Branch, a stream of considerable size called Mud Creek, unites with the Missisco river from the east.

This stream rises in Newport, and after running some distance almost parallel with Troy line, passes into Troy, and after crossing the north-eastern part of that town, runs into Potton and pays the tribute of its waters to the Missisco a short distance above its junction with the North Branch. Around the confluence of these three streams is a large basin of interval or meadow-land, extending both into Troy and Potton, which for fertility may well compare with any in the State. Above this creek there is no stream of any size running into the Missisco from the east for several miles. The first which occurs is the Beadle brook, named from an early settler, who erected his cabin in the wilderness on its banks. This stream also rises in Newport, and, running west, unites with the Missisco. On the West side of the river the first stream of any consequence is Jay branch, which is the largest of all the branches. It rises in Jay, and after receiving almost all the rivulets of that town, runs into the Missisco in Troy, about 4 miles south of the State line.

Farther south is the Coburn brook, so called. This stream rises in Westfield and unites with the Missisco a short distance from Troy village, almost opposite the mouth of the Beadle brook. About 2 miles farther south the Missisco receives a large accession to its waters from the Taft branch, which runs through Westfield village, and receives in its course almost all the smaller rivulets of Westfield. Another stream rises in Lowell, near Hazen's Notch, and running through the north-western part of that town, joins the Missisco near Westfield line.

These are all the principal branches of the Missisco in the valley; but the river receives large accessions from numberless springs and smaller rivulets; though the streams mentioned are the only ones large enough for mill-sites. The valley is abundantly supplied with water-power the Missisco and its tributaries affording power enough to move all the cotton factories of New England.

The Missisco river, which, with the mountains, is the most prominent feature of the valley, rises in the chain of hills or highlands, southwest of the country, separating the waters of the Lamaille from the streams running into Missisco and Lake Memphremagog.

Two streams or branches rising in this chain of hills near the line between Lowell and Eden, and on the opposite sides of Mount Norris, unite near Lowell village and form the Missisco river. The eastern branch, just before its junction with the other, runs over a series of rapids or ledges, affording many excellent mill-sites. After the union of the two streams the river runs in a northeasterly course two or three miles, in the town of Lowell, crosses the town line into Westfield, and runs thence 4 miles through the southeastern part of that town and passes into Troy and flows almost the entire length of that town.

For several miles below Lowell village, the river flows with a gentle current through a valuable body of interval, but has no falls or rapids suitable for mill-sites. The first water-fall suitable for mills is a about a mile below Troy village, at Phelps's Falls. Below these falls the meadows are not so continuous; high rocky bluffs occasionally appear intermingled with frequent tracts of fertile intervals. In passing these ledges the course of the river is commonly rapid, and the fall sufficient for mills. Four of these falls occur between the falls just mentioned and North Troy, two only of which have been improved, one where the furnace is erected, and the other at the Great Falls.

The most remarkable of these falls is about one and a half miles south of North Troy, called the Great Falls, described in Thompson's Vermont. The fall in this river is probably not so great as described by Mr. Thompson, but the over-hanging cliff presents a scene truly grand—almost terrific. The river here runs over a steep, rocky bottom, through a zig-zag channel, worn through a ledge of rocks. The banks rise precipitously, and on one side absolutely overhang the river to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, and

the dizzy visitor in viewing the cataract in the time of high water, from the overhanging Cliff, is filled with awe at the wild sublimity and grandeur of the scene.

The river then runs to the village of North Troy, where there is an excellent fall for mills, and, three-fourths of a mile below North Troy crosses the State line into Canada. After running about 3 miles in Pottou, it unites with another stream called the North-branch, which is about one-third less than the southern or Troy branch of the Missisco. This north branch rises some 16 or 18 miles further north, in the town of Bolton, and, passing through that township and Pottou, runs through a valley very much resembling our own.

These two valleys may be compared to two vast amphitheatres, enclosed on one side by the Green Mountains, and on the other by the range of hills dividing the Missisco valley from the valley of the Memphremagog. The two rivers run in almost opposite directions—the one north and the other south, from their sources to their point of confluence; and the whole valley on these two rivers extends almost in a straight line from the defile which we pass between Lowell and Eden, about 40 or 50 miles, to a similar defile at the head of the North-branch in Bolton, affording a direct and level route which will at some future day be a great thoroughfare from the central part of this State to the heart of French settlements in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

The geography of Vermont presents one remarkable feature. Our highest chain, the Western range of the Green Mountains, is intersected by our largest rivers, the Winooski, Lamoille and Missisco. But the course of the Missisco through these highlands is the most singular, and is perhaps an exception to all others.

In passing this range of mountains we might naturally expect a succession of high, precipitous cliffs for river-banks, and a channel abounding with precipices and water-falls: but instead of this the river from Troy to Richford, passing the mountains, flows through fertile and level meadows, with a sluggish current, without a rapid or water-fall, until it reaches the State at Richford.

III.—SOIL.

Through the valley the course of the river is generally lined with a succession of rich alluvial intervals. Much of this is overflowed by the spring freshets, and produces luxuriant crops of grass and most kinds of grain—particularly

Indian corn. Ascending from these intervals, at no great height are commonly found either large plains or gently elevated hills composed of sand, clay, and gravel, or loam in which sand generally predominates; the whole often being well mixed. These plains and hills are easily tilled, and well adapted to most kinds of produce.

Rising still further, and receding from the river, is found a great slope or inclined plane, of easy ascent. These generally have a rich soil resting on a substratum of rock or hardpan, and are well adapted to the culture of grass, English grain, potatoes and fruit. Ascending still farther the soil becomes thinner, and rocks and ledges more frequent.

This land when cleared produces a good crop of grain, and then affords a rich pasture. The summits of the mountains on the west are generally steep, and are composed of rock, covered with a thin soil, and a growth of stunted evergreens.

This glade of land does not generally occupy a space of more than from half a mile to a mile in width, and is almost the only land in the valley which can be called worthless. The valley is of easy access from abroad, notwithstanding the chains of mountains which appear to surround and hem it in. The most uneven and difficult roads leading into it are from the east. On the south a defile at the head of the Missisco affords a level and easy entrance from the valley of the Lamoille, and on the north a like defile at the head of the north branch affords like facilities for a road; so that without encountering a hill we may pass from the valley of the Lamoille, through this valley to that of the St. Lawrence; while on the west the broad vale, through which the river passes, affords every advantage for a smooth and level road to the great valley of Lake Champlain. The general appearance of the valley is naturally picturesque and interesting, presenting many prospects of surpassing beauty and sublimity, and were it improved by cultivation, and adorned by wealth and taste, it might well compare with the celebrated vales of Italy and Greece.

IV.—ROCKS AND MINERALS.

The two great chains of mountains which enclose the valley, on the east and on the west, are composed of rock similar to other parts of the Green Mountain range. Talcose slate is the prominent rock of the western range. Argillaceous slate, interstratified with the former, and with alternate slate and novaculite, consti-

tutes the eastern hills. Granite appears in the valley of Lake Memphremagog; but none is found in the Missisco valley, or further west, except occasional boulders, among loose stones. Near the highest parts of the mountains west, is a variety of talcose slate, much harder than usually abounds, which has sometimes been called Green Mountain gneiss. Veins of quartz abound in it. This is a gold-bearing rock, and gold has been found in it.

The most striking features of the valley are the immense ranges of serpentine and soapstone. There are two ranges of the former and two of the latter; extending from Potton on the north to Lowell in the south end of the valley. The quantity of serpentine in Lowell and Westfield is greater than in any other part of the county. The eastern range contains the veins of magnetic iron ore, which supplied the furnace at Troy. The quantity is inexhaustible; but the ore contains titanium, and is hard to smelt. The iron when manufactured is of the best quality, having great strength and hardness. It is finely adapted to make wire, screws, &c. It would make the best kind of rails for railroads.—Should a railroad be constructed in the Missisco valley, this ore will be of immense value to the County and State. It might even now be wrought with profit to the owners. It makes the most valuable hollow-ware and stoves.

In the serpentine range on the west side of the river is found chromate of iron, a mineral of great value in the arts. The largest beds of it are in the eastern part of Jay, within a mile and a half of Missisco river.

Small beds of chromate of iron have been found in the serpentine range, on the east side of the river, south of the magnetic iron ore, in both Troy and Westfield. Most beautiful specimens of asbestos, common and ligniform, are found in the serpentine at Lowell and Westfield. This serpentine might be wrought, and would be found of equal value to any in the State.—It contains the most beautiful veins of amianthus and bitter spar. Some varieties resemble verde antique.

The soapstone which accompanies the serpentine, is generally hard, but no doubt might, in many places, be wrought to great advantage.

Several mineral springs have been discovered, and they appear to be impregnated more or less with sulphur and iron, some with magnesia. Most of them are of little or no value. There is, however, one of these springs near the line between Troy and Lowell, which merits an ex-

amination, and a more perfect description than given here. The waters have never been analyzed, but have been much resorted to and used. They have a strong sulphurous taste and smell, and very much resemble the taste of the Highgate and Alburgh springs. The water operates as a powerful diuretic, and is considered very efficacious for sores and humors, and has been much used in the vicinity for those and other complaints. If the waters of the spring were analyzed, and their properties made known, they would doubtless draw to them many visitors and invalids.

But the most distinguished feature in the geology of our valley, is its vast deposits of iron ore before mentioned. The principal mine of iron ore was discovered in 1833: it lies in the central part of the town of Troy, in a high hill, about three-fourths of a mile east of the river.

V.—CHARTERS AND GRANTS OF LAND.

The town of Troy was originally granted in two gores of nearly equal extent; the north to Samuel Avery, and the south to John Kelley, in 1792. Westfield was granted to Daniel Owen and his associates in 1780. All or nearly all the grantees of this town resided in Rhode Island. Lowell was granted in 1791 to John Kelley, from whom the town received its original name of Kelley Vale. Jay was granted two-thirds to the celebrated John Jay of New York, and John Cozyne, and the other third in the south part of the town, to Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of this State,

It would probably be a curious piece of history, if we could know the motives which were urged, and the intrigues used to obtain these grants, and the management and speculations of the grantees if the grants were obtained. The policy of the State in making these and other grants at that time, may well be questioned.

The State, probably, never realized any pecuniary advantage from them. The reason commonly urged for these lavish grants, was to advance the settlement of wild lands in the State. The effect was usually different from what was intended. These towns at the time they were chartered were remote from any settlement, and some of them had been granted 20 years before any settlement was made in them.

The lands in the mean time fell into the hands of speculators; and by sales, levies of executions, and vendues for taxes, titles often became confused and doubtful. Prices were enhanced by such speculators endeavoring to realize a fortune

from their adventure, and whilst some speculators realized large sums from their lands, most of them, from expenses of surveys, agencies, and land-taxes, and interest of money on these advances, sustained heavy losses.

In many instances, when early settlements were attempted, the consequences were disastrous to the settlers. A few families were prematurely pushed into a remote wilderness without roads, mills or any of the conveniences and institutions of civilized life, and were left to encounter innumerable hardships and privations, and run the hazard of themselves and their families relapsing into barbarism.

Had the State retained these lands a few years longer, and granted them only as they were needed for actual settlers, it might have realized a handsome profit from the lands; titles would have been better, a fruitful source of speculation and knavery prevented, a vast amount of suffering and privation avoided, and the condition of the settlers and their families improved.

The north gore of Troy was sold by Mr. Avery to a Mr. Atkinson, an English merchant residing in Boston. It is said that Avery received \$1 per acre for his lands; if so, he doubtless realized a handsome profit, but how Atkinson fared in the trade may be inferred from the fact that these lands have commonly been sold for \$2 per acre, and that after sustaining the expenses of agencies, and innumerable land-taxes for more than half a century. A few of these lots remain unsold, and are still owned by his heirs and descendants.

Kelley sold his grant to Franklin & Robinson, a firm in New York. They failed, and the grant passed into the hands of a Mr. Hawxhurst of New York.

His land speculations were about as successful as Atkinson's. A few of his lots of land still remain unsold, in the hands of his son.

As for the town of Lowell, from some old conveyances, we may infer that Kelley's interest passed as soon as obtained into the hands of creditors, among whom were some of the first names in New York, as Alexander Hamilton, the Livingstons and others, who condescended to speculate in the wild lands of Vermont, and sold the town to one William Duer, for \$4,680. The titles of most of the lands of this town have been bandied about from one speculator to another, through a maze of conveyances, levies of execution, and vendue-sales for taxes, and a large portion of the town is to this day held by non-resident owners.

In Jay a portion of the town granted to Governor Chittenden is still owned by his descendants: a part of their grant has been sold mostly within a few years. Of the part granted to Judge Jay, a portion of it was sold by his son 20 years since; but the greater portion of this grant passed into the hands of Judge Williams of Concord, about half a century ago; and about 15 years since he gave his unsold lands, being about 50 or 60 lots, to the University of Vermont. But a small portion of the lands of this town were purchased and paid for by actual settlers, previous to the last 20 years.

VI.—SETTLEMENT OF TROY AND OTHER TOWNS.

The military road made by Colonel Hazen during the Revolutionary war, from Peacham to Hazen's Notch in Lowell, had a tendency to extend the knowledge of the Missisco valley, and create an interest in it. The fertile meadows in Troy and Potton attracted attention.

Mr. Josiah Elkins of Peacham, a noted hunter and Indian trader, in company with Lieutenant Lyford, early explored the northern part of Orleans county. Their route was to follow Hazen's road to the head of Black River, and thence to Lake Memphremagog, where they hunted for furs, and traded with the St. Francis Indians, who then frequented the shores of that lake.

Elkins and Lyford sometimes extended their hunting excursions into the Missisco valley.—The reports they and other hunters and traders made probably induced an exploration of the valley with a view to forming a settlement.

In 1796 or '97, a party of several men from Peacham, of which Capt. Moses Elkins, a brother of Josiah Elkins, was one, came up and explored the country. They agreed to come hither and settle, but none of them except Captain Elkins had the hardihood to carry this resolution into effect. He started from Peacham June 7, 1797, with his furniture in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and a yoke of bulls, and one cow driven by his son Mark, a boy of 9 years old, and two hired men. After three days they arrived at Craftsbury, where they were joined by three men from Richford, making a party of six men and one boy. They proceeded on the old Hazen road until they crossed the river in Lowell, cutting out their road as they went. Mrs. Elkins followed them some days after, riding on horseback with a child 3 years old, and attended by a hired man. They overtook her husband and his party, June 16th, near the centre of Jay, where they camped for the night, and the next

day they arrived at their home in Potton, which consisted of four crotches set in the ground, and covered with poles and bark. Captain Elkins made some improvement on his land, but on the approach of winter he went down to Richford and wintered there, and returned to his land the next spring. He was probably the first white man who settled in this valley.

In 1797, a Mr. Morrill moved into Troy, and erected a house about half a mile east of the village of North Troy, and probably was the first white man who ever wintered in the valley.

In the fall of 1798, Josiah Elkins moved his brother Curtis Elkins into Potton, and they erected a house on the place called the Bailey farm, about half a mile north of the line. The house was built of logs of course, but they cut, split, and hewed basswood logs, for their supply of boards and shingles. Curtis Elkins remained with his family during the winter in this house.

Josiah Elkins moved from Greensboro into Potton, Feb. 26, 1799, with his wife and three children, and moved into the house with his brother Curtis. His route was by what was called the Lake Road.

The first night in his journey he stopped in Glover; the next in Newport, in what was called the old lake-settlement; and on the third day he arrived at his new home.

The settlement then consisted of Mr. Morrill in Troy, Capt. Moses Elkins, and Abel Skinner, Esq., in Potton. Mr. Jacob Garland and his son-in-law, Jonathan Heath were there at that time, and moved in their families a short time after. In the same winter or the following spring, Mr. James Rines and Mr. Bartlett moved into Troy, and settled about a mile south of North Troy village, on the meadows below the great falls. Mr. Hoyt also moved into Troy, and settled on the meadows about half a mile north of North Troy village. Col. Ruyter also, the same winter or spring, moved into the west part of Potton, some three or four miles further down the river.

A most melancholly event occurred soon after, which cast a deep gloom and sorrow over the little colony, and the sad story still lingers in the traditions and recollections of the oldest inhabitants.

On June 10, 1799, a great freshet occurred, and the waters of the river were swollen to an unusual height. The settlers, prompted by a transient adventurer who had visited them,

had provided themselves with several large and elegant pine canoes, to supply the deficiency of roads and bridges and to enable them to pursue their favorite pastime of fishing and rowing on the water.

Col. Ruyter had recently established, at his residence down the river, a store of goods, which, according to the custom of those days, consisted principally of groceries. The colonists, numbering 15 or 20 men, in 5 canoes, proceeded down the river to visit the Colonel and his store, and test the goodness of his groceries.

The hours passed jollily away and the day was far spent before the party was ready to return. Returning in the evening, when within a mile of their homes, the canoe in which were the three sons of Esq. Skinner, and two other men, was upset, and the men were precipitated in an instant into the rapid and swollen current. Three of the five were rescued by their companions, but the two eldest sons of Esq. Skinner, young men about 18 and 20 years of age, were swept away by the resistless waters and perished. These young men were said to be of great promise, the main hope of their parents; and whatever may have been the condition of some of the party, they were perfectly sober. After vainly attempting to rescue these unfortunate youths, the party were compelled to give up all hopes of recovering them, and had to carry heavy tidings to the bereaved parents. The news caused a paroxysm of despair and insanity to the unhappy father. It required the exertions of several men during the night and following day, to restrain the raving father from rushing to the river and plunging into the stream to recover his sons, as he vainly thought to bring them back to life from their watery grave.

After watching the waters and searching the river for a week, the sympathizing neighbors recovered the bodies of the young men. One of the settlers who was a professor of religion, and was considered a pious man, officiated at the funeral, a prayer was offered, and the remains of the two brightest hopes of the valley were decently and sorrowfully consigned to the parent dust. Three or four weeks afterwards, Judge Olds, who had settled in Westfield, and who had formerly been a clergyman, was called upon to preach a funeral sermon, which was from the appropriate text, "Be still and know that I am God."

Tradition relates two well authenticated circumstances, connected with this mournful event, which may be worthy the attention of the physiologist. One is that the despairing father, who was then a man of middle age, with scarce a grey hair on his head, became, in a few days, grey and his hair soon turned almost white. The other circumstance is that the mother, who was then laboring under an attack of the fever and ague, was restored by the shock the news gave her; the periodical chill was broken, and she had no more returns of her complaint that season.

Several families moved into Troy and Potton in 1799, and in the winter of 1799 and 1800, a small party of Indians, of whom the chief man was Capt. Susap, joined the colonists, built their camps on the river, and wintered near them. These Indians were represented as being in a necessitous and almost starving condition, which probably arose from the moose and deer (which formerly abounded here) being destroyed by the settlers. Their principal employment was making baskets, birch-bark cups and pails, and other Indian trinkets. They left in the spring and never returned. They appeared to have been the most numerous party, and resided the longest time of any Indians who have ever visited the valley since the commencement of the settlement.

One of these Indians, a woman called Molly Orcutt, exercised her skill in a more dignified profession, and her introduction to the whites was rather curious.

In the Fall or beginning of the Winter in 1799, one of the settlers purchased and brought in a barrel of whiskey and two half barrels of gin and brandy. The necessities of the people for this opportune supply may be inferred from the fact the whole was drunk or sold and carried off within three days from its arrival. The arrival of a barrel of liquor in the settlement was, at that time, hailed with great demonstrations of joy, and there was a general gathering at the opening of the casks. So it was on this occasion, a large party from Troy, Potton, and even from Richford, were assembled for the customary carousal. Their orgies were held in a new house, and were prolonged to a late hour of the night.

A transient rowdy from abroad by the name of Perkins, happened there at that time, and in the course of the night grew insolent and insulting, and a fight ensued between

him and one Norris, of Potton. In the contest Norris fell, or was knocked into a great fire that was burning in the huge Dutch-back chimney which was in the room. Norris' hair and clothes were severely scorched, but the main injury he sustained was in one hand which was badly burned. The flesh inside of the hand was burned, or torn off by the fall, so that the cords were exposed. The injury was so serious that it was feared he would lose the use of his hand. A serious difficulty now arose; there was no doctor in the settlement, no pain extractors or other patent medicines had found their way there, and no one in the valley had skill or confidence enough to undertake the management of so difficult a case.

Molly Orcutt was known as an Indian doctress, and then resided some miles off, near the Lake. She was sent for, and came and built her camp near by, and undertook the case, and the hand was restored. Her medicine was an application of warm milk-punch. Molly's fame as a doctress was now raised. The dysentery broke out with violence that Winter, particularly among children, and Molly's services were again solicited, and she again undertook the work of mercy, and again she succeeded. But in this case Molly maintained all the reserve and taciturnity of her race, she retained the nature of her prescription to herself, she prepared her nostrum in her own camp, and brought it in a coffee pot to her patients, and refused to divulge the ingredients of her prescription to any one; but chance and gratitude drew it from her.

In the March following, as Mr. Josiah Elkins and his wife were returning from Peacham, they met Molly at Arnold's mills in Derby; she was on her way across the wilderness to the Connecticut river, where she said she had a daughter married to a white man. Mr. Elkins inquired into her means of prosecuting so long a journey through the forest and snows of Winter, and found she was but scantily supplied with provisions, having nothing but a little bread. With his wonted generosity, Mr. Elkins immediately cut a slice of pork of 5 or 6 pounds out of the barrel he was carrying home, and gave it to her. My informant remarks she never saw a more grateful creature than Molly was on receiving this gift. "Now you have been so good to me," she exclaimed, "I will tell you how I cured the folks this Winter of the dysentery,"

and told him her receipt. It was nothing more nor less than a decoction of the inner bark of the spruce.*

The town of Troy, or as it was then called Missisco, was organized in March, 1802. According to the town record, the inhabitants were warned to meet on March 25, 1802, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to organize the town and choose the necessary town officers. The record also shows that they met agreeably to the warning, chose a moderator, and then voted to adjourn until the next day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

No reason appears on record for this adjournment, and we can scarce suppose the affairs of the infant settlement were so intricate as to require a night's reflection before they could proceed to act, or that the number of their worthies was so great that they could not make a selection of officers for the town. But it appears that they did adjourn, and tradition says they were as drunk as lords, and could not proceed any further in the business of the meeting.

It appears, however, by the records of the town, that the good citizens did meet the next day, agreeable to adjournment, and chose the usual batch of town officers, including a tythingman, and voted £6, of lawful money to be expended on roads, and \$10.00 to defray the expenses of the town for the year. From that time the town of Troy has had a regular corporate existence, notwithstanding it came so near, in the first town meeting, being strangled in its birth.

*Among my earliest recollections of events was the arrival of Molly at Guildhall on the Connecticut river, soon after the event before mentioned. She was almost famished, as well she might be, after such a journey; for if her statements are reliable, she was then more than 100 years old. She informed my father that her husband fell in Lovell's war, and that she then had several grandchildren. Lovell's war terminated in 1725. If Molly was then only 40 years of age, she must have been born as early as 1685. If so, she was 115 years old, when she went from Derby to Guildhall in 1800, and might have been 120 or 125. But she lived 17 years after this period. She was at last found dead on Mount White Cap, in East Andover, Maine, in 1817, where she had resided for some weeks, gathering blueberries. Her body, when found, had been partly eaten by a wild animal. I have no doubt that she was nearly 140 years old, at the time of her death. She was certainly very familiar with the events of "Lovell's fight," and the war next preceding. I saw and conversed with her frequently, from 1812 to 1816, and have no doubt, that she was born earlier than 1685, and that her statements were generally to be credited.

REV. S. R. HALL.

The first settlers of Troy were from Peacham and the towns on the Connecticut river, many from New Hampshire, and several were from Lyme.

Although there were many worthy persons among them, many able, substantial men who were pioneers in the settlement, many men who had nerve and hardihood well fitted to encounter and overcome the hardships and difficulties of a new settlement, yet there were many who resorted thither who were of loose character, and but few comparatively of the first settlers or their descendants now remain among us.

They appear to have partaken much of the wild habits of the time, and to have possessed a strong love of excitement and somewhat of a relish for stimulants, mental and physical. They lacked not for enterprise, hardihood, and love of adventure, but were wanting in the staid and regular habits which distinguished the Puritan settlers in the older States in New England, and they seem to have impressed their enthusiasm, and love of excitement on the character of the inhabitants of the town for a long time.

The first settlement in Westfield was made by Mr. Jesse Olds in 1798. Mr. Olds was originally from Massachusetts, and was rather a remarkable character for a pioneer in such a settlement. He had been a minister of the gospel, and on one occasion, as before stated, he officiated as clergyman at the funeral of Esq. Skinner's sons, but it does not appear that he ever acted in that capacity in the valley on any other occasion. He is described as having been a man of some property and of liberal education, of very genteel appearance and address, but of a lewd and licentious character. Some acts of misconduct or indiscretion had probably induced him to flee from society and seek a refuge in the wilderness. He selected and purchased a lot of land lying near the geographical center of the town, on a hill some 2 miles from the present main road. Here he built a log-house and moved his wife and family to his solitary home, and here his wife passed one Winter with him, without having another woman nearer than 20 miles. After remaining in Westfield several years and clearing up a considerable portion of his land, Mr. Olds removed to Craftsbury, remained there a few years, and finally removed to the State of New York. The lands which he cleared were

abandoned, and they and the orchard which he planted were overgrown by the returning forest, until, within a few years, they have been again reclaimed for a pasture.

The next year after the settlement of Mr. Olds in Westfield, Messrs. Hobbs, Hartley, and Burgess came into that town and settled on the same range of highlands near him; and in 1802, the town of Westfield was organized and Mr. Olds was chosen the first town clerk. The year before, he had been elected a Judge of Orleans County Court.

In the Spring or Summer of 1803, Mr. David Barber moved into town, and in the Fall of that year, his brother-in-law, Thomas Hitchcock, visited the town with a view to settling there, and selecting lands for himself and his father, Capt. Medad Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock explored the flats or intervals in the eastern part of the town, where the village of Westfield is now situated, and was much charmed with the appearance they then presented. He said he traced the lot lines from the hill north into the midst of the intervals. They were then covered with large wide-spreading elms, with scarcely any brush or any other kinds of timber growing among them. As he wandered among these stately elms, the interval, as he said, appeared to be boundless in extent, and to include thousands of acres.

Mr. Rodolphus Reed removed from Montague, Mass., to Westfield, in the Fall of 1803. During his journey he was detained by the sickness of his wife, and arrived at Craftsbury late in November. Being impatient to complete his journey before Winter had made any further advances, Mr. Reed started for Westfield with his wife who had an infant only 2 weeks old, and his furniture in a sleigh drawn by two horses. A deep snow had lately fallen, and he sent two men in advance to remove obstructions from the road, and to break a path through the snow. It was his expectation, when he left Craftsbury, to arrive at Judge Olds', in Westfield, that night.—Soon after he commenced the day's journey, Mr. Reed was overtaken by Judge Olds, who was on horseback, returning from the session of the legislature which he had attended, as representative of Westfield. Judge Olds expressed to Mr. Reed his fears that they would not be able to get through the woods that night, and passed on, promising to send them assistance when he got home. The difficulty

of traveling was so great, owing to the depth of snow and the bad state of the road, that Mr. Reed and his party had advanced but a few miles when night overtook them. They halted, kindled a fire, and prepared to encamp in the woods and snow. Their supply of provisions and forage for the horses was rather scanty, but, as the weather was mild, they passed the night without much suffering.

Next morning, at the dawn of day, they resumed their journey, but, with all the exertions they could make, they were unable to complete their journey and night again found them in the forest. With much difficulty, they succeeded in reaching a place about half a mile from the present site of Lowell village, where Major Caldwell, the Summer previous, had felled a few acres of trees and erected a camp, and had then retired for the Winter. This camp could hardly aspire to the dignity of a hovel. It consisted of logs laid up on three sides only, and was open at one end for a fire and entrance, and was covered with poles and barks. The camp, humble as it was, afforded a welcome shelter for these weary travelers. The night was cold, and, as Mr. Reed and his party were then several miles from their place of destination, and their supply of provisions and forage was almost exhausted, the prospect was rather gloomy. Early the next morning they were cheered by the arrival of men, teams, and provisions, which Judge Olds had sent to their relief. The journey was resumed, and that day, Nov. 27, 1803, Mr. Reed and his party arrived safely at Judge Olds, the place of their destination.

Before they arrived, the settlement in Westfield consisted of the four families of Messrs. Olds, Hobbs, Hartley, and Burgess, and a mulatto man by the name of Prophet, who lived with Judge Olds; and these constituted the community which Judge Olds had been to represent in the legislature of Vermont.

In 1804, Capt. Medad Hitchcock with his three sons moved into Westfield, and three or four sons-in-law, and several other relatives soon followed him. This colony of settlers was from Brimfield and other adjoining towns in Massachusetts. They avoided the error of Judge Olds, in settling on the high mountain side, and settled on the flat or low lands in the eastern part of the town, where the village of Westfield is now located. The first settlers of Westfield appear generally to have

differed somewhat from their neighbors in Troy, being of a more sober and sedate character, less impulsive, and perhaps less energetic and less liberal than the first settlers of the adjoining town.

The first settler in Lowell was Major Wm. Caldwell, who commenced making improvements on his land in 1803, but did not move his family into the town until a year or two after. A few families followed him one or two years afterwards, but the town was not organized until the year 1812.

Mr. Caldwell was from Barre, Mass., and belonged to a class of men who constituted a portion of the early settlers of Vermont. He had seen better days, had been a man of property and standing in Massachusetts, and had held the office of sheriff in Worcester County. He is described as having been a man of a liberal and generous disposition, which seems to have caused his ruin. He became involved in debt by being bondsman for his friends, lost all his property and fled to the wilds of Vermont.

In Jay the first settler was Mr. Baxter, who came into town in 1809. A few families joined him previous to the war of 1812, but, upon the declaration of war, they all abandoned the settlement and left him alone. In despite of the war and the cold seasons that followed, he maintained his post like a veteran, and, like a skillful commander, deeming a numerous garrison essential to maintain his position, contrived to rear a family of 20 children on the highlands of Jay. The old gentleman survived to the age of nearly ninety.

The early settlers of the valley had many and great hardships and disadvantages to encounter; the roads were few, ill-wrought, and badly located, there were but few mechanics, and no regular merchants, and the transient traders who sometimes located for a few months among them commonly had, for the main article in their stores, that which is the least valuable of all commodities—spirituous liquors. It was an event of frequent occurrence for the traveler to be lost or belated in the woods, and compelled to remain there through the night. In December, 1807, a Mr. Howard, of Westfield, from such an exposure, and from exhaustion in crossing the mountain from Craftsbury to Lowell, on foot, in a deep snow, lost his life; and a Mr. Eaton, on the same road, and in the same month, was so badly frozen that he became a

cripple for life. To give some instances of what were then considered almost common hardships, a Mr. Reed purchased a common sized plough in Craftsbury, and traveling on snow-shoes, carried it on his back to his home in Westfield, a distance of about 20 miles; another man carried a heavy mill-saw from Danville to Lowell in the same way.

The want of mills was a serious evil to which the early settlers were exposed. They had no mills among them for several years, and to get their grain ground they had to resort to Craftsbury, Derby, Richford, and other places. The mode of journeying to these mills was as various as the places to which they resorted. When they went to Richford they commonly used the canoe and paddled down the river: to go to the other places, they commonly used horses on excessively bad roads, and some even carried their grain on their backs to remote towns to be ground, so that they could supply themselves and families with bread; whilst some hollowed out the stump of a tree or a log into a rude mortar, and by the aid of a huge pestle attached to a springing sapling pounded their grain into meal. Besides these difficulties under which the first settlers labored in common with many other of the early settlers of Vermont, there were other disadvantages which seem to have been in some measure peculiar to themselves. None of our first settlers were possessed of much property. With perhaps one or two exceptions none had any thing more than enough to pay for the first purchase of their lands, and supply themselves with provisions for a year, and the necessary team and tools to commence a settlement. A few only possessed property to that extent. A majority had to purchase their lands on credit, and rely upon their own industry to pay for their lands and support themselves and families. The ax and the firebrand were the only aids which most of the first settlers had in reclaiming the forest and providing for the sustenance of themselves and their families. The difficulties in making purchases, and procuring titles to land embarrassed the operations and impeded the progress of the first settlers. The lands of the valley were owned by non-residents, and the agents who had the care of the lands generally resided abroad. This led to a species of speculation called "making pitches," which enhanced the price of land and diverted the time and attention

of individuals from more regular and industrious pursuits, and it is remarkable that the abuse should have been tolerated at all. The mode of operation was this: An individual would, to use the current phrase, "Pitch a lot" that is, he would select a lot and take possession of it by felling a few trees, and then apply to the distant agent for the lot. Even this ceremony of making any sort of communication with the agent was not always observed. By thus making his "Pitch" the individual, by a sort of common law of the valley, or usage which was recognized among the settlers, acquired a pre-emption right to the lot, so that no person who really desired to purchase and settle on it could do so without first buying the "pitcher's" or squatter's claim. By this ridiculous species of speculation a kind of monopoly was created, the best lots were occupied and prices were enhanced. One of the oldest settlers, Dea. Hovey, asserts, that when he came into the valley, in 1803, he found all the best lots, those he wished to purchase were "pitched," or covered by these sham claims. To encourage settlers, Mr. Hauxhurst had previously reduced the price of five lots in his gore to 50 cents per acre, these were "pitched" of course and Dea. Hovey says that he selected and purchased one of these lots for which he paid \$200 of which sum \$50 only were paid to Mr. Hauxhurst's agent and \$150 were pocketed by the speculator or man who made the pitch. Another early settler states that the price of the lot he purchased was advanced one-third by this same ingenious device.

Another cause which tended to retard the prosperity and improvement of the valley was its proximity to the province of Canada. The interruption in the trade and business between the several communities bordering on the line, by the duties imposed by the two governments has been an inconvenience which they have felt at all times, and a strong temptation to resort to illicit and contraband traffic. And the protection which a foreign government affords, tended to allure many fugitives from justice into the bordering towns in Canada, and many of them frequently lingered on this side of the line. The effect of the residence of these outlaws was pernicious, and particularly so to a new settlement which had hardly acquired the stamina of an organized community. The

presence and society of these wretches served to contaminate and poison the moral atmosphere, to introduce immoral habits and practices, and from their influence a feeling was created, among the first settlers, which long remained, and led them to connive at crime and breaches of the law, and to harbor and protect some who had better have been expiating their crimes within the walls of the State prisons.

Other sources of discontent and unhappiness existed, which, as they did not depend upon physical causes, could not be so easily removed. A venerable lady, one of the first settlers of Westfield, says that, during the first year of her residence in that town, her feelings of homesickness, arising from the loneliness of her situation, and loss of the society of her early friends and relatives, was almost insupportable. Others, doubtless, felt the same bereavement. Some missed the institutions of religion, and many parents felt the need of better and more convenient schools for their children than the rude settlement could then afford. But, although the early settlers had to encounter many hardships, and were surrounded with many difficulties and discouragements, their situation was not without its comforts and enjoyments, and their lot was not all gloom, discontent, and suffering. They had many comforts, and even luxuries which are often denied to those in more affluent circumstances. Their lands were fertile, the seasons for many years were propitious, and their crops abundant. The forests afforded some deer and moose; the river and streams abounded with delicious trout, and a few hours spent in the enjoyment of their favorite pastime of hunting or fishing, would oftentimes furnish the settler with a meal which would excite the envy of our city epicures.

The sugar maple was a rich blessing to the early settlers of Vermont. Those beautiful groves yielded an abundant supply of sugar, affording to the indigent settler a necessary and luxury of life which the wealthy in older countries could scarce afford, whilst the cheerful fires of this wood, which, in our infancy, we saw blazing in the old stone-backed chimneys, call up recollections of an enjoyment we cannot now find in the dull invisible warmth of an air-tight stove, and the ashes of this generous tree, when manufactured into potash or pearlash, furnished an article for

exportation, and almost the only one which would warrant the expense in transporting it to the then distant markets.

One great solace the first settlers of this State enjoyed, which it is doubtful if it ever has been or can be sufficiently appreciated, that is, the harmony, friendliness, and good will which almost universally prevailed. All were exposed to hardships, all felt the need of each other's assistance, and, in the general mediocrity of fortune, feelings of envy, or of proud superiority, were rare. This feeling of friendliness and sociability universally prevailed in the valley. Although this social feeling might, in some instances, explode in scenes of boisterous and drunken mirth, yet it often appeared in another form which indicated better manners and better morals. It was manifested in kind unbought services at the sick-bed, in relieving destitution and want, in a readiness to assist in a heavy job of work, at the raising and logging-bee, and at the neighborly visit, when the ox-sled was often put in requisition to transport the wife and children to the evening visit, where the whole neighborhood were assembled. One of the earlier settlers—Judge Stebbins—and his wife, for some years after they moved into Westfield, made it a rule to visit every family in their town, at least, once each year. Another of the early settlers of the same town, a lady, in speaking of the old times, mentioned this feeling of harmony, which prevailed among her old neighbors, and said that the first note of discord which was heard in the town originated in the political strifes and contests which preceded the declaration of war in 1812. Previous to that time, all had been peace and concord.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and discouragements which surrounded the infant settlement, the prospects of the valley were improving. From the fragment of an old tax bill, dated Feb. 23, 1807, it appears that the town of Troy in that year contained 30 tax payers. By the census of 1810, it appears that Troy then contained 281 inhabitants, and Westfield 149. Not only were their numbers increasing, but the prosperity of the valley was otherwise advancing; clearings and improvements were made, houses and other buildings were erected, and many of the worst difficulties attending a new settlement were overcome. The deficiency of mills, which seems so inconsistent with the

existence of civilized life, was soon supplied. In 1804, Mr. Josiah Elkins erected a mill in Troy. Deacon Hovey had a grist ground there in October of that year—the first grist that ever was ground in Troy. The next year Capt. Hitchcock built a mill in Westfield. The attention of the public had begun to be more and more directed to the valley, new settlers were arriving and forming new settlements, and the value and extent of the farms and improvements were yearly increasing, when all these flattering appearances were crushed to the earth by the war of 1812.

THE WAR OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE was particularly disastrous in its effects to the Northern part of Vermont and exhibits an instance of the ruinous effects of war on a country, even when it does not suffer from the invasions of the enemy. Few sections of the State suffered more than this valley. Lying on the frontier and separated by mountains and forests from other parts of the State, the people supposed they would be the first victims of an attack. The settlers of Troy seem at first to have regarded the approach of war with their usual spirit and daring. Many spirited meetings were held at that time, and many patriotic resolutions were adopted*

*The following extract from the records in the town clerk's office in Troy, gives some idea of the state of feeling in the valley at the commencement of the war in 1812:—

"The inhabitants of Troy are hereby notified and warned to meet at the dwelling-house of John Bell, in said Troy, on Monday the fourth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to act on the following business, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To see what method the town will take in the present important crisis of times to furnish the Militia of this town with arms and ammunition as is required by law.
3. To transact any other business thought proper when met. Given under our hands at Troy, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1812.

JONA. SIMPSON,
THOMAS WELLS, } Selectmen of Troy.
JOSIAH LYON, }

At a town meeting legally warned and holden at the dwelling-house of John Bell in Troy, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1812—

Voted, Jona. Simpson, Esq., moderator.

Voted, that the town take means to equip the militia.

Voted, that the Selectmen of this town be instructed to borrow twenty muskets and bayonets on the credit of the town for such times as they shall think necessary.

Voted, that the town purchase twenty-five pounds of powder and one hundred weight of lead if it can be purchased on six months credit.

A fort also was, about this time, built in Troy, and another in Westfield. These forts, as they were called, were rude palisades, consisting of logs about a foot in diameter, and 12 or 15 feet in height, placed perpendicularly, one end being inserted in a deep trench dug into the earth. The ruins of the Troy fort remained for 20 years, a monument of the courage and military skill of the early settlers.

But however resolute our people might have been when danger was only anticipated, yet when it was known that war was actually declared, the courage of many appears to have quailed under the supposed danger. The nursery tales of Indian havoc and warfare were rehearsed, the people seem to have been seized with a sort of panic, and supposed that hordes of Canadian Indians would be let loose upon them. The consequence was that a great part of the people abandoned their farms and homes, some only for a short time, but many never to return. Mrs. Elkins states that of the families which passed her house on one day, moving out of the settlement, she counted 19 females who had been her neighbors. The effects of this removal were disastrous both to those who left and those who remained. Many of those who left made ruinous sacrifices of their property, abandoned farms where they had expended years of hard labor, and where a few more years of like exertion would have rendered them independent and wealthy, to return again to poverty and begin the world anew. Nor were they the only sufferers; those who remained experienced a loss in being deprived of the society and assistance of their neighbors and friends, and in a sparse settlement scarcely numerous enough to maintain the institutions of civilized life, this loss must have been severely felt. Several of the citizens enlisted into the army, and the time and attention of those who remained in the settlement were very much diverted from the regular business and employments of life. The labors of the husbandman for a season were generally interrupted, few felt much con-

fidence to till the earth when the prospect of remaining to the time of harvest was deemed so uncertain. All improvements in clearing farms and erecting buildings were of course discontinued. Speculation and smuggling soon followed, and diverted the time and attention of the people from more profitable and honorable pursuits. In the Winter of 1812-13, a small detachment of troops was stationed at North Troy. It is probable that the desire of quieting the fears of the people, and preventing smuggling and driving cattle into Canada, was the object of the government in stationing this body of troops in Troy rather than the apprehension of an invasion from that quarter.

HARD TIMES.

But the calamities of the valley did not end with the war. A succession of cold and unproductive seasons followed. The cold season of 1816, with its snow storm in June will long be remembered in Vermont. After the war, a general depression in business was experienced through the country. Almost secluded from the rest of the world by bad roads through forests and over mountains, the evils experienced from the failure of crops and the revulsion in trade were felt here in the greatest severity. The settlers were but poorly prepared to meet and overcome the difficulties which surrounded them, arising from the failure of crops, and the change from the lavish expenditures of the war to the contraction and revulsion in business which followed its termination, with numbers reduced by emigration, farms neglected, and habits of idleness, speculation, and dissipation engendered by the war, the cold seasons of 1815 and 1816 produced a scarcity and dearth of provisions, in some instances almost approaching to famine. Provisions were then scarce throughout the State. Bad and almost impassable roads rendered it more difficult to procure here a supply from abroad, and the price of bread-stuffs rose to an unusual height. Indian corn, in the Summer of 1816, was sold from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. One of the early settlers gave six days work in haying in that season for 2 bushels of rye; and in one instance in Lowell a family were for several days driven to the necessity of feeding on boiled leeks and clover heads to sustain life.

At that time the inhabitants of the valley produced little or nothing for sale from the ordinary productions of husbandry, and their

Voted, that there be appointed a committee to inquire if there be any danger of invasion, and give information.

Voted, that Ezekiel Currier, Cha's Conant, Jona. Simpson, Esq., David Hazeltine, and Pyam Keith be the aforesaid committee.

Voted, that the meeting be dissolved.

DAVID HAZELTINE, Town Clerk."

almost only resource to procure money for their pressing necessities, was by the slow and laborious process of making ashes, from which the laborer could hardly realize more than from 25 to 30 cents for his day's work. There were then but few mechanics and no stores or merchants in the valley. In 1818, Jerry Hodgkins, Esq., commenced trade with a store of goods in Westfield. At that time there was no store nearer than Craftsbury, except one with a small stock of goods in Potton, and the people were compelled to dispense almost entirely with those articles deemed necessary for their dress or tables, or to purchase a few scanty articles at ruinous prices, enhanced by expensive freight and extravagant profits. The decline of the settlement is indicated by the census. In 1810 the town of Troy contained 284 inhabitants; in 1820 their numbers were diminished to 227, and had the census been taken in 1817, or 1818, their numbers would doubtless have been much less.

From the accounts which have been transmitted to us of these times, we have reason to believe that the moral and social condition of the people of the valley was but little in advance of their physical condition. Their means of moral and mental improvement were very limited. Almost cut off from the world by mountains and bad roads, they had few books or newspapers, few schools, and those with difficulty supported by the sparse population, with little intercourse with society calculated to benefit or improve, and a few religious meetings and those irregularly maintained. It appears that a low state of morals existed, that intemperance and other profligate habits prevailed; and had it not been for the renovating influence of Christianity, and the progressive spirit of the age, the settlement must have relapsed into barbarism.

But there appears to be a point—both of depression and of prosperity—in the fortunes of communities, as well as of individuals, to which they seem destined to go, and beyond which they cannot pass; and, having reached this point, the current of events begins to flow in an opposite direction. The people of the Missisco valley reached this point of depression about the year 1817; and from that period the condition and circumstances of the people, with many interruptions and untoward events, seem, on the whole, to have been gradually improving. Many causes

doubtless contributed to this beneficial change. It could not be expected that a region possessing so many natural advantages could long remain waste and unimproved in New England. Some valuable settlers came in soon after, and the necessities of life would naturally tend to revive industry and introduce some order and improvement into the depressed and discordant state of things which then existed. But, among the many causes of improvement, perhaps none was more efficacious, even for the temporal prosperity of the people, than the great religious revival which occurred in the valley in 1818.

REFORMATION OF 1818.

The history of no community, whether great or small, can be complete without some relation of its morals and religious character.—Some account of the religious and ecclesiastical history of the valley seems to be required. The moral character of the people has already been referred to. No religious teacher at this time had ever been permanently settled there, nor had any church or ecclesiastical society ever been organized in the valley, and but few of the settlers had ever made any public profession of religious faith. The settlement had been occasionally visited by a few devoted missionaries, particularly by the Rev. James Parker, who had occasionally labored there for a short time. A small society of Methodists was in Potton, the Rev. Mr. Bowen was located there, and had occasionally preached in Troy. Public worship on the Sabbath had been but irregularly maintained, and, in many districts, for long periods of time, could hardly have been said to exist. The consequences of this deficiency of religious instruction were felt on the moral character, and finally on the temporal prosperity, of the people. A low state of moral feeling prevailed, and many instances of irregular conduct were connived at, which should not have been tolerated by any civilized or well-regulated community.

The reformation which followed can scarcely be accounted for, on any cause or principle which the world would call philosophical. Early in the Winter of 1817 and 1818, an unusual solemnity seems to have rested on the minds of many of the people, an indefinite feeling of man's accountability, that all was not well with them, that a state of retribution hereafter was to follow the trials and temptations of this probationary scene. But no

particular cause for this state of feeling can be assigned; no particular affliction, sickness, or death, or what is called common casualty, had occurred.

It is said that Asher Chamberlin, Esq., who, previous to his removal to Troy, had made a profession of religion and united with the church in Peacham, had attempted, in the Fall of 1817, to maintain some religious meetings in his house, by reading a sermon and other exercises on the Sabbath, and by conference and prayer meetings at other times. At the close of one of these meetings, he proposed to the audience that there should be an expression of their wishes, whether these meetings should be continued or not; and, unexpectedly to all, there was a unanimous expression of the desire of the assembly that the meetings should be continued. They were therefore continued with as much, or increasing interest.

About this time an inhabitant of Troy, on a journey to New Hampshire, found at Hardwick the Rev. Levi Parsons, a missionary employed by the Vermont Missionary Society, and who afterwards finished his labors in Palestine, who was then preaching in that place, and invited him to visit Troy. He accepted the invitation, and arrived at Troy about the beginning of the year 1818. The first discourses of Mr. Parsons excited a deep interest on the already moved minds of the people of the valley. But the story of his labors and of the reformation which followed can best be told in his own words which are extracted from his memoirs published soon after his decease;—

"In Troy and the adjoining towns I spent 11 weeks. The revival commenced upon the first of January and continues still with great power.

Three churches have been organized; two of the Congregational and one of the Baptist denomination. Troy contains 35 families. Previous to the revival only one individual was known as a professor of religion, and only one family in which were offered morning and evening sacrifices. From information, I have been led to believe that, in scarce any place did the sins of Sabbath breaking, swearing, and intoxication prevail to a more alarming excess. Especially for a few months previous to this every thing seemed to be ripening for the judgment of heaven. But He who is rich in mercy looked down in compassion. * * *

At my first meeting I perceived an unusual attention. Every ear was opened to receive instruction, and many expressed by their countenances and actions the keen distress of a wounded conscience. The ensuing week convictions and conversions were multiplied. At some of the religious conferences more than twenty re-

quested the prayers of their Christian friends. On Thursday the fifth of February, assisted the Rev. Mr Leland of Derby, in organizing a church consisting of 12 members all of whom gave evidence of renewing grace. At the close of the exercises the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered for the first time in Troy.

The season will ever be remembered with peculiar gratitude. * * *

In vain was the virulence of the moralist, or the sneers of the infidel. Nothing was able to oppose, with success, the influences of the spirit.

No heart was too hard to be melted; no will too stubborn to be bowed; no sinner too abandoned to be reclaimed. The Sabbath-breaker, the swearer, the drunkard, were humbled at the footstool of mercy. Every house for a distance of more than 20 miles was opened for instruction.

The church was soon enlarged to 45 members, and many more were the evident subjects of grace. The neighbouring towns were blessed with the same outpourings of the Holy Ghost.

In Westfield I assisted in the organization of a church of 10 members. Considerable additions have since been made and many are now inquiring 'What shall we do to be saved?'

There have been a few instances of hopeful conversion in Potton and Sutton in the province of Canada. * * * All ages and classes have shared in the work. Among the number who have united with the church is the youth of fourteen, and the aged sinner of three score and ten."

The statements of living witnesses confirm all there is recorded by Mr. Parsons in his journal respecting the state of society in the valley previous to the reformation occasioned by his labors there. The impression made by the preaching of Mr. Parsons is represented by all to have been profound, and a general spirit of inquiry upon the subject of religion seems to have been awakened. It does not appear that Mr. Parsons, although a man of respectable abilities and learning, was possessed of any remarkable powers of oratory, but a deep feeling of love, sincerity, and earnestness, seemed to pervade his discourses, which appeared to come from the heart and to reach and melt the hearts of his hearers. It is not pretended that all sin and unbelief were banished from the valley by this reformation. Some were but slightly affected or were wholly unmoved, and some who then appeared to reform, and even covenanted to break off from their sins, returned to their evil habits, and in their after lives offered feeble evidence that their repentance was "unto life." Yet it is admitted by all that a favorable change was wrought in the morals and habits of the people, and that with very many individuals there was not only a renunciation of heaven-daring sins but a change in habits and conduct which told on the temporal prosperity and peace of families

and the community. Most of our religious societies date their origin from that period. A Congregational church was organized in Troy and another in Westfield in 1818. A Baptist church was formed in those two towns in the same year. A Christian church was formed in Westfield in 1819.

A little event occurred at Troy in August of 1819, which well illustrates the incidents of a settler's life, and shows the resolution and presence of mind of the wife of one of the early settlers. At this time Mr. Jonah Titus resided on the farm now owned by Capt. Kennedy, about a mile east of Troy village. This farm, which is now on one of the main roads through the county, and is surrounded by a large and flourishing settlement, at that time presented a very different appearance. A few acres only were partially cleared, the only buildings were a small log-house, and a hovel used as a substitute for a barn. These were surrounded by a dense forest. No road led directly to Troy village; the only means of communication with the other settlements was by a path or sled road to the bridge at Phelps' Falls. No neighbor lived on that side of the river, except one, and he lived at the distance of more than a half mile.

At this time Mr. Titus was laboring for Mr. Oliver Chamberlain on the farm which is now the present site of Troy village, at the distance of 2 miles, as the road then was, leaving his wife with three small children in this secluded home. Early one morning Mrs. Titus was aroused by a loud squeal of the hog which was roaming in a raspberry patch near the house. Going to the door she saw the hog wounded and bleeding, running towards the house, pursued by a large she bear attended by two cubs. Mrs. Titus promptly interfered, and with the help of a small dog arrested the pursuit of the bear.

The hog fled to the hovel, and the two cubs, alarmed by the barking of the dog, ran up a tree near the house. Mrs. Titus then took a tin horn and began sounding it in the hope of arresting the attention of her distant neighbors.

By her resolute bearing, the noise of the horn and the barking of the dog, she kept the cubs up the tree and prevented the old bear from making an attack on herself. Determined if possible to bring these unwelcome invaders to their deserts, she resolutely maintained her post.

The uncommon noise of the horn at length attracted the attention of her husband and distant neighbors, who suspecting trouble, hastened

to her relief with guns and other means of defense. A shot from one of the guns brought down the old bear, the cubs also were soon slaughtered, and Mrs. Titus had the pleasure of seeing these unwelcome assailants atone with their lives for their invasion of her premises, and their skins were the trophies of her courage and presence of mind.

PROGRESS OF THE VALLEY.

During the 10 years following, the fortunes of the Missisco valley were advancing, and society seems to have been improving. Farms were improved, new lots were purchased and settled; and the census, taken in 1830, shows that the population of Troy had almost trebled in 10 years, increasing from 227 in 1820, to 608 in 1830. In the same period Westfield had advanced from 225 to 353; Jay from 52 to 196.

Some new branches of mechanical business had been commenced, and the people had made a considerable advance in the comforts and conveniences of life. Yet they were far from being a wealthy community, or their situation a desirable one for an intelligent and prosperous people. Few of the farmers produced more than was needed for the use of their own families, and for the supply of the mechanics and laborers in the immediate vicinity. None of the great staple articles were then extensively cultivated; and only one farmer in the valley had any surplus produce to send to a distant market.

Money was loaned at a rate of interest from 12 to 25 per cent. The laborious process of making ashes and selling them to the merchants, or to some owner of an establishment for manufacturing pearlshes, was almost the sole resource of many to obtain small sums of money, or to purchase those necessities of life which were procured from abroad.

Two merchants traded at that time in the valley. The largest establishment was kept at the place now known as Troy village. The stock of goods commonly consisted of a hoghead of whisky and another of molasses, and a barrel or two of rum or other spirits. The assortment of cloths a stout man might carry on his shoulders, and the crockery and hardware might be packed in a handcart or wheelbarrow. At North Troy another store was kept on a rather smaller scale.

The roads into the valley were ill wrought and in the worst locations, and over almost impassible mountains. The most traveled route was the old Hazen road crossing the two chains of Lowell mountains from Craftsbury to Mont-

gomery, a route which has of later years been pretty much deserted by man and surrendered to the beasts of the forest.

A mail from Craftsbury to St. Albans passed and returned on this road once a week, and a branch or local mail from Troy connected with this route in Lowell.

No house for public worship had been erected in the valley until the year, 1829, when, by the liberality of Dea. Page and a few individuals in Westfield, a meeting house was erected in that town. No clergyman had settled and officiated in that capacity in the valley for any number of years, and in the year 1828 one solitary physician was the only professional man who had permanently settled in these towns.

About this time several changes for the better occurred. In 1828 the Burlington and Derby road as it was called, was surveyed and partially made, entering the valley on the south through a natural ravine, from Eden, and passing through the towns of Lowell and Westfield to Troy village, thence turning east through Troy and Newport to the "narrows" of the lake.

By this route a remarkably easy and level road was made into the valley from the south and a much more feasible and level route to the east than had ever before been enjoyed. The valley no longer remained in the inaccessible and isolated state it had previously been in. A large share of the travel and business from Burlington and Lake Champlain to this County passed over this road. Intersecting the principal roads, and crossing the valley at Troy village, business and travel was concentrated there. Another merchant established himself there in 1829, several mechanics settled there, and Troy, or South Troy village, became an important location in the county. Lowell also was greatly benefited by this road. A large tract of land in the S. part of that town, which had previously appeared to be destined to remain for a long time a wilderness, was now made accessible to settlers and was soon occupied, and the population and wealth of that town was very much advanced. The Temperance reformation which was much needed here, as well as in other parts of the State, was, about this time, extended into the valley, with very salutary effect to many individuals and families. This reformation, however, was strenuously opposed by a large portion of the people, who insisted on maintaining their free agency without pledge or control.

In 1831, the subject of religion again engrossed the attention of the people of the

valley. This revival spread through four towns in this County and extensively prevailed in the adjoining town of Pottton. This reformation was not as general nor its fruits as valuable as the former one in 1818. It was carried on with much of the zeal and enthusiasm which commonly characterizes the acts of the people of the valley, both good and bad. Large additions were made to the churches, particularly to the Baptist and Methodist societies. Many of the converts of that time have adorned the profession which they then made by a life corresponding to their sacred vows, and though some have proved to be like the seed sown on stony ground, yet the moral atmosphere was purified for a time, and the cause of religion and temperance was much advanced.

IRON MINE IN TROY.

The year 1833, was distinguished by an event from which much was at the time anticipated and from which important consequences will sometime be realized—the discovery of the iron mine in Troy. Some years previous, specimens of the ore had been found in detached rocks or boulders which had attracted attention, and had been pronounced by some scientific men to be iron, and the existence of it in large veins or quantities in the vicinity had been conjectured. But the discovery of the mine was made in 1833, by Mr. John Gale. Mr. Gale was a blacksmith, and had resided in Troy for a few years previous to the war of 1812. Whilst he resided in Troy, he discovered a rock which from its color and weight attracted his attention and led him to suspect it might be iron. After he left Troy, he resided some years in the iron region west of Lake Champlain, and, from the knowledge he there acquired of ore, was confirmed in the belief that the ledge he saw in Troy contained iron. Returning to this vicinity on a visit, he, with Harvey Scott, Esq., of Craftsbury, commenced search for this ore, in which he was joined by Thomas Stoughton, Esq. of Westfield. After searching some days, Mr. Gale discovered the vein of ore lying, as he thought, at or near the spot where he had discovered it more than 20 years before. He broke off some specimens of the rock and tested their value by melting them down in a blacksmith's forge and hammering them into horse-nails.

The discovery of this ore occasioned a great excitement in the vicinity, and extravagant expectations were formed of the value of the mine. The ore was first discovered on lot No. 90, in

the south gore in Troy. The owner of that lot, Mr. Fletcher Putnam, gave a deed of one half of the ore to the discoverers, according to the promise he had made them when they commenced their researches. These fractional interests were magnified, by the eager hopes and imaginations of the owners, into immense fortunes which they but partially realized.

Mr. Putnam had a short time before bought this lot of land for \$500. Soon after the discovery of the ore he sold the land and his half of the ore for \$3,000. Mr. Stoughton, after keeping his interest in the ore for several years, sold for \$2,000. Mr. Gale realized but little from his ore, and Mr. Scott nothing at all. This ore has been discovered, in large quantities, on lot 89, south of that on which it was first discovered, and it has also been traced on the lot north, No. 91. A forge was erected at Phelps' Falls, in 1834, by several individuals in Troy, and the manufacturing of the ore commenced. The owners of this forge were soon discouraged, and, in the winter following, they sold their forge, ores and machinery, to Messrs. Binney, Lewis & Co., of Boston. These gentlemen obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of the State, and commenced making wrought-iron, but with little success, and they soon discontinued the business. The forge has been abandoned, and has fallen into a heap of ruins. In 1835, another company was formed and incorporated by the Legislature, and in the name of the Boston and Troy Iron Company. This company purchased three-fourths of the ores, and 20 acres of land where the ores were situated on lot 91, for which they gave \$8,000, also about 1200 acres of other land, commenced operations, and built a furnace, a large boarding-house and other buildings, in 1837. After expending large sums of money, without realizing much profit, this company failed in 1841, and the lands, ores and buildings passed, by mortgage, into the hands of Mr. Francis Fisher, of Boston.

In 1844 Mr. Fisher put the furnace again in blast, and commenced the manufacture of iron, with the prospect of making it a permanent and profitable business, but these expectations were destroyed by the alteration of the Tariff in 1846, and like many other iron establishments in the United States, the operations of this furnace were then suspended, and have not since been resumed.

Thus far the iron mines of Troy have not answered the expectations which were formed

from them, nor justified the outlay which has been made in the manufacture. As yet it has proved an injury rather than a benefit to the people in the vicinity, and a heavy loss to all who have engaged in the manufacture. But the richness of the ore is undoubted* and from the abundant supply of charcoal and excellence of the water-power the facilities for manufacturing are great, and the iron produced from this ore, for durability, toughness, and strength, is not exceeded by any in America. The causes of the past failures are to be attributed to the difficulty of melting and fluxing the ore, the want of experience in the workmen, the fluctuations in the tariff, the remoteness of the location from water or railroad communication, and the difficulty of finding access to markets. Let us hope that these difficulties will eventually be surmounted by science and the progress of improvement, and that the time is not far distant when the Troy iron will prove a rich mine to the owners, and be manufactured not only to supply the County but a large portion of the State with that most valuable of all metals.

The season in 1833, was uncommonly bad and unproductive, the Summer was wet and cold, crops were light, and Indian corn was almost a total failure. The scarcity of bread-stuffs which followed, and the improvement which had been made in the roads, occasioned in the next year the introduction of a new branch of trade in the valley, the importation of Western flour in barrels. Previous to that time flour had never been brought into the valley, but since the year 1834 Western flour has constituted a large portion of the

*The following analysis of the Troy ore was made by Dr. Charles T. Jackson :

"The ore is a granular magnesite variety, the fractured grains having a bright shining appearance. This granular appearance is owing to imperfect crystallization of the ore. There may be observed a silicious matter between some of the crystals or grains. The specific gravity of this ore, tried on two specimens, was from 4.69 to 4.70. The ore yields on analysis :—

Per-Oxyd of Iron,	90 per cent.
Titanate of Iron,	8 " "
Silica,	2 " "
	100

90 grains of Per-Oxyd of Iron contain 62.4 pure Iron, 8 grains Titanate of Iron contain 5 grains Titanic Acid and 8 grains of Protoxyd of Iron. I have no doubt that 60 per cent. of excellent cast Iron may be obtained by smelting this ore. It is a very rich and valuable ore and will make the very best kinds of iron and steel. It may be reduced directly to malleable iron in the blooming forge by the usual process."

bread-stuffs used in the Missisco valley, and has caused a considerable change in the system of agriculture. Since that time the farmers have realized less on the raising of grain, and have applied their labor and capital more to their flocks and dairies.

THE PATRIOT WAR.

The dispute between the Liberal and the Government parties in Canada, which for several years agitated that Province, resulted, in the year 1837, in an open rebellion against the British government. The inducing causes and the principal events of this insurrection, belonged to the history of the Province, rather than to this narrative, but its effects were felt even here, and constitute quite an era in the annals of the Missisco valley. This attempt to establish the independence of the Province occasioned a great excitement in the valley, as well as in other places on the frontier of this State. The sympathy of the people was very strongly in favor of those who were considered as asserting the cause of liberty and independence in the province. This feeling was increased by the reports, (some of them no doubt much exaggerated,) of the atrocities committed by the troops and adherents of the government in the Province, after the first outbreak at St. Charles had been suppressed. Many who were connected with the Radical or Revolutionary party fled from the adjoining towns in Canada and took refuge in Troy. The presence of these exiles and the story of their wrongs increased the feeling of a people naturally excitable and enthusiastic. Meetings were called, and sometimes attended by three or four hundred people; contributions were raised for the relief of the exiles, and measures were taken for their protection. The sympathy of the people of this State for the Canadian Revolutionists would have been sufficiently strong without any prompting; but this feeling which was perfectly natural, and would have been commendable, had it been restrained within the bounds of prudence and the duty of American citizens, was soon tainted by demagogueism, the bane and curse of popular excitements and American politics. The opportunity to gain a cheap popularity by a boisterous zeal for liberty, was too tempting to be lost by some who aspired to notoriety and popular favor. Violent addresses were made to the excited people, intemperate resolutions, sympathizing with the Radicals, condemning the tyranny of the

British, and the cold neutrality of our government, were introduced into the popular meetings and passed by acclamation. Such was the excitement of the time that many were (or professed to be,) ready to arm and march to the assistance of the Canadian Patriots, and aid them in subverting the rule of a foreign government.

In the month of February, 1838, the leaders of the Radical party, many of whom had taken refuge in Franklin and Chittenden Counties in this State, concerted a plan for a general insurrection in Canada. A provisional government was organized, and Robert Nelson was appointed President. A considerable force was collected on the borders of Franklin County. A proclamation was issued by provisional President Nelson, abolishing many of the grievances complained of, declaring the independence of Canada, and calling upon the people of Canada to arm and join his forces to establish an independent government. The design of the revolutionary leaders was to concentrate their forces at Napierville, and then march upon and take St. Johns and Montreal. To facilitate this enterprise, dispatches were sent by Nelson to his partizans in this vicinity, calling upon them to take up arms and make an inroad into Pottou, and another into Stanstead, to distract the attention of the Provincial authorities and aid him in his attempt on St. Johns and Montreal. At this time a military force consisting of militia and volunteers was organized and armed in Pottou by the British government. This company was frequently called together for inspection and drill, and when needed, to do duty as a guard, and to resist any attempt at invasion or insurrection, and when not on duty were dispersed at their several houses through the town. This company was of rather an irregular character, had but little of the order and discipline of veterans, and some of them exhibited but little courtesy towards the Radicals in the Province, or towards the citizens of this State who were supposed to favor the cause of Canadian independence. A plan was formed to disarm these troops, at the same time the invasion was made by Nelson from Franklin County. For this purpose, on the evening of February 27, 1838, a party collected at North Troy, consisting of about 30 men, of whom ten or twelve were citizens of Troy and Jay, and the remainder were exiles from Canada or

inhabitants of Potton. Their plan was to proceed to the houses of the members of this corps enrolled by the government, called "The Potton Guard," demand and take their guns and equipments, and proceed from house to house, until the whole company were disarmed, and secure or overawe the most influential and zealous of the Tory or government party, but it was not the intention to take life or destroy property.

Before they started on their expedition these invaders chose a citizen of Troy for their commander, and provided themselves amply with arms and ammunition, and from the character of the men, their personal courage and enthusiasm, had they been engaged in a lawful and well considered enterprise, it would not have been very safe to oppose them. This company, about 10 o'clock P. M., crossed the line of the State, called at two houses and demanded their arms. Not finding any in those two places they proceeded to the house of Mr. Salmon Elkins who resided about 2 miles from North Troy. They arrived there about 11 o'clock. Mr. Elkins was a zealous adherent of the government or Tory party, and two of his sons and one grandson had enlisted into this government corps called the "Potton Guard." This family had a short time previous been notified of this attempt, and had made preparations to resist if the attack should be made. The three Elkinses who belonged to the "Guard," had loaded their guns and retired to their chamber. The invading company halted near the house, four of their number were selected to go into the house and demand their guns. They entered the house. Mr. Salmon Elkins and his wife had not retired for the night, and appeared to be the only persons in the lower part of the house. The guns were demanded, and they were told they should not be harmed, but the guns must be delivered. Mr. Elkins told them they had no guns there, the company insisted that they had. Hazen Hadlock, one of their number, took a candle and with one or two others attempted to go up stairs to search for arms. The instant Hadlock appeared on the stairs two of the Elkinses fired from above; one shot took effect on Hadlock, a ball pierced his heart, he staggered back exclaiming "I am a dead man," and fell dead in the midst of his comrades. The band were infuriated at the horrid sight. Two or three

guns were instantly raised and leveled at Mr. Salmon Elkins, and had it not been for the prompt intervention of Capt. Ira A. Bailey of Troy, he would have been shot in an instant by his own fireside. Some of the party proposed to fire volleys into the chamber windows, and some proposed to set fire to the house and burn it and its inmates to ashes. Bailey interfered again; he commanded the Elkinses in the chamber above, to surrender their arms immediately and their lives should be spared. The guns were immediately given up. Finding that their purpose of a surprise was frustrated, that the intelligence of their design had been communicated to the government party, and the houses in the vicinity were lighted up, the invading company placed the dead body of their companion in one of their sleighs, and sorrowfully returned to North Troy. The wretched result of this ill-judged invasion was that six stand of arms were taken from the "Potton Guard," and one unhappy man was untimely hurried into eternity.

The intelligence of this invasion spread with much exaggeration throughout the adjacent parts of the Province and the State. Several companies of troops were sent into Potton by the provincial authorities, from the towns of Shefford and Broome and other parts of the Province. 70 or 80 stand of arms were also collected from different towns in Orleans county and secretly delivered to the Potton Radicals. Threats of vengeance and reprisal were made by individuals on both sides of the line, and everything seemed to threaten a destructive border war.

These disturbances which had occurred on the Canadian frontier, and the remonstrances of the British government, drew the attention of the government at Washington to the subject. Proclamations for maintaining the laws of a neutral government were issued, government agents and officials were dispatched to inquire into the difficulties, and United States troops were stationed at different places on the frontier to enforce our laws of neutrality. Troy received a share of the attention of the general government and a company of United States troops, under the command of Capt. Van Ness (a nephew of Hon. C. P. Van Ness, a former Governor of this State) was sent there in the Fall of 1838, and Troy again had the distinction of being a garrisoned town. This company remained in Troy until

the Spring following. The prudent and judicious conduct of Capt. Van Ness tended to repress and allay the excitement on the frontier. His courteous and gentlemanly deportment towards the citizens won their confidence and regard, whilst his kind attentions to his soldiers, and the strict discipline he maintained over his company, composed of almost all nations, proved him an officer of merit.

But the decline of the Revolutionary cause in Canada, and the good sense of the people, began to react and to restore peace and tranquillity on our frontier. The opinion was now generally adopted by the citizens, that the cause of liberty could not be advanced by irregular forays and incendiarism; that the Canadians, for the present, at least, had better be left to themselves; that, unless they could exhibit more unity of conduct than they had done, they could never hope to establish or maintain an independent republic; and that it was vain for a few individuals in this State to conquer it for them.

"Hereditary bondmen, know ye not

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow,
By their right arms the conquest must be wrought?"

The exasperation and difficulties arising from this Canada war did not wholly terminate in the Missisco valley. A few remained, especially among the exiled radicals, who were still disposed to keep up a useless excitement and perpetrate acts of mischief and violence. The last outbreak which occurred in the vicinity happened on the night following the first Tuesday of June, 1840. On that night, the house, barn and out-buildings belonging to Mrs. Susannah Elkins, of Potton, were set on fire and burnt. This barbarous deed was done, as with good reason was supposed, by four or five fugitive radicals from Canada, who had resided in Troy, though there was some reason to fear that their design was known, if not approved, by others. This fire was seen at a late hour in the night by a neighbor, who ran and gave the alarm. Mrs. Elkins and her two sons, Leander Gilman and John T. Gilman, were the only occupants of the house. They were aroused from their sleep by the alarm given, and had barely time to escape with their lives from the devouring flames. Had the intelligence been delayed a few minutes, they must all have inevitably perished. The house and other buildings, and all the property in them, in-

cluding a horse and cow confined in the barn, were consumed to ashes. Mrs. Elkins (formerly Mrs. Gilman) was an elderly lady and much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, but was strongly attached to the government cause, her sons and other relatives had been active in that party, and the houses she owned, used for the quarters of the government troops when they were stationed in Potton. These were the probable reasons why she was made the victim of such singular and barbarous vengeance. This atrocious act closed the events of the Canadian rebellion in the Missisco valley. Sympathy for suffering and exiled patriots could not justify an act like this. Public sentiment was aroused, and the universal condemnation of the act prevented the repetition; though the actors escaped the hands of justice.

PROGRESS FROM 1854 TO 1864.

Since 1854, the seasons have generally been favorable and crops good to the present time, and the wealth and business of the town has been steadily advancing; and if our progress has not been as great as might have been expected from the advantages we possessed, yet perhaps it has been as great as we find on comparison with other communities. The farmers have turned their attention more to cultivating their farms, to increasing and improving their stock of cattle and sheep, and producing the great staple articles of beef butter and wool. The extension of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad in 1864 to the head of Lake Memphremagog in Newport, a point within 8 or 10 miles of us has been an important era in the history of this section, and has entirely changed the state of things and course of business in this part of the State. Our people find that they can now sell their surplus produce, and buy the foreign articles they may need much more advantageously than before the road was constructed.

Many articles, such as lumber, hemlock bark &c., which formerly were almost valueless, as having only a local and limited demand, can now be carried to the rail-road, and sold for remunerating prices. This has facilitated the clearing of our wild or forest lands, and has greatly enhanced their value. But still greater and more lasting advantage has been derived from the rail-road by the ready sale and improved prices which our farmers can get for their produce, particularly in the article of butter. Our farmers can now churn their butter, carry it in the night following to the depot, and in the

next day it may be carried to the market, and in the morning following, even in the hottest part of our summer, may be placed on the breakfast-tables of our city friends in Massachusetts, as fresh and as nice as when taken from the dairy-room where it was manufactured.— Stimulated by these advantages, our farmers have increased the number of their cows, and thus increased the quantity and improved the quality of the product of their dairies, and better tilled and fenced their farms, and rendered them more productive. With this increase of their incomes, houses and buildings have been made more comfortable and convenient, and labor, stimulated to greater exertions, has been remunerated by advanced wages. With this increased wealth, there has been an evident increase of the comforts of life among the mass of the people. They are better fed and clothed, and with less labor than formerly; their houses and furniture prove that they made an advance in prosperity and refinement. If the moral and mental improvement of the community has kept pace with its pecuniary prosperity, the desires of the most sanguine philanthropist would seem to be satisfied.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

The organization of the Congregational and Baptist churches, consequent upon the great reformation in 1818, has already been related. Those churches have maintained their organization to the present time, but have not had that growth and prosperity which the friends of religion could have desired. The causes of this depression have been various. A continual emigration has been constantly drawing off many of the most active and influential members. The losses by deaths and removals have most years exceeded the additions made by new professors. The constant introduction of new doctrines and new themes of religion have ever tended to distract and divert the attention of the people.

The ministry has been in an unstable and fluctuating state. The weakness of the several societies has prevented them from providing regular and adequate salaries for the support of the clergy. The changes in the ministry have been frequent, most of them remaining but a few years with their churches. Rev. George Stone and Rev. C. W. Piper have remained for the longest periods with the Congregational, and Elder N. H. Downs with the Baptist society. Periods of destitution have been relieved by occasional supplies and by students from our theological seminaries.

In 1842, a Baptist meeting-house was erected in Troy village, principally by the exertions and influence of Elder Downs, who then officiated as the Pastor of the Baptist church. In 1845 the Congregational Church in Troy was divided, and a second church of that order was organized, consisting of members residing in Troy village and in the south part of the town, who held their meetings alternately with the Baptists, in the house at South Troy. A meeting-house was erected in 1848, at North Troy, under the control of the Baptists, though designed for and used by both the Congregational and Baptist societies. In 1863, the Congregational society erected a house for public worship at South Troy, and in 1864 a house was built by the Congregational society at North Troy.

The Methodists, as has already been related, at an early day introduced their doctrines and organization into this valley and have always had a preacher stationed on this circuit. Although they have ever had many worthy members in their ranks, yet they could not be said to have a very important or controlling influence on the religious interests of this section.

In 1832, two disciples or missionaries of Mormonism visited this vicinity. They held their meetings in various sections in this valley, wrought a miracle of healing in Jay, and organized a church there, principally composed of converts from that town. But this proved rather a transient affair. The patient they miraculously restored soon relapsed into her former ailments and the church soon lost its organization: a few of the more zealous removed to Nauvoo which was then the head-quarters of their faith. Scarce a relic of their faith now remains among us, and should Brigham Young himself with all his miraculous power come among us, he probably would not find more than a single believer with whom he could fellowship.

From an early period many individuals in this vicinity have professed a belief in the doctrine of Universal Salvation. Although many individuals of property and influence have professed this faith yet they never have formed any church organizations, nor erected any house for public worship here, nor maintained any clergyman, except at irregular times, and with long intervals of entire destitution of preaching and religious services.

During the prevalence of the excitement caused by the preaching of Mr. Miller and others, on the Second Advent, many here embraced

this new sentiment, chiefly from the Baptist Society, which resulted in the almost total disorganization of the Baptist church and the establishment of a new society, of those who entertained this belief, and of those come-outers, who had rejected all the previously existing forms of Christian faith, and organization.

A schism was afterwards created in this last society by the introduction of the sabbatarian or seventh day doctrine, which sentiment being embraced by their pastor and some of the members, led to a new division in ecclesiastical affairs.

There are also some families of Irish and French Canadians who have settled among us, who are Roman Catholics. They have but rarely any religious services, but reject all union or connection with other sects or forms of worship.

The Spiritualists too have appeared amongst us. The peculiar sentiments of the sect have their belief, and their unbelief and are supposed to be common with others of the same name and practice in this and other States. They are said to hold their meetings or circles and have the same round of ceremonies, spirit-rappings, table-tippings revelations from the dead, trance-mediums, and healing mediums much the same as are reported in other places.

The numbers who entertain these sentiments here, is not known to the writer, but they are so numerous they should not be omitted in an article which professes to enumerate the different sects or modes of belief which exist here. This sect appeared here some 10 or 12 years since their sentiments were said to be adopted, and in some measure advocated, by the clergyman who had officiated here for the Universalist society. This sentiment has mostly been embraced by persons of that persuasion, and by others who had no particular religious belief. It has not yet pervaded the whole society of Universalists, but by so far, as to create another division, of which we had already too many.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The contests and strifes of political parties also have had too marked an influence on society to be omitted in any article claiming to give the history of Troy. Party spirit has usually been violent here, and often more violent than was consistent either with a candid inquiry for the truth, or the peace and harmony of the town. Soon after the organization of the town in 1802, an election was held for a member of Congress and the Hon. William Chamberlin had the honor of receiving the

unanimous vote of the citizens of Troy 9 votes were cast for him, and none for any other candidate. This is probably the only unanimous political vote ever taken in the town of Troy. The great political parties which divided the nation previous to, and during the war of 1812, had their adherents here, and party spirit ran as high as it well could in so sparse a settlement where every man was so much dependent on the assistance and good will of his neighbors.

These dividing names were kept up here long after the causes of the division had ceased, and the old party names were pretty much forgotten every where else.

These party names were however chiefly used as rallying cries in town elections; but in the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828, the citizens of Troy were, it is believed, unanimously in favor of the election of Mr. Adams.

This unanimity of sentiment was soon lost after the election of Gen. Jackson. His adherents assuming the popular name of Democrats, and enjoying the patronage of the Federal Government, for several years held a majority in the town, though they were earnestly opposed by the party called Republicans and Whigs. The great questions of Tariffs, banks, &c. which then distracted the nation were warmly debated, if not well understood by the contending parties of the town.

Political parties are inevitable under a free government, and if the paramount obligations to the country, over party ties are admitted, they cannot be considered an evil. When party dissensions are carried on with due regard to truth and candor, the spirit of inquiry is excited, and the intelligence of the people is increased. Parties are a check upon each other, they often prevent the adoption of bad measures and the election, or retention of bad or incompetent men in office. But if the existence of two parties is beneficial in the community, the existence of three or more parties at the same time seems to be attended with confusion and mischief.

This has long been the misfortune of Troy; our citizens most of the time for the last 40 years could not be content with the existence of but two political parties in the town. Almost every political sentiment which has distracted the United States has had its adherents here. Anti-masons, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers and Know Nothings, have had organized parties in Troy, causing divisions among our

people and increasing the perplexities of candidates for office.

The troubles in Kansas and the Southern rebellion have caused a nearer approach to unanimity in political sentiment than we have had in Troy for many years, a large majority of our citizens have cordially supported the constitution and government of the Union. Many have enlisted under the different calls for volunteers. The number of soldiers actually furnished by Troy for the war, it would be somewhat difficult to ascertain some who have enlisted here and been reckoned as furnished by Troy had but a slight connection with us; some of them had but a short and casual residence here; and many of our young men have enlisted to supply the drafts made on other towns. Most of the soldiers furnished by Troy proved their devotion to their country by faithful service in the army, and many families in the town deplore the loss of a loved and worthy son and brother who has fallen on the field of battle. It has been the sad lot of the writer of this article to know how deep is this affliction, in the loss of a noble son who fell while bravely leading his Company in one of "the seven days" battle on the Peninsula in 1862.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

The inhabitants of the Missisco valley have never been distinguished by any very great attainments in science and literature. Though many instances may be cited of more than ordinary natural talents, and the general intelligence of the people is admitted, yet it must be confessed that the intellectual powers have not been cultivated and improved to that point which elevates society and humanity to their highest state of refinement and improvement. The cause of this state of things, it is, perhaps, useless to investigate, and the consequences which have followed this neglect of mental culture, it may be offensive to point out. No schools or seminaries of learning above the common district-school have been maintained in the valley, until within a few years past.

In 1855 an academy was incorporated at North Troy, and in 1857 another was incorporated in Westfield. These institutions are but the commencement, as is to be hoped, of greater good. Schools have as yet been maintained in them only for portions of the year.

No young man, born and reared in the valley, has ever received a collegiate education, except Rev. W. W. Livingston, son of Dea. Livingston

of Potton; and but few of the young men have studied the learned professions, or entered into the higher ranks of literary or scientific life, though several young men who have gone abroad have, by their character and industry, attained to a respectable rank in society.

There are no public libraries in Troy, except for sabbath schools, and but few private libraries of much value. Newspapers and periodicals are our principal reading matter.

I give a list of periodicals and newspapers taken at the Troy post-office—there are probably as many more taken at North Troy:

Boston Journal, weekly, 15; do., daily, 1; New York Tribune, weekly, 3; New England Farmer, do., 10; The Congregationalist, do., 3; New York Ledger, do., 10; Frontier Sentinel, do., 4; Agriculturist, monthly, 3; Peterson's Magazine, do., 4; Boston Post, daily, 2—do., weekly, 6; The Pilot, do., 1; Vt. Watchman and State Journal, do., 1; World's Crisis, do., 5; Watchman and Reflector, do., 8; Advent Herald, do., 4; The Independent, do., 1; Vt. Christian Messenger, do., 2; Evening Post, do., 2; The Caledonian, do., 2; Independent Standard, do., 39; Argus and Patriot, do., 20; Vt. Union, do., 8; New York World, do., 3; Vt. Chronicle, weekly, 1; Boston Cultivator, do., 6; North Star, do., 2; Herald of Gospel Liberty, do., 1; Woonsocket Patriot, do., 1; New York Weekly, 1; Burlington Times, weekly, 1; Youth's Visitor, do., 2; Advent Review, do., 1; Banner of Light, do., 4; Youth's Companion, do., 2; Springfield Republican, do., 1; Christian Era, do., 1; The Virginian, do., 1; Newport Express, do., 42; Christian Repository, do., 4; Youth's Pilgrim, semi-monthly, 1; The Household, do., 5; Herald of the future Kingdom, do., 1; Macedonian and Record, monthly, 1; New York World, campaign, weekly, 20

CRIMES.

No case of murder is known to have occurred or been suspected in the valley. There have been two or three instances of suicide, and several melancholly instances of accidental death, mostly by drowning. There has scarcely been an instance of a conviction for a felony of any resident in the valley. Some instances of prosecutions for minor offences have of course happened: and there may have been some other cases which have escaped, which deserved the notice and animadversions of the law.

GROWTH OF BUSINESS AND POPULATION

The introduction of the manufacture of iron into Troy occasioned a very considerable in-

crease in the business and population of the town. The decline and final suspension of the business in 1846 caused a temporary decrease in the business of the place, and most of those attracted there by this manufacture left soon after its suspension. But the course of improvement, though fluctuating, was, still progressive: farms were extended and improved, some new settlements were commenced, and other improvements made. The introduction of the manufacture of starch, in the year 1846, brought much new land into cultivation, relieved many from embarrassments, and raised some to easy and independent circumstances; and on the whole, there was a very perceptible accumulation of capital, and an amelioration of the circumstances of the people. The population of the four towns of the valley advanced from 1965, in 1840, to 2518, in 1850.

The general improvement throughout the State, particularly in the extension of railroads, began also to affect the Missisco valley. The rapid advance made in the agricultural interest in the adjoining county of Franklin, arising in a great measure from the improvement in dairying husbandry, and the great increase in the production of butter and cheese in that county, very much affected the adjoining sections of Orleans county. Many of the more enterprising and successful dairy farmers in Franklin county were both able and disposed to buy the farms of their less wealthy neighbors, and these, after selling their farms, instead of going to the far West were inclined to settle in a nearer region. Some enterprising farmers, also, in Franklin county, wishing to enlarge their farming and dairying operations, sold out there, and made very advantageous purchases of large tracts here, with equal if not superior advantages — The combination of these circumstances caused quite a migration from Franklin to this part of Orleans county, and of course an advance of the price of lands here. From these and other causes the price of real estate in the Missisco valley has probably doubled since 1850, and seems to be still on the increase.

If the valley could have received this accession to its population and business without any corresponding loss, it would have attained to a higher state of improvement than it now enjoys. Among the causes which have tended to retard the advance of the Missisco valley for the last ten years, the great emigration, and the withdrawal of capital to the West, may be noticed as the first. Within the last

ten years it would be safe to calculate that from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars had been carried from a small circle around Troy village, and invested in the West. In addition to this amount of money, the Missisco valley has paid a further contribution to the West in several worthy and enterprising men, who have gone there with it.

The season of 1854 was remarkably dry and unproductive; scarcely any rain fell during the three summer months. In consequence of this drought, the hay crop, the main reliance of the farmer, was lighter than was ever known before. Hardly half the usual crop of hay was secured that year, and English grain and potatoes suffered much. The effects of this drought were peculiarly disastrous to the farmers of the Missisco valley. Tempted by the great profits of dairying and stock-growing, they had engaged largely in that business. By this disastrous season they were deprived of the usual means of wintering the large stocks of cattle they had about them, and were compelled to dispose of them at the lowest prices. Taking it altogether it was perhaps one of the most unfavorable seasons ever known in Vermont. It blighted the prospects of many a flourishing farmer, and it required the labors of several years to recover from its effects.

DEACON SAMUEL H. HOVEY.

A brief notice of several persons who once resided in the Missisco valley seems to be required by respect for their memories, and the influence they exercised upon society.

Dea. Samuel H. Hovey, one of the early settlers of Troy, was born of poor parents in Lyme, N. H. When he had arrived at an age when his labor was of some value, his father bound him out to a wealthy farmer in that vicinity, and received a yoke of cattle as a compensation for his son's services. In consequence Mr. Hovey began his career in life penniless, and with but the limited education which the district schools of that day afforded. He had, however, the advantages of a hale constitution, a stout muscular frame, and was well trained in habits of industry and thrift.

Mr. Hovey married Miss Anna Grant of Lyme, moved to Troy, purchased a lot of 100 acres of land, on what is called the East Hill, and commenced clearing it. He made afterwards additions to his farm and was for a long time the largest and most successful farmer

in the valley. He united with the Congregational church in 1818, was elected a deacon, and retained that office until his death. Dea. Hovey was for many years agent for almost all the non-resident owners of lands in Troy and Jay, took an active part in the affairs of the town, and was generally and favorably known throughout the county. His house was long the resort, and his hospitality was freely bestowed on the ministers of the Gospel and other strangers who visited that, then remote and secluded valley. Becoming somewhat involved by endorsing for a friend, he took for his security an assignment of a large part of the mine of iron ore, soon after it was first discovered in 1833. He afterwards sold his interest in the ore and the farm where he had resided to the Boston and Troy Iron Company for \$13,000; and in 1837, he removed to another farm which he owned, about half a mile from Troy village, where he resided for the remainder of his life. To effect this sale, and to advance the manufacturing interest in his town, he subscribed largely for the stock of this Iron Company, all of which he lost by its failure in 1841, and also lost much by endorsing for, and endeavoring to sustain this Company. He also sustained many other losses by his generous but mistaken confidence in others. For many years in the early history of Troy, Dea. Hovey's name was an almost indispensable requisite on any note sent from the vicinity to any bank for discount, and almost the only man that a sheriff from abroad would receive to back a writ, or receipt property on an attachment. This of course ruined his fortunes. He died in December, 1856, at the age of 81, childless, and in reduced circumstances. His wife survived him about one year. Mrs. Hovey was a most efficient helpmeet for her husband, a very active, intelligent, and worthy lady, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

EZRA JOHNSON.

Ezra Johnson, Esq., was born in Phillipston, (then Gerry,) Massachusetts. His father removed to Westminster in this State, and then to Bath, New Hampshire. Mr. Johnson married early in life, settled in Waterford, Vt., remained there one season only, sold out very advantageously the land he had purchased, and returned to Bath. He then engaged one year in lumbering and rafting on the river St. Lawrence, purchased a farm in Westfield, and

removed to that town in December 1811, lived there several years, and returned to Bath. He resided in that town 3 years, and again returned to the Missisco valley, and purchased an excellent tract of land lying on the river about a mile south of North Troy village.

In 1837, he rented his farm and purchased a tavern-stand in Troy village, moved there and kept a public house for several years, very much to the satisfaction of the public and with profit to himself. At this time he was in very easy and independent circumstances, which resulted quite as much from his judgment and sagacity in the several purchases and sales he had made, as from his personal industry.

In 1846, he had a son-in-law who had taken a large job in constructing the Vermont Central Railroad but had not means to perform his contract. The job was supposed to be an advantageous one if it could be completed, Esq. Johnson, in hope of rescuing his son-in-law, ventured into the perilous undertaking, and with two others assumed the contract and undertook to complete the job. The consequence was that he and his associates were irretrievably ruined. To raise funds for this undertaking Esq. Johnson had mortgaged his farm and his tavern-stand and contracted other debts. His property was swept away, and in 1848, he was a poor man, with large debts still impending over him. He obtained, in 1849, an appointment in the custom house department as collector at Troy, which afforded him an ample salary with but few official duties to discharge, giving him an abundant leisure, which was productive of no advantage to him. In June 1850, after a violent sickness of a few days only, he died at the age of 62 years.

Esq. Johnson was perhaps by nature the most liberally endowed of any man that has ever resided in the Missisco valley. Though he made some mistakes and committed many errors, yet his judgment was sound and sagacious. His information derived both from books and observation was extensive. His wit was keen and sarcastic. He long held the office of justice of peace, and his decisions were remarkable, not only for a sound discrimination of law and facts, but for independence and impartiality of judgment. Had he been properly trained and directed in early life he might have avoided some errors, and risen to a more prominent and useful station

in society. But after all his life was not productive of the benefit which might have been expected from his abilities, and the many good qualities which he really possessed.

When he resided in Westfield he made a profession of religion, and united with the Christian society in that town. This doubtless exercised a salutary influence on him and repressed for a time the germs of evil. But in after life his faith seemed to fade away, and to be succeeded by a general doubt and skepticism. As a cause, or as a consequence of this declension, his morals ceased to be as exemplary as might be expected. By temperament he was naturally indolent. With an active mental organization and an aversion to labor, he was predisposed to love of excitement and especially games of chance, as a relief from the irksomeness of indolence. This introduced him to company and practices which his friends regretted, and his example and influence in his latter years were not favorable to the best interests of society.

DR. DAVID H. BEARD.

Dr. David H. Beard, another noted and somewhat eccentric citizen of Troy, was born in Shelburn Vt. in 1803. In childhood he lost both parents, and without any means of support was left to the charities of the world, and passed through the usual vicissitudes of the life of an orphan boy. He early manifested a love of knowledge and a capacity to acquire it, and when quite young commenced the study of medicine. By dint of his exertions, he acquired such a knowledge of his profession that he commenced practice in Fairfield, Vt. before he had attained to the age of 21, and married soon after he commenced business. He resided in Fairfield 4 or 5 years and united with the Congregational church in that place. In 1828, he removed to North Troy and in 1833, removed to Troy village.

Dr. Beard ever had many difficulties and discouragements to encounter, and his life was a life of toil. Commencing without the aid of friends or fortune, he had to rely on his earnings or his credit to support himself and acquire his education, and as he was of a free and generous disposition and never was distinguished for money-saving, he long remained in embarrassed circumstances. His constitution was feeble and inclined to pulmonary diseases, and his practice, especially in the winter, subjected him to much bodily

suffering. His restless and aspiring disposition was ever leading him to attempt things difficult to obtain, or entirely beyond his reach. Yet he accomplished much. His talents were respectable, and he was animated by an aspiring ambition, aided by an unconquerable will, and application to study, and was sustained by a most undoubting confidence in himself. He possessed many elements of a good physician: he was fond of his profession, of a sympathizing disposition, and was assiduous in his care and attention to his patients. Although he devoted more time to his professional studies than most physicians in the vicinity, yet his busy mind could not be limited to one object of pursuit. He engaged in all the topics of the day, theology, politics, temperance, the Canadian rebellion phrenology, and homœopathy, all in their turn, with many other subjects shared in his attention. In regard to all these disputed points he ever had the most perfect confidence in the correctness of his own opinions and sometimes had but little charity for those obtuse mortals who could not take the same view of a subject he did himself. His reputation and success in his profession was respectable. In the commencement of his professional career he had been somewhat noted as an advocate of an active treatment of diseases, and the free use of the lancet and potent remedies, but in the later years of his life he very much changed his views, and became an advocate of the homœopathic system, almost embracing the opinion that in most cases the less the physician interferes with the recuperative powers of nature, the better it is for the patient.

In the last years of his life afflictions seemed to gather thick around him. He sustained a severe bereavement in the loss of two children, one of them a beloved and only son. His health continued to decline, and he became convinced it was impossible for him to live and remain exposed to the severe winters of Vermont. In the fall of 1847, his only surviving child, a promising daughter, had an offer of a place as a teacher in a seminary in Georgia. Supposing this to be a favorable opportunity for him to prepare for removal to the South, the father and the daughter consented to separate for a time, and she went to the South with the expectation that her father would follow her there the next year. In the following summer Dr. Beard left a sick

bed to go to Georgia, in the almost hopeless prospect of recovering his health in a milder climate. He proceeded to a town in the vicinity of New York, and whilst visiting with some relatives, and waiting for a packet, his disease increased, and he expired, Oct. 18, 1848. His daughter, whilst in daily expectation of again meeting with her father, was shocked by the intelligence of the death of her fond parent. She rather indiscreetly left the South at the commencement of the winter and returned home to her afflicted mother in Troy. But the constitution of the daughter, which was naturally slender, seemed to sustain too violent a shock from her afflictions and sudden removals, and changes of climate. Her health was impaired, and late in the Fall she had a violent attack of a fever, and died in December, 1849, leaving her mother a childless and disconsolate widow, the sole survivor of the family.

THE LOST CHILD.

BY T. MC KNIGHT ESQ.

Oh how I love the hills of Troy,
Her fertile valleys full of joy,
Her mountains rich in ore,
And gentle river gliding on
Through meadows fair to look upon,
Then leaping o'er the rocks anon,
Makes deafening roar.

And well I love her sons so bold,
Her daughters fair, the young and old
And infant at my knee,
And old grey-headed men that here
In early day have chased the deer
Or angled in the waters clear
To keep from hunger free.

And think not, though so isolate,
They may not well with others mate,
Without their narrow valley,
In all that smooths life's rugged way
Or helps to cheer dark sorrow's day,
Or prompts to act for those who may
Need aid or sympathy.

Of such kind acts both hill and dell
A story true could easily tell,
And such my purpose now;
To call to mind one April morn
When son and sire with staff and horn
And hurried step and look forlorn
Had met on Hovey hill.

And why have old grey-headed men
And beardless boys scarce turned of ten
With those in prime of life,
All gathered there 'mid falling snow
And winds that ever rudely blow
Along the high exposed brow
Of Troy's famed Eastern hill?

No startling tale of war's alarms
And savage Indians all in arms

Led on by Tory's son,
Had called for block-house on that hill
With sturdy hearts to man it well,
Else share the fate that late befell
The town of Royalton.

Nor had they come (else come amiss)
In storm of snow and sleet like this
To raise the heavy frame
Nor had they come to play the ball
Nor in the ring to gather all
And cheer the wrestler in his fall
And shout the victor's name.

Nor had they gathered from afar
With active limbs to pitch the bar—
Our customs thus to keep—
Nor had they come to hunt the bear
Or drive the she-wolf from her lair
That from the fold was wont to bear
The farmer's fleecy sheep,

Nor had they all at friendship's call
Came out to solemn funeral;
As they had often come,
But simply this; a little maid
Had from her elder brother strayed
And lost herself in forest shade
Just as the night came on—

And though a few had ranged the wood
And made such search as well they could,
Then ranged it o'er again,
And often raised the loud halloo
And off the horn they stoutly blew,
Tried all the arts that woodmen knew
But tried them all in vain:

Meantime the word had swiftly flown
To every house throughout the town
That "Martin's child was lost!"
And ere the faintest streak of dawn
Was seen to shine Jay-Peak upon,
Off started all both son and sire;
Nor did they count the cost;

For well the hardy woods-men knew
Much must be done, and promptly too,
To save, the wanderer;
How children's fear lent fearful speed
To those in woods bewildered;
And she, poor child, by fancy led
Might wander very far.

In Newport woods as broad and long
As Trojan hearts are brave and strong
And ere full search was made
Throughout the woods of ever-green
Another night might intervene
And cold and hunger close the scene
With poor lost Mary Ann.

Poor Mary Ann! How thick and fast
Rushed on the memories of the past
Through thy bewildered mind
As thy exhausted limbs gave way
And long had gone the light of day
And then in that lone forest lay,
Listening to the moaning wind.

Did fancies thickly gathering come
Of cheerful fire and cottage home
And porringer of milk
And kindly Aunt that oft had led
Thy weary limbs to trundle-bed
And bade thee, when thy prayers were said
To gently fall asleep ?

Or did thy memory bear along
Remembrance of some childish wrong
To little brother done ?
Or did'st thou there in sorrow grieve
For angry word to relative
Whose guardian care had bade thee come
And share with her a home ?

Or didst thou grieve no father's care
Would roam the land and reach thee there
With promises of gold
And no one to thy rescue come
To guide thy wandering footsteps home
And thou left there a fearful doom—
To perish in the cold,

Poor child could'st thou have known
What deep warm feeling stirred the town
And kindly sympathy
Would cheer thy heart as there thou lay
And waited for the break of day
To guide thee on thy stormy way
And help to set thee free.

Turn now to where amid the storm
The extended line the woods-men form
And to the forest turn,
Now carefully and swift they trace
Each mark the snow could not efface
And part the boughs that interlace
And form a sort of hiding-place
And shelter from the storm ;

Now close they mark each water course
And trace each brooklet to its source
Fearful lest they should find
With midnight darkness all around
Misled by water's murmuring sound
A watery grave the child had found—
Sad thought to feeling mind !

But higher rides the clouded sun
And now 'tis past meridian,
Yet still the search goes on :
Not one of all that gen'rous band
For cold or hunger stays his hand

Nor will they cease to search the land
Till night or child is found.

Now the night comes on apace
And sorrow sits on every face
And some let fall a tear ;
Yet still the line they form anew
And still they range the forest through
And hope ere night the child to view
And happy homewood bear ;

Now faintly on the wind is borne
The distant peal of merry horn
And then a louder tone,
And the gun's deep booming sound
Announces that the child is found
And soon the word went wide around
To gladden many a one.

And now all press around the child
With joy so frantic and so wild
As scarce could be restrained,
Nor could one eye of all that train
That marked the spot where she had lain
From tears of gladness then refrain
And that's their rich reward.

And how all cheered the happy one
That chanced the child to light upon
Amid that forest lone
And how he soothed the rising fear
And smiling tried her hopes to cheer
And gently chid the rising tear,
Though all unchecked his own.

And stripped his coat to keep her warm
And shield her from the beating storm
'Till he could bear her home,
Nor would he suffer any there
To help him home his burden bear
That chance had thrown upon his care—
So selfish oft in joy we are—
But bore her all alone.

And though long years have past and gone
Since all these things in Troy were done
I've often heard him say,
While leaning on his bellows-pole—
Adown his cheek the tear would roll—
"He would not barter now away
The joy he felt upon that day
For all the gold that selfish man
Has treasured up since time began."

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

BY COL. O. N. ELKINS,

Formerly Aide De Campe to His Excellency J. G. Smith, Governor and Commander in Chief.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of enlist.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
Hale, Oscar A.	Capt.	D	6th	Oct. 8, '61.	Oct. '15, '61.	Must.out Oct.28,'64, Lt.Col.*

* Col. Oscar A. Hale, only son of Raymond and Sarah A. Hale, was born in Troy, Orleans County Vt. July 20, 1837. His mother died while he was yet an infant, and his father some time afterwards moved to the town of Chelsea, where he made his residence for several years. Oscar, meanwhile, was attending school, and ere he had attained his majority stepped forth an honored graduate from Dartmouth College. Soon after finishing his studies, he went to Washington, D. C., and for some time was employed in the post-office department, and was one of the first to enlist in defence of our national capital, when first threatened with danger from the rebel horde of the South. In the Fall of 1861, he returned to Troy, soon after enlisted in a company then being recruited to form a part of the 6th Regiment. He took a lively interest in the recruiting and organization of the company, and, possessing a kind and amiable disposition, endearing him to all who made his acquaintance, his company very

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bailey, Charles F.	1st S'tgt	D	6th	Sept. 25, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va. of w'nds rec'd at Lee's Mills May 1, '62; 2d lt.*
Leach, Wilbur	S'gt	"	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Courser, Jesse	Corp.	"	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	" May 12, '62.
Chesmore, Wm. I.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	" Oct. 5, '64; serg't; re-en. Dec. 16, '63.
Abbot, Moses	"	"	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	Killed at Freakstown July 10, '63; serg't.
Parkhurst, Henry B.	Wag'r	"	"	"	"	Mustered out Oct. 28, '64.
Joslyn, Daniel	Priv.	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	"
Page, Stephen H.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	"
Courser, Peter P.	"	"	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	Dis. Dec. 3, '62; re-en. in Bat. E, 5th U. S. Artillery; pro. to corp.; dis. Sept. 4, '64.
Aldrich, Liberty	"	"	"	Oct. 4, '61.	"	Discharged May 20, '62.
Luxford, Joseph W.	"	"	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	Died Feb. 27, '62.
Nason, John	"	"	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 16, '63; dis. Oct. 15, '64.
Bailey, Harry J.	"	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	Discharged Nov. 14, '62.
Currier, Benjamin O.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	Must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Collins, Robert H.	"	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	Trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, '64; dis. Oct. 17, '64.
Colburn, Chandler E.	"	"	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	K'd at Lee's Mills Apr. 16 '62.
O'Connell, Lawrence	"	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.	"	Died July 1, '62, of w'nds rec'd at Savage Station.
Collins, James S.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	Tr. to V. R. C.; dis. Oct. 17, '64.
Bickford, George W.	"	"	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	Re-en. Mar. 21, '64 to credit of St. Johnsbury; must. out as sg't June 26, '65.
Libby, Joseph	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	Died Dec. 15, '61, of disease.
Richardson, Eben'r	"	D	5th	Feb. 24, '62.	Apr. 12, '62.	Discharged Dec. 22, '62.
Abbott, Timothy D.	"	"	"	Aug. 24, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	Must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Stanhope, Gilbert H.	"	"	"	Mar. 13, '62.	Apr. 12, '62.	Discharged Jan. 22, '63.
Clement, Alvah	"	"	"	Aug. 17, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted July 3, '63.
Conner, John N.	"	"	"	Aug. 13, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; must. out June 29, '65; Capt.
Burns, Joseph	"	"	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	Discharged May 27, '62.
Devoir, Henry	"	"	"	Mar. 17, '62.	Apr. 12, '62.	" Oct. 21, '62.
Goodwin, Henry H.	"	"	"	Aug. 30, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	" Oct. 10, '62.
Brown, Alonzo	"	"	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	Must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Sartwell, William E.	"	B	3d	June 1, '61.	July 16, '61.	Dis Nov. 3, '62; re-en. in 11th Reg., Co. L, Jan. 19, '64; trans. to Co. G June 24, '65; pris. 12 mos. must. out July 6, '65.†

naturally selected him as their captain, and he was accordingly mustered in as Capt. of Co. D, 6th Reg., Oct. 15, 1861. During his military career, he evinced much courage and personal bravery, and was several times wounded in combat with the enemy. At the close of the rebellion, he went with Gen. Dana, of Maine, and others, to engage in business in South America. He died of cholera at Arroyo de Pavon, Province of Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres Dec. 28, 1867. His friend, Capt. P. D. McMillan, formerly of the 15th Reg., who was with him at the time of his death, in a letter to Col. Elkins, speaks of him as follows. "His last engagement was his hardest, and he met the monster Death, in the form of pestilence, without fear. He died after a sickness of five hours. Upon the Pampas of South America, near the banks of the Parana, beside other friends who had fallen with him, wrapt in his army blankets, the same that had covered him so many times on the tented field, he was buried as became a soldier; not with martial music and muffled drums, but with a terrible silence, with the footsteps of the destroying angel still around swiftly at work. With a heart bursting with grief, assisted by two surviving friends, whom chance had thrown together from different parts of the globe, we buried him who was worthy a better burial." His remains have since been removed to the Protestant Cemetery at Rosario, and arrangements have been made for their transportation to the United States, to be placed among the green hills of his native land, beside loved friends.

* He was a brave soldier, and much esteemed by his fellow comrades and all who knew him. His body was returned and buried in the cemetery at North Troy, Vt., with military honors.

† By the rebels June 23, '64, near the Weldon R. R., and endured inhuman incarceration in the rebel prisons of Andersonville, Florence and Charleston.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Livingstone, L. B.	Priv.	B	3d	June 1, '61.	July 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63, to cr. of Derby; must. out July 11, '65; serg't.
Moore, Harvey	"	"	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 4, '62.
Dodge, Charles C	"	F	2d	May 7, '61.	June 20, '61.	Trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64; dis. June 20, '64.
Sumner, Samuel Jr.	2d Lt.	D	5th		Sept. 16, '61.	K'd at Sav. Sta. June 29, '62.
Porter, Gilbert H.	Corp.	"	"	Aug. 12, '61.	"	K'd at Wilderness May 5, '64.
McLaughlin, Lucius	Priv.	"	"	Aug. 14, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; must. out June 29, '65; sg't.
Batchelder, Chas. N.	"	"	"	Aug. 13, '61.	"	Discharged Mar. 3, '62.
Davis, Hiram A.	Corp.	"	"	Aug. 12, '61.	"	K'd at Sav. Sta. June 29, '65.
Edwards, Lott	Priv.	"	"	Aug. 13, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; must. out June 29, '65.
Smith, Alfred W.	"	A	5th	Aug. 30, '61.	"	Discharged Nov. 7, '62.
Warner, Lafayette	"	D	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	" July 31, '62.
Miller, John	"	C	8th	Nov. 29, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Upton, John T.	"	"	"	Dec. 6, '61.	"	Discharged July 16, '62.
Smith, Almon S.	"	I	8th	Jan. 1, '62.	"	Re-en. March 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Hammond, Orange C.	Priv.	C	"	Dec. 2, '61.	"	Dis. July 16, '62; re-en. Dec. 9, '63; pris. over 5 mos. 2 d.; must. out June 12, '65. *
Bailey, George W.	"	"	"	Dec. 14, '61.	"	Died July 22, '62, of disease.
Brill, David N.	Corp.	"	"	Dec. 4, '61.	"	Died Aug. 28, '63 of disease.
George, David M.	Priv.	"	"	Dec. 2, '61.	"	K'd at P. Hudson May 27, '63.
Fuller, Fred I.	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	Dismissed the ser. June 2, '63
Keith, Andrew J.	Priv.	"	"	Nov. 29, '61.	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Hill, William	"	"	"	Dec. 18, '61.	"	D'd Aug. 17, '62 of disease.
Elkins, Riley A.	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Hardy, Charles E.	"	"	"	Dec. 4, '61.	"	"
Clough, Joel	"	"	"	Nov. 28, '61.	"	Died July 23, '62 of disease.
Pettengill, Hollis F.	"	B	"	Dec. 7, '61.	"	Discharged June 14, '63.
Sabin, David P.	"	E	"	"	"	"
Colcott, Joseph	Priv.	C	"	Dec. 7, '61.	Feb. 18, '61.	Absent sick June 22, '64; last seen at Cairo, Ill., supposed to be dead.
McFarland, Wm. H.	"	"	"	Feb. 14, '62.	"	Discharged June 22, '64.
Page, Henry K.	"	"	"	Dec. 16, '61.	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Williams, R. W.	"	"	"	Dec. 4, '61.	"	"
Clapper, George	"	"	"	"	"	Died Sept. 21, '62, of w'nds rec. at Bayou Des Allemands, La.
Kennedy, Horace W.	"	"	"	Jan. 28, '62.	"	Pro. 2d Lt. La. vols. Feb. 28, '63.
LaMarsh, Frank	"	"	"	Nov. 28, '61.	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Wing, George G.	"	K	7th	Jan. 31, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Oct. 14, '62, of disease.
Pettengill, Harry B.	"	I	Cav.	Aug. 12, '62.	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Luxford, Henry	"	"	"	Aug. 11, '62.	"	"
Blake, Joseph	Corp.	E	9th	June 18, '62.	July 9, '62.	Dis. Jan. 16, '63, for enlistment in Regular Army.
Hibbard, Curtis A.	2d Lt.	"	"	June 25, '62.	"	Resigned May 16, '63.
Wing, Reuben B.	D'mer	"	"	June 23, '62.	"	Dis. Apr. 29, '63, for disability.
Adams, Alvin W.	Priv.	"	"	June 14, '62.	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Batchelder, Chas. M.	"	"	"	May 31, '62.	"	Dis. Feb. 4, '63, for disability.
Brown, Horace W.	"	"	"	June 9, '62.	"	Dis. Oct. 21, '62, for disa. corp.
Barry, Charles A.	"	"	"	June 14, '62.	"	Mustered out June 11, '65.
Stowe, Sidney	"	"	"	June 5, '62.	"	Died Sept. 27, '63.
Connal, James	"	"	"	June 7, '62.	"	Dis. Jan. 14, '63, for enlistment in Regular Army.
Hunt, Marchil	Corp.	K	10th	Aug. 1, '62.	Sept. 1, '62.	Must. out June 22, '65, sg't.
Mahoney, William	"	E	"	June 9, '62.	"	K'd in act'n Oct. 19, '64, sg't.
Ashley, William B.	Priv.	H	"	Aug. 12, '62.	"	Must. out June 22, '65.
Burt, Daniel Jr.	"	D	11th	Aug. 11, '62.	"	" June 24, '65, sg't.

* By the rebels near Mt. Jackson, Va. Oct. 7, '64, and endured the privations incident to Libby prison.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Webster, C. G.	Priv.	F	11th	July 14, '62.	Sept. 1, '62.	Taken prisoner June 23, '61; died at Charleston, Sept. 19, '64.
Tatro, Frank	"	"	"	Aug. 8, '62.	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Elkins, Moses M.	"	"	"	Aug. 9, '62.	"	Taken prisoner June 23, '64; died at Charleston Jan. 20, '65; corp.
Elkins, Matthew W.	"	"	"	"	"	Must. out June 24, '65; corp.
Mason, Ambros A.	"	"	"	"	"	Died Dec. 24, '64, of disease.
Stoughton, Lemuel	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Niles, David	"	M	Cav.	Oct. 22, '62.	Dec. 30, '62.	Died July 18, '64, pris. of war.
Scribner, William	"	L	11th	May 28, '63.	June 27, '63.	Des. Aug. 27, '63; reporter May 10, '65, and dishonorably dis. May 11, '65.
Worby, George C.	"	"	"	May 16, '63.	"	Deserted Jan. 23, '65.
Powers, Harrison R.	S'gt	"	"	May 6, '63.	June 10, '63.	Taken prisoner June 23, '64.
Worby, Henry J.	Priv.	L	11th	May 11, '63.	June 27, '63.	Dis. Aug. 14, '65, for disa.
Sartwell, Henry E.	"	"	"	May 6, '63.	June 10, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Davis, Gardner	"	"	"	"	"	Dis. at Montpelier Jan. 3, '65, for w'nds rec'd at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Sweatland, Samuel	"	D	3d	July 30, '61.	"	K'd at Lee's Mills Apr. 16, '62.
McCrillis, John	"	E	7th	Feb. 1, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	Deserted March 3, '62.
Savia, Frank	"	K	"	Feb. 5, '62.	"	Re-en. Feb. 15, '64, to cr. of Northfield and des. Sept. 27, '64.
Lazuo, Moses	"	A	8th	Nov. 13, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, must. out June 28, '65.
Turner, Charles W.	"	B	"	Dec. 7, '61.	"	Died July 25, '62, of disease.
Bailey, George E.	"	C	"	Dec. 21, '61.	"	Trans. to La. Cavalry, Feb. 28, '63.
Drette, Moses	"	"	"	Nov. 28, '61.	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Green, Byron	"	M	11th	Sept. 18, '63.	Oct. 7, '63.	Dis. at Brattleboro, Sept. 4, '65.
Leavitt, Bradbury G.	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Jones, George W.	"	L	"	July 7, '63.	July 11, '63.	Deserted June 6, '64.
Taylor, Lewis B.	"	"	"	June 1, '63.	July 7, '63.	" Aug. 1, '63.
Aldrich, Azro L.	"	H	15th	Sept. 18, '62.	Oct. 22, '62.	Died Dec. 22, '62.
Ordway, Edward J.	"	"	"	"	"	" April 13, '63.
Pratt, George	"	"	"	"	"	Must. out Aug. 5, '63, corp.
Bailey, Harry J.	"	D	11th	Oct. 1, '63.	Nov. 9, '63.	Dis. June 14, '65, for wounds rec'd Sept. 19, '64, at Winchester, Va., corp.*
Eastman, Charles M.	"	"	"	Oct. 20, '63.	"	Must. out Aug. 25, '65, corp.
Manuel, Lorenzo	"	"	"	Oct. 29, '63.	"	"
Titus, James	"	E	"	Nov. 7, '63.	Dec. 1, '63.	Dis. Apr. 15, '64, for disa.
Hovey, Chester	"	D	"	Nov. 5, '63.	"	Trans. to vet. res. corps., Nov. 22, '64, dis. July 29, '65.
Dwydd, Truman	"	"	"	Nov. 16, '63.	"	Died at Washington Mar. 14, '65, of disease.
Rowell, William R.	1st S'gt	3d Bat.	Nov. 23, '63.	Jan. 1, '64.	"	Must. out June 15, '65; 1st lt.
Sartwell, William E.	Priv.	L	11th	Jan. 19, '64.	Jan. 19, '64.	Mustered out July 6, '65.
Warner, Lafayette	"	C	17th	Nov. 25, '63.	Mar. 2, '62.	Must. out July 14, '65, hosp. steward.
Smith, Alfred W.	"	V.R.C.	Aug. 26, '63.	"	"	Discharged March 24, '66.
Ramsdell, William	Priv.	D	6th	Sept. 26, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Re-en. Jan. 1, '64, must. out June 26, '65.
Ward, Joseph	"	E	9th	Dec. 19, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Must. out with reg. and died on his way home.
LaMarsh, John	"	D	6th	Dec. 16, '63.	"	K'd at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Elkins, William R.	"	"	"	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Pro. corp. Co. I, June 19, '65.
Elkins, Josiah Jr.	"	"	"	"	"	Must. out June 26, '65.
Elkins, Wm. G. 2d	"	I	57th Ms.	Mar. 23, '64.	Apr. 15, '64.	Discharged Dec. 14, '64.
Elkins, David A.	"	D	6th Vt.	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Elkins, Henry H.	"	D	13th N.H.	Aug. 12, '63.	"	Discharged May 15, '65.

* The wound was from a musket shot which passed from side to side, through his body.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Elkins, Thomas W.	Priv.	E2R.	U.S.s.	Dec. 26, '63.	Dec. 29, '63.	Trans. from 2d reg. U. S. S. S., to Co. G, 4th Vt. reg. must. out, June 24, '65.
Wheeler, Chester C.	"	D 6th	Vt.	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Must. out July 17, '65.
West, Henry G.	"	"	"	Dec. 9, '63.	Dec. 25, '63.	Must. out June 26, '65.
Leach, Nelson J.	"	E2R.	U.S.s.	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 29, '63.	Died May 14, '64, of wounds rec. in act. May 6, '64.
Leach, Lawrence W.	"	K 17th	Sept	12, '64.	Sept. 22, '64.	Must. out July 25, '65.
Gibson, J. C.	"	"	"	"	"	Deserted June 13, '65.
Pettengill, Harry B.	"	D 6th	Sept.	4, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp. May 1, '62, do. sg't; re-en. Dec. 16, '63, pro. to 2d lt. Co. C, Nov. 12, '64, pro. 1st lt Apr. 22, '65, must. out July 6, '65
Hardy, George	"	"	13 N.H.	Aug. 12, '62.	Aug. 12, '62.	Died of typhoid fever at Falmouth Va., Feb. 7, '63.
Gallup, C. Lovel	"	"	6th Vt.	Aug. 21, '63.	Aug. 21, '63.	Enlisted as sub., must. out June 26, '65.
Sartwell, George E.	"	"	"	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Discharged May 31, '65.
Tilden, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	K'd in battle of Wilderness May 5, '64.
Skinner, Hayden B.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 25, '63.	Discharged Sept. 5, '64.
Estelle, Vercel L.	"	E 9th	Dec. 14, '63.	Jan. 2, '64.		Must. out with his reg. '65.
Cronk, Chauncey	"	"	"	Dec. 26, '63.	Dec. 29, '63.	" "
Huntley, Stephen S.	"	D 6th	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.		w'nded in right arm at Wilderness by a rebel shot, rendering amputation necessary May 5, '64; dis. Aug. 25, '64.
French, Daniel B.	"	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Jan. 1, '64.	Died Aug. 4, '64.
Gardner, Oscar	"	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Upton, John	"	"	"	Dec. 21, '63.	Jan. 2, '64.	Trans. to vet. res. corps, Dec. 20, '64, dis. June 22, '65.
Sargent, Roger	"	"	"	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Trans. to V.R. C. Mar. 16, '64.
Whitcomb, Luke	"	"	13 N.H.	Nov. 30, '61.	Nov. 30, '61.	Died at Arlington Heights Nov. 20, '62.
Dorman, Julius S.	Q.m.s'gt	L11Vt.	June 6, '63.	Oct. 7, '63.		Must. out as 2d lt Co. G June 24, '65.
Clough, George E.	Priv.	G 3d	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.		Trans. to Co. I July 25, '64; pro. to corp., must. out July 11, '65.
Clough, Horace E.	"	I "	Dec. 9, '63.	Dec. 24, '63.		Trans. to V.R.C. Dec. 20, '64.
Adams, Hoalsey H.	"	F 12 Me.	Nov. 30, '61.	Nov. 30, '61.		Discharged Dec. 7, '64.
Wing, Stephen B.	"	E9th Vt.	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.		Died Oct. 27, '64.
Gardner, Wm. H.	"	"	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Jan. 2, '64.	Trans. to Co. B June 13, '64, deserted Mar. 5, '65.
Sargent, Horace	"	D 6th	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.		Deserted Nov. 22, '64.
Scott, Nathan W.	"	C 8th	Dec. 6, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.		Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, deserted May 18, '64.
Skinner, Levi W.	"	"	"	Dec. 26, '61.	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, must. out June 28, '65
St. Johns, Henry	"	G 7th	Feb. 3, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.		Re-en. Feb. 22, '64.
Burns, Joseph	"	H 4th	July 30, '63.	July 18, '62.		Trans. to Co. E Feb 25, '65, dis. Mar. 10, '65; drafted.
Drew, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	Drafted; pro. to corp. Co. E Feb. 25, '65, must. out July 13, '65.
Farman, Willard	"	E 6th	"	"	"	Drafted, Tr. Co. E Oct. 16, '64; must. out June 26, '65.
Mason, Russell Z.	"	D 4th	"	"	"	Drafted. Must. out July 13, '65.
Powers, Ira	"	F 3d	"	"	"	Drafted. Dis. Jan. 7, '64.
Sherlow, Ira	"	D "	"	"	"	Drafted, Trans. to Co. E July 25, '64, dis. Jan. 13, '65.
Sisco, Edmund R.	"	H 4th	"	"	"	Drafted. Must. out of V. R. C. Aug. 9, '65.
Brown, Byron D.	"	E 9th	June 25, '62.	July 9, '62.		Pro. to corp. Feb. 11, '65, must. out June 13, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lawrence, Joseph	Priv.	E	9th	June 12, '62.	July 9, '62.	Died July 26, '62, (fell from cars while in motion and was killed.)
Fuller, Dana	"	"	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out with reg. '65.
Colburn, Almon J.	"	B	3d	June 1, '61.	July 16, '61.	Died Feb. 18, '64.
Rollins, William H.	"	"	9th	Dec. 31, '63.	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out July 7, '65.
Brockway, Martin	"	"	3d	July 23, '61.	July 28, '61.	Music., re-en. Dec. 21, '63, must. out July 28, '65.
Burbank, Jerome M.	"	C	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Brown, Stillman A.	"	E	9th	Feb. 28, '65.	Feb. 28, '65.	Must. out with reg.; dis. Oct. 24, '65.
Brown, William H.	"	K	3d	Jan. 2, '64.	Jan. 2, '64.	Drum'r; must. out July 11, '65
Franklin, Elisha D.	"	D	9th	Sept. 9, '64.	Sept. 9, '64.	Must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Rockwell, Wm. T.	"	E	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Mar. 13, '65.	" " "
Lathe, Robert R.	"	"	"	June 7, '62.	July 9, '62.	Must. out June 13, '65.
Coburn, George A.	"	F	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp. Aug., '64, serg't Apr. 27, '65; must. out with Reg.
Button, W. H.	Sergt.	A	5th	Sept. 5, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	K'd Bank's Ford May 4, '63.
Smith, Henry L.	Priv.	C	8th	Dec. 18, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp.; pro. serg't Apr. 24, '64; must. out June 22, '64.
Kiser, Hiram S.	"	"	"	Dec. 24, '61.	"	Died.
Hunt, Marcellus	"	D	3d	Apr. 22, '61.	July 16, '61.	Pro. corp.; re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. serg't Co. D, July 25, '64; dis. May 16, '65.
Hatch, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"
Terrill, Jesse G.	"	G	7th	Dec. 9, '63.	Dec. 9, '63.	Died at Brattleb'o, Feb. 6, '63.
Mott, Langdon	"	E	9th	June 23, '62.	July 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Burgess, Seth	"	B	"	Aug. 17, '64.	Aug. 17, '64.	Proper name Seth B. Wing; must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Kelsey, Morrill	"	K	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Sept. 1, '64.	Discharged July 9, '65.
Caples, Thomas	"	F	"	Aug. 18, '64.	Aug. 18, '64.	Died Nov. 1, '64.
Buck, William	"	K	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Feb. 4, '65.
Sherlow, Miles	"	"	"	Aug. 18, '64.	Aug. 18, '64.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Huse, Timothy	"	2	N.Y.Cav.	"	"	"
Edwards Austin	"	K	6th Vt.	Mar. 4, '65.	Mar. 4, '65.	Must. out June 26, '65.
Phipps, Josephus	"	E	8th	Feb. 18, '65.	Feb. 18, '65.	" June 28, '65.
Kenney, George M.	"	K	17th	Apr. 10, '65.	Apr. 10, '65.	" July 14, '65.
Clifford, F. E. J.	"	G	5th	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	" June 29, '65.
Kizer, John E.	"	H	15th	Sept. 18, '62.	Oct. 22, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Higgins, Milo	"	"	"	Feb. 18, '65.	Feb. 18, '65.	" June 13, '65, as an unassigned recruit.
Pratt, John	"	K	17th	Apr. 10, '65.	Apr. 10, '65.	Must. out July 14, '65.
House, Charles D.	"	B	8th	Jan. 6, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	" June 22, '64.
Gale, Allen A.	"	C	3d	Aug. 20, '63.	Aug. 20, '63.	Sub.; pro. corp.; pro. serg't; must. out July 11, '65.
Ordway, Lewis	"	"	54th Ms.	"	"	Must. out with Reg; died at Troy Dec. 14, '69.
Wilson, Silas	"	"	39th Ms.	"	"	Must. out with Reg.
Rollins, Horace	"	I	6th Vt.	Dec. 21, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	" of V. R. C. July 10, '65.

Names of those drafted and who paid commutations; ——— (\$300.00)

Geo. E. Bradley, William Buggy, Robert B. Chandler, (money refunded by government by reason of disability. Geo. A. Cutting, F. C. Davis, William Donagan, Charles C. Manuel, Ira F. Manuel, Jerry Powers, Holland Temple, W. D. Wilson, Luther S. Woodworth.

WESTFIELD.

BY DON A. WINSLOW.

Westfield is situated near the N. W. part of the County of Orleans, bounded, N. by Jay, E. by Troy, S. by Lowell and W. by Montgomery. It was laid out 6 miles square and

contains 23,040 acres. It lies in lat. 44°, 52' N., 4° 30' E. from Washington. The Missisquoi river flows through the eastern part, forming fertile and beautiful meadows nearly the entire length of the town. The western part rises higher, running up the slope of the

main chain of the Green Mountains between Westfield and Montgomery. The mountains here rise to a considerable height. Jay Peak, whose summit is in the north-western angle of the town, reaches an altitude of 4018 feet above the ocean. From the summit of this mountain is one of the most splendid views in the country. A large portion of northern Vermont, Canada, the White Mountains in New Hampshire, the Adirondacks in New York, Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog, with villages, rivers and mountain chains innumerable, are spread before the observer. In the summer of 1862, the citizens of the town turned out and cut a bridle-path nearly to the top of the Peak. A joint-stock company, also, has been formed in Troy for the purpose of erecting a suitable house of entertainment on the mountain. This mountain is destined to become one of the favorite places of resort for the lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature. "Hazen's Notch," in the S. W. corner of the town, is quite a curiosity. This is a gap in a mountain range, of several hundred feet in depth, nearly perpendicular, affording a passage for a road. During the Revolutionary war a military road was cut through here, by Gen. Hazen, leading from Peacham to Lake Champlain.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Westfield was granted in 1780, to Daniel Owen "and associates." All, or nearly all, of the grantees resided in the state of Rhode Island; but one, Thomas Burlingame, ever lived in town, and he but a few months. The town was surveyed by Gen. James Whitelaw of Ryegate, in 1780. It seems that no attempt was made to settle the town for nearly 20 years after the charter was granted. The charter is dated May 15, 1780, and is signed by Gov. Chittenden, at Arlington, Bennington County. The following is a copy of the original charter:

"The Governor, Council and General assembly of representatives of the Freemen of Vermont. To all people to whom these presents shall come. Greeting. Know ye that whereas it has been represented to us by our worthy friend Daniel Owen and company. That there is a tract of vacant Land which hath not been heretofore granted which they pray may be granted to them. We have therefore tho't fit, for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within this State, and other valuable considerations us hereunto moving, and do by these presence in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont give and grant

unto the said Daniel Owen and company hereafter named viz.

Thomas Owen, the third, Daniel Owen, Sen., James Cowen, Jeremiah Sanders, Antony Waterman, William Waterman, Jesse Foster, Amos Horton, Daniel Warner, Noah Mathewson, Abraham Mathewson, Asaph Wilder, Daniel Arnold, Jun., David Richman, Caleb Arnold, Sen., Darius Smith, Simon Smith, Thomas Wood, Thomas Wood, Jun., Humphrey Wood, Wm. Wood, John Wells, Joseph Wells, Stephen Smith, Stephen Smith, Jun., Thomas Smith, Stephen Kelly, Samuel Clark, Simon Sweet, Henry Sherburne, Jonathan Smith, William Mathewson, Jesse Ide, Elisha Brown, Wm. Wade, Hon. Wm. West, Esq. Caleb Arnold, Thomas Burlingame, John Sprague, Benjamin Wilkinson, Thomas Owen, Daniel Moory, Solomon Owen, Jun., William Colgrove, William Barton, Amherst Kimball, Wm. Roads. Stephen Kimball, David Darling, John Kimball, Timothy Willmish, Reuben Mason, Corner Smith, Asa Kimball, Jun. Jesse Brown, Asa Kimball, Sen., Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Chittenden, Esq. and Sprague Porter, together with five sixty-fifths parts of said township, to be appropriated to public uses as follows, viz. One share for the use of a seminary or college within this State. One share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, to be disposed of for that purpose as the town shall direct. One share for the county Grammar schools throughout the State. One share for the support of the ministry in said town, and one share for the use or support of a school or schools in said town. The following tract or parcel of land lying and being in this State described and bounded as follows, viz. (here follow the boundaries,) and that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a township by the name of Westfield, and the inhabitants that do or shall inhabit said township are declared to be enfranchised and intitled to all the privileges and immunities that other towns within this State do by law exercise and enjoy. To have and to hold the said granted and described tract of land as above expressed with all the privileges and appurtenances to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever upon the following conditions and reservations, viz. *Imprimis*: That each proprietor of the township of Westfield aforesaid, his heirs and assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square on the floor within the term of four years after the circumstances of the present war will admit of settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of his right or share of the land. *Secundo*, That all pine and oak timber suitable for a Navy, be reserved for the use and benefit of the Freemen of this State. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this State to be affixed at Arlington, in the county of Bennington, this 15th day of May, 1780, and the 4th year of the independence of this, and the United States of America. Thomas Chittenden, Joseph Fay, Secretary."

It appears that not much attention was paid to either of the conditions of the charter, for it was at least 14 years after the Revolutionary war, before any settlement was attempted. No attention was ever paid either to the second condition, as no reservation was made of the pine or oak timber.

The first white man who ever settled in Westfield was Mr. JESSE OLDS. In the year 1798 he left the State of Massachusetts, (what town I have not been able to learn) entered the unbroken wilderness, and began a clearing on what is now known as the "Morse place," on the West Hill. For nearly a year this family lived there, with not another human being nearer than North Troy, 12 miles distant.—Their nearest neighbor south was at Craftsbury, 20 miles distant.

The next year, 1799, William Hobbs, Antony Burgess and John Hartley, came to town with their families. Mr. Hobbs settled on what is now known as the "Bull place"—Mr. Burgess on what is called the "Brown place," and Mr. Hartley began on the "Lombard farm," on the North Hill. These four families constituted the population of Westfield for about two years.

Mr. Olds was a man of education and refinement. He had been a lawyer and a minister, but in consequence of some irregularities in life had left both professions, and retired to the wilds of northern Vermont. His character was good here—he was first representative to the General Assembly from Westfield, and in 1801 was elected assistant judge of Orleans county court. He left town about 1804, and, removing to Craftsbury, died there soon after.

At a meeting of the freeholders held at the house of Mr. Olds, March 29, 1802, the town of Westfield was organized. The following is a list of the first town officers: Jesse Olds, clerk, William Hobbs, Antony Burgess, Waram Mason, selectmen; Wm. Hobbs, treasurer; Wm. Hobbs, J. Olds, W. Mason, listers; A. Burgess, constable; Wm. Hobbs, grand juror; J. Olds, A. Burgess, highway surveyors; W. Mason, Wm. Hobbs, fence-viewers; A. Burgess, pound-keeper; J. Olds, W. Mason, sealers of weights and measures; Wm. Hobbs, A. Burgess, tything-men; A. Burgess, J. Olds, haywards; Wm. Hobbs, W. Mason, A. Burgess, James Coburn, John Hartley, Samuel Walker, petit jurors.

At this happy period it will be seen that every citizen had at least one town office, and some of them four or five.

Of this list of the first settlers of Westfield only one, JAMES COBURN, has any descendants living in town. He was the father of Major Chester Coburn. James Coburn, in common with all the earliest settlers of this township, was a man of humble pecuniary means, yet filled well the office and trust confided to him, and his name, notwithstanding the early desertion of the settlement, lives with us. It seems that the first settlers were all poor, and coming into the wilderness without capital, and living so far from where the necessities of life could be obtained, they became discouraged, and after a few years left town.

At this period, 1802, there was no grist-mill nearer than Craftsbury. Mr. Hobbs used to take a bushel of wheat on his back, and walk on snow-shoes to mill and back—making a distance of 40 miles in two days. In the course of a year or two his boys grew up so that he fitted up a couple of moose-sleds, and, taking a bushel and a half each, they drew 3 bushels to mill. This was considered a great step towards the conveniences of civilized life.

Either in 1802 or '03—I am not certain which—the first saw-mill was built. Previous to this there was not a house in town that could boast of a board on it. The floors were made of logs, either split or hewn flat, and the roofs were covered with bark. The walls were of logs, the fire-place occupying nearly the whole end of the house, was built of huge stones, and was spacious enough to hold at least a half a cord of 4-foot wood.

A few of the proprietors of Westfield wishing to encourage the settlement of the infant town, made a grant of a tract of land to a Mr. Taft of Montague, Mass., on condition that he would build a saw-mill on the lot. The grant comprised all that tract of land lying between Silas Hill's and D. A. Winslow's, on the stage-road. The mill was built about 1803, 30 or 40 rods above the bridge, near D. F. Boynton's house. It was in operation but a short time, having been burned accidentally, apparently; though the owner was strongly suspected of bringing about the "accident."

In the summer of 1803, Mr. David Barber moved into town, and settled on what is known as the Iddo Stebbins' place. He built a house 10 or 15 rods east of the present main road, near the bank of the Taft brook. Here his oldest child, Lucina, was born; and I have reason to think she was the first child born in town. She is now the wife of the Rev. H. L. Gilman,

recently of Glover. Mr. Barber lived for over half a century in town, and raised a large family of children. Dea. Lewis Barber of Glover is his oldest son. The old gentleman died about 1855.

About this time THOMAS BURLINGAME, one of the original proprietors, came to town, and began a clearing on the Missisquoi river, on the farm now owned by Christopher Bryant. He lived here but a short time.

In November, 1803, Mr. RODOLPHUS REED moved to town from Montague, Mass. In coming from Craftsbury they surmounted unusual difficulties. Mrs. Reed had an infant two weeks old, and a severe snow-storm had so blocked up the road over the mountain that they were three days in getting to Mr. Old's house. The first night they camped out on the mountain, with the snow 3 feet deep, with nothing to eat but salt mutton, and whisky to wash it down. The second day, after incredible labor, they only succeeded in reaching "Caldwell's shanty," in Lowell (then Kelleyvale), and camped there the second night. The third day, after some assistance from Westfield, they succeeded in reaching Mr. Olds' house. "Caldwell's shanty," by the way, came to be as celebrated in a year or two as any hotel in the State. Major Caldwell had been to Lowell and began a clearing a half mile east of where the village now stands. This "house" consisted of small logs, and poles on three sides—the fourth was open, and the top covered with bark. For several years this was the only "hotel" in the Valley. Mr. Reed settled on the place where Oscar Goodrich now lives. A few years after he moved on to the place now owned by Luther Howe, where he lived till his death in 1841.—He reared a large family of children. His wife died in 1867.

These families constituted the population of Westfield in 1803 & '04 with the addition of two or three unmarried men and a mulatto JAMES PROPHET, who lived with Mr. Olds. He is still remembered by many people in town as "Jim." A story used to be told that at the first freemen's meeting in town, there were but two white men here, Mr. Olds and Burgess, and both being anxious to represent the town, each voted for himself but "Jim" happening to live with Olds voted for him and he was triumphantly elected. The facts of history however dispel this pleasant story, as the old records show some six or eight voters at that time. Mr. Prophet lived here

for over 30 years and considering the color of his skin, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people, in an eminent degree. He was a member of the Congregational church and, moving to Lowell, died in 1835.

In the Spring of 1804, the little colony of Westfield received a large accession,—Capt. Medad Hitchcock from Brimfield Mass. moved into town with his three sons, Thomas, Heber and Smith, and settled on the flats where the village of Westfield now is.

It will be noticed that previous to this, the first settlers pitched, with but one exception, on the highlands in the west part of the town.

In comparing the rich, fertile meadows that we see to-day in the eastern part of the town, with the hard stony soil on the hills, where the first settlers began, we are apt to think they made a serious mistake in beginning where they did; but the fact was the highlands were much lighter timbered than the low lands, easier cleared, and for the first year or two producing better crops. I have been informed that a large portion of that tract of land known as the "flat" was originally covered in great part with elms, 3 or 4 feet in diameter. A poor man with nothing but his hands to begin with, would naturally go where he could prepare his ground for his wheat and potatoes with the least labor.

The arrival of Capt. Hitchcock and his sons gave new impulse to the town. They brought some property and soon cleared a large tract of land. They owned all that tract of land lying between Joshua Streeter's and Hollis Atwell's. He built a log-house a little north of where Medad Hitchcock's house now stands. The next year, he built a large framed barn which is still standing,—the oldest frame in town—and has served for church, town hall, school-house, fort, and barn for nearly 70 years, and seems to be good for half a century longer. In the course of a year or two, Capt. Hitchcock erected a saw-mill. It stood a few rods above the starch-factory of Wm. H. Richardson. His son Thomas, about the same time, built a grist-mill, that stood a few rods below where the present saw-mill stands. These mills supplied a want that had long been severely felt. The settlers had been obliged to carry all their grain, either to Craftsbury or Richford, and frequently on their backs, or it was pounded in large mortars.

Captain Hitchcock was born in Brimfield Mass. He seems to have been a man of some influence and had some property. His arrival in Westfield gave new impulse to the prosperity of the little town. His children all, sooner or later, followed him—most of whom were grown up and married. Situated near the center of the habitable part of the town, his house became a sort of a public house and he seems to have largely enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his neighbors. He represented the town for several years and held various other offices of trust and responsibility. He died in 1820, leaving three sons and five daughters.

Hosea Sprague came from Brimfield, in 1804, and settled where David Johnson now lives. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought in many of the principal battles of that war. He subsequently removed to Lowell where he died about 1840.—The next year, 1805, Jacob Stebbins, a son-in-law of Capt. Hitchcock came to town and settled on the farm where Clark Hitchcock now lives. He raised a large family of children most of whom are still living in town. He died about 1852, in Sunderland Mass. Settlers now began to come in more rapidly.

DAVID HITCHCOCK commenced on the place where his son, Newton, now lives, in 1806, he died in a short time, leaving two sons, Newton and Horatio. The same year,

AMASA WINSLOW.

came from Amherst Mass. and built a house on the farm now owned by Edwin Wright. He was a goldsmith by trade and, in connection with his farming, made and sold clocks, silver spoons, gold beads, rings, brass and silver hair combs &c. He returned to Massachusetts in 1812, and died at Colerain in 1822. The same year, 1806, his father, Dr. Shubael Winslow, and his brother, Luther, settled on the place recently owned by Jacob Stebbins. Dr. Winslow was the first physician in town, but he never practiced much here,—his age preventing his assuming the labor and care attendant on that profession. He formerly had a flourishing practice in Massachusetts. He was a gentleman of the old school, liberally educated, and used to trace his ancestry back to old Gov. Winslow of Plymouth colony. He always wore the old continental costume—wig, breeches, long stockings and huge shoe buckles. He died in a fit in 1821.

CAPT. JAIRUS STEBBINS

came from Monson Mass. in 1806, and settled on the place where Mr. Hartwell now lives. Capt. Stebbins was a man of great energy and was just the man to overcome inconveniences and privations of pioneer life. By a course of industry and economy, he succeeded in accumulating considerable property while the country was comparatively new. In 1809, he built a distillery which for several years supplied the town with the then necessary article of potato-whisky. Capt. Stebbins held offices of trust in town for several years and about 1840, was elected assistant judge of the County. He died in 1865.

MR. THOMAS STOUGHTON

moved also, in 1806, from Weathersfield, Vt., and settled on the "Braley place." He was a man of some property and influence in town. He was the first militia captain in town and represented the town in the Legislature. He emigrated to the West several years ago and died soon after. On the 4th of July, 1806, it was determined to have a genuine "celebration." The festivities were held in Capt. Hitchcock's barn. Mr. Asa Hitchcock was orator and Amasa Winslow toast-master. A platoon of twelve soldiers was improvised for the occasion and, after the oration, and between each toast their volleys awakened the echoes among our hills for the first time in honor of our independence. I have been informed by an old gentleman who was present, that in point of talent and interest he had rarely seen that celebration excelled.

In the year 1806, the main road from Westfield to Lowell was laid out very near where the present stage road runs. This was a great convenience to the inhabitants, as previous to this the only road leading to Craftsbury ran over the West hill. The old road crossed the mill-brook near Henry Miller's house and went directly to "Bull place" then turned south to near where Nathaniel Hoyt lives, thence on to a little to the right of John Brown's house and down into Lowell, coming out, if I have been rightly informed, near the old "Woods' place." A more tedious, uncomfortable route, could not have been discovered.

The early settlers of the town, amid all their hardships and privations, did not neglect the education of their children. It seems that as early as 1806, there were two school-

houses in town; not the comfortable structures we see to-day in our country, but log-houses, covered either with bark or rough boards. The first school-house was built on the West hill, I think, on Mr. Olds' place—since known as the Morse place. The first teacher was Sally Hobbs. This, I think, was in 1804—'05. The next school-house was built about 1806, on the flat and about 6 or 8 rods east of where the present academy stands. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, a daughter of Dr. Winslow, was the first teacher.

In December 1807, a Mr. Howard, in walking from Craftsbury to Westfield, became exhausted and froze, almost in sight of Mr. Sprague's house. Mr. Sprague heard some one shouting in the night, but strangely enough, paid no attention to it. Mr. Howard lay in the road all through a bitter cold winter night. Early the next morning, Mr. Reed was going along with his ox team and found him in the road but just alive. He took him on his sled and went back to Sprague's house. Dr. Winslow was sent for but the man died in a short time after he was brought into the house. This happened near the line between D. F. Boynton and O. Brown. There was formerly a road running up to Mr. Brown's but it is now discontinued. A Mr. Eaton, the same winter, froze both his feet so that he became a cripple for life.

Owing to the state of the road and want of suitable carriages many of the early settlers suffered hardships that would now be thought intolerable. Mr. Read purchased a common sized plough in Craftsbury, and brought it home on his back. This seems incredible, but I am informed on good authority that it is an actual fact.

The period between the years 1806 and 1812, appears to have been prosperous and flourishing to the little settlement. Men with industrious habits and some capital settled here, among whom may be mentioned James Brown, Caleb Hitchcock, Elisha Hitchcock, and Roswell Lombard and some others. The worst difficulties incident to life in the wilderness seemed by the sturdy industry and fortitude of the inhabitants to have been overcome. The forests were rapidly disappearing before strong arms and resolute hearts; good and comfortable buildings were erected in place of the rude cabins of an earlier period. Property was rapidly increasing in value and the comforts and some of the luxuries of civ-

ilized life were secured and enjoyed. In 1810 the census reported 149 inhabitants in town.

I here append a list of the town officers for 1810: The town meeting was holden in Capt. Hichcock's house, Mar. 12, 1810; moderator, Asa Hitchcock; clerk, Thomas Hitchcock; selectmen, William Hobbs, Amasa Winslow and Asa Hitchcock; treasurer, Thomas Hitchcock; constable, Caleb Hitchcock; listers, Luther Winslow, Asa Hitchcock and Daniel Hitchcock; grand juror, William Hobbs; highway surveyors, East district, Luther Winslow; West district, Wm. Hobbs; fence viewers, Jacob Stebbins, Elisha Hitchcock, Antony Burgess; for pound-keeper, Hosea Sprague; sealer of leather, Hosea Sprague; tything-man, Joseph Stoughton; haywards, Asa Hitchcock, Amasa Winslow; "Voted that the log-barn of Caleb Hitchcock be considered as a pound the ensuing year." "Voted to raise \$40 for the use of schools, \$30 to be expended for a summer school and \$10 for a winter school." "Voted, to raise \$5 for contingent expenses."

There is no record of any highway tax being raised. Medad Hitchcock was town representative that year.

The prosperity of Westfield was seriously checked—as also was that of the adjoining towns—by the war of 1812. Living so near the frontier of Canada, the people did not escape the general feeling of alarm and insecurity that pervaded a great portion of Northern Vermont on commencement of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, in 1812. It was feared that the Indians of Canada might be induced to make an invasion of the defenceless towns in this Valley. Visions of hordes of painted savages spreading death and devastation through the land, haunted the minds of the settlers. The old legends of Indian massacre, burnt towns, captivity and death were revived and lost none of their horrors by the possibility of the same tragedies being enacted on the banks of the Missisquoi. Many of the settlers prepared to leave.

It appears that a sort of a committee of safety was appointed whose duty it was to ascertain the real state of the case, and to take such measures as should seem necessary for safety if any real danger existed. The committee were Thomas Stoughton, Amasa Winslow and Thomas Hitchcock. These men were all Freemasons. Early in May of this year, they attended a lodge meeting over the

line in Potton, and while there received some information, either through their brother Masons or some other source, that induced them to hasten home and make some preparation for their departure. As a necessary sequence, the people, seeing their committee so agitated, became somewhat alarmed, and the uneasiness extended throughout the whole valley. What the precise nature of the information was, the committee could not or would not divulge; but enough was gathered to make it apprehended that on a certain night in June an invasion by the Indians would take place. On account of these vague and undefinable rumors, many of the people seemed to let their discretion get the better of their valor, for long before the eventful night in June, they were on their way southward. Some went back to Massachusetts, or other places where they came from, and some stopped at Craftsbury where they spent the summer awaiting the course events would take. The few who remained began to prepare themselves for any emergency that might arise and immediately set about fortifying Capt. Hitchcock's barn. A trench 3 or 4 feet deep was dug around it and logs 12 or 15 feet high were set up in it close together. Loop-holes for musketry and other preparations for a siege were made with great spirit and courage. I believe the work never was quite finished, the people probably gaining courage as the work went on, and the awful night in June passed quietly away. We may well believe however the summer months of 1812 passed heavily away. Several farms were deserted, many of the inhabitants had left, and an undefinable anxiety for the future prosperity of the town pervaded all hearts. Rumors of war and fighting both at home and in Europe filled the country. This was the year of Napoleon's campaign in Russia, which terminated so disastrously to the arms of France. On Sunday Sept. 11, 1814, the people living near the river, distinctly heard the guns at Plattsburgh, which was then raging, the sound following the water. This may seem incredible, but there are now persons living in town, who heard it. The distance the sound would have to travel by the water from Westfield to Plattsburgh is nearly or quite 100 miles.

Gradually some of the people who left town in the Spring, began to return and in the fall many had come back to their farms again.

Quite a number, however, never returned. In September a military company was organized, the first one ever organized in town. Major Cornell of Derby, assisted by Capt. Samuel Hovey of Troy, presided over the organization; Thomas Stoughton was elected captain, Jairus Stebbins ensign, and Thomas Hitchcock orderly sergeant. Every able-bodied man in town joined the company, but the number was so small that but two commissioned officers were appointed. This organization, together with a company of Government soldiers stationed at North Troy, about this time tended greatly to re-assure the people and quiet their alarm.

Though the people of Westfield were never molested by the enemy, yet the effects of the war upon the community were disastrous. Settlers no longer came in at the rate they formerly did. Property depreciated in value and a general stagnation seemed to settle down upon the business and prosperity of the little town. Many persons engaged in the unlawful and demoralizing business of smuggling across the line from Canada. Notwithstanding the stringent laws against this practice, the immense profits more than counterbalanced the fear of detection. Many exciting stories are recited of the adventures, escapes, pursuits and captures by the wrathful collectors fifty years ago.

On one occasion the militia of Westfield were all ordered out, armed and equipped to capture a gang of smugglers said to be at Lowell with a drove of contraband cattle. This small but patriotic band started for Lowell, their imaginations no doubt filled with visions of bloodshed, wounds and death. On arriving at the scene of action it was discovered that the gang of smugglers consisted of the other half of their company, their brothers, uncles and neighbors. I have never seen an official account of the dead and wounded of the battle, but conclude it was not large.

The period for a few years subsequent to the war of 1812 embraces one of the darkest chapters in the history of Westfield. The war had closed it is true and with it had vanished all the alarm and anxiety, but the return of peace found a reduced population—property, especially real estate, depreciated in value, immigration checked, and a general stagnation seemed to have settled over the town. The consequences of the war how-

ever were not the sole, nor the principal causes of this state of things. If we turn back to the year 1816, the period when the fortunes of not only Westfield, but the whole Valley were the lowest and, contemplating its peculiar location, its distance from any market, the state of the roads leading out of it, the only wonder is that the people could contrive to live here at all, with anything like comfort or contentment. There was no home market for anything a farmer could raise. If he managed to raise a little more wheat, rye, or pork than he needed for his own use, he might sell it to his less fortunate neighbor who paid for it in labor; but he could get no money for anything he could raise.

Occasionally a thrifty farmer would have a yoke of oxen to sell, and then the only thing to be done was to drive them to Montreal. There they brought cash, generally in silver dollars. People lived for the most part within themselves, that is, anything they could raise or manufacture they had—anything else they went without. It was absolutely impossible to get any money except by some extra means. At this time there was no store nearer than Craftsbury Common; what little trading the people of Westfield had to do was done there, over a high mountain and a horrible road. If a young couple were to be married, they went to Craftsbury, sometimes on horseback to buy their shovel and tongs, their andirons, plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, and if they were thrifty and in good standing in society, the bride bought a calico "gown." Most of her clothing and bedding she had probably spun and woven with her own hands. Their table, chairs and spinning-wheel were made by the carpenter and joiner.

The only way by which money could be obtained at this period was in making salts, and this was a very slow and laborious process.

By this a strong active man could make 25 or 30 cents a day and board himself. He could take his salts to Montreal, where they brought him \$3 in cash per 100, or he could take them to the stores in Craftsbury and exchange them for goods, if he did not already owe the full amount, which was very often the case. If a farmer made a little more butter than he needed, he must take it out of the Valley to sell it.

James Brown filled two pails with butter and carried it on horseback to Danville

where he sold it for a shilling a pound. Ebenezer Eaton, the publisher of the North Star, offered to take butter of his subscribers to pay for his paper and quite a number took it on that condition.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the years 1816 and 1866, while speaking of farmers' produce. In the former year there was probably little or no money received for anything he could raise. In the latter, just half a century later, there was of the article of potatoes alone about 15,000 bushels sold at the factories. This at 30 cents a bushel amounted to \$4,500 for potatoes alone. If we add to this the cattle, butter and cheese, wool, lambs, and oats—of the amount of which I can make no estimate—we may begin to realize the advantage of living near a market.

The absence of any market, however, was not the only reason of those dark and gloomy times, of fifty years ago. A series of cold, unproductive seasons about this time, increased the difficulty of living. The corn crop in particular was cut off for several successive seasons, so that the people of this Valley were obliged to go long distances for their bread-stuffs. On the 16th of June a snow-storm covered the ground—precisely to what depth I am unable to say, as my authorities differ materially. One old gentleman tells me it snowed and blew all day so that the next morning the drifts in many places were as high as the fences, and that the leaves on the trees perished. Another aged man who was harrowing grain all day, says there was no wind, and what little snow did fall nearly went off before night. I shall not undertake to decide "when doctors disagree." One thing is certain, however, grain rose to an enormous price that year. Wheat, rye and corn all sold for about the same price, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. One man worked 6 days in haying for 2 bushels of rye. James Brown went to Kirby after a bushel of corn and would have got more if he could have found it for sale. Elisha Hitchcock went to Lowell and paid Capt. Curtis \$5.00 for a bushel and a half of corn and Curtis required him to get it ground at his mill (Curtis') at that price.

Another source of inconvenience at this time was a want of wheeled carriages. Only two or three farmers in town had ox-carts.

Capt. Hitchcock had one, so had Capt. Stebbins and Maj. Coburn. Nearly all the

rest lid their farm work, drawing their grain, hay etc., on sleds. If I have been correctly informed, there was no one-horse wagon in town until about 1827, though there were several two-horse wagons previous to this. Traveling was mostly done on horseback.

In the year 1818, Jerre Hodgkins moved from Belvidere to Westfield and opened a small store. It stood 10 or 15 rods south of where Albert Miller's house now stands, and for a few years furnished goods to all that could afford to pay the prices then ruling the market. Cotton cloth and calico, sold for from 50 to 75 cents a yard, tea \$1.25 per pound, ginger \$1.00, and other articles in proportion. Mr. Hodgkins' store was a great convenience to the people, as previous to this their trading was all done at Craftsbury. He took salts in exchange for his goods, and manufactured them into pearlsh. The price of salts per hundred, was \$3.00. A laborious man, as I have mentioned, could earn, making salts, about 25 or 30 cents a day. Three days' work would buy a yard of cotton cloth, or half a pound of tea. Mr. Hodgkin's did not continue in trade but 2 or 3 years.

About 1820, Pliny Corban opened a store where Troy village now stands. At that time there was but one house there. That was owned by Oliver Chamberlain. It stood on the ground where G. W. Aikin's house now is. Mr. Corban built his store very near where Mr. Sumner's law-office now stands. He had formerly traded in Craftsbury, but had sold out there and came over to Westfield, intending to open a store here—this being the most central point in the Missisquoi Valley. Thomas Hitchcock, then owned all the land included in the village; but at that time there was but one house there, the house where Henry Miller now lives. On account of its central position and its water-power, it was considered an excellent location for business purposes and trade. Mr. Corban attempted to buy a lot to build a store on. Had Mr. Hitchcock given him a building spot, it would have proved the best investment he ever made, as, in all probability, it might have been the nucleus of a flourishing business place. But, seemingly blind to his best interests, he asked an exorbitant price for the land, and Mr. Corban, disgusted, went to Troy and Mr. Chamberlain gave him land for his store. A large and flourishing village has

been built up, which might have been in Westfield to day, if the thing had been judiciously managed forty-five years ago.

In 1839, a store was opened by O. Winslow, R. S. Page (now of Hydepark), and Smith Hitchcock. The store was an old hatter's shop, where Cyrus Corey had formerly made hats, and stood about 10 rods north of Aaron Hitchcock's house. Messrs. Winslow and Page went to Boston after their goods in a couple of two-horse lumber-wagons, carrying down a load of butter and bringing back their goods. They were gone three weeks.

About 1820, we may begin to discover the dawn of the real and permanent prosperity of Westfield. It began to advance more rapidly in population and wealth—settlers began to come in, bringing more capital, real estate, the true basis of wealth, began to rise in value. More propitious seasons and better crops, with better markets, encouraged and rewarded the labors of the husbandman. According to the census of 1820, the population was 225; in 1830, it was 353.

The people of this town were for nearly thirty years without a mail-route or a post-office. About 1830, I think, a mail route was established between Craftsbury and St. Albans. A more hideous road for a mail-route probably could not have been discovered in the State of Vermont. The road ran over the high mountain between Albany and Lowell and then over the mountain between Lowell and Montgomery, through Hazen's Notch. Bradley Sanborn was stage-driver. Soon after, a branch route was established between Lowell and North Troy. Ezra Johnson carried the mail twice a week, usually horseback. A post-office was then established in Westfield, and Henry Richardson was first post-master. Previous to this, people went to Craftsbury for their mails.

Of the assistant judges of the Orleans County Court, Westfield has furnished three. Jesse Olds in 1801, Jairus Stebbins in 1840, and Henry Richardson in 1859 and 1860.

Three young men, natives of Westfield, have entered the ministry. Orville Winslow, Congregationalist, graduated at Dartmouth college, Alvin Coburn, Unitarian, at Princeton, N. J. and Harvey Hitchcock, Methodist, not a graduate.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1802 TO 1868, of the town in 1802 till the present time. Those who have died are indicated by a *.

1802-'03, Jesse Olds*; 1804-'05, Anthony Burgess*; 1806, Asa Hitchcock*; 1807-'10, Medad Hitchcock*; 1811, Asa Hitchcock*; 1812, Thomas Stoughton*; 1813, Walter Stone*; 1814-'16, Medad Hitchcock*; 1817, Walter Stone*; 1818, James Brown; 1819, Jairus Stebbins*; 1820, James Brown; 1821-'24, Jairus Stebbins*; 1825, Thomas Hitchcock; 1826-'28, Jairus Stebbins*; 1829-'31, Silas Lamb*; 1832, Guy Stoughton; 1833-'37, Chester Coburn*; 1838-'39, Jere. Hodgkins*; 1840-'41, N. H. Downs*; 1842-'43, Jere. Hodgkins*; 1844-'45, Arad Hitchcock*; 1846-'47, Jere. Hodgkins*; 1848, Geo. Stoughton; 1849-'50, David F. Boynton; 1851-'52, Chester Coburn*; 1853, Newton Hitchcock; 1854-'55, Moses Pattee; 1856-'57, Carnot Inaley; 1858-'59, Henry Richardson; 1860-'61, A. C. Hitchcock; 1862-'63, Albert S. Miller; 1864-'65, D. H. Buck; 1866, not represented; 1867-'68, N. Hoyt.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

It does not appear that much attention was paid by the early settlers of Westfield to the public worship of God, as 20 years elapsed before any attempt was made at church organization. None of the early settlers, with one or two exceptions, were professors of religion, and busied in clearing the wilderness and providing for their families a comfortable maintenance, it will not be thought strange if their spiritual needs were neglected. It is not known that any religious meetings of any kind had been holden in town previous to the year 1811. About this time meetings began to be held at times in barns, school-houses and private residences. The people would meet on the Sabbath and Mr. Eaton, happening to possess an old volume of sermons, would read one while Mr. Bethuel Stebbins, Capt. Jairus Stebbin's father, would make a prayer.

It seems that about this time some of the ministers in the other part of the county, being desirous of sowing a little of the good seed in this part of the moral vineyard, occasionally preached a Sabbath or two here.

The first regular Congregationalist clergyman who ever preached a sermon in Westfield, was a Mr. Farrar, who preached at this time in the town of Eden. Where he came from, or where he went to from there, I am unable to say. This was about 1812, or '13.

Mr. Bowen, Methodist minister from Poton,

occasionally preached here. In the year 1818, the Rev. Levi Parsons, afterward missionary to Palestine, came to Westfield and commenced holding a series of meetings and succeeded in awakening a deep religious feeling which resulted in the formation of a Congregational church. On Sunday, April 19, 1818, the church was regularly organized by Mr. Parsons, the services being performed in Capt. Stebbins' house.

The following named persons assented to the Articles of Faith and the covenant viz. Elisha Hitchcock and his wife, Editha; Joseph Hitchcock and his wife, Betsey; Shubel Winslow and his wife, Azubah; Arunah Fuller, Roswell Lombard, Mary Stebbins and Miriam Stebbins—ten in all.

Joseph Hitchcock was the first deacon. Shortly after this, Mr. Parsons sailed for Palestine, where he labored as missionary for 5 or 6 years, and died at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1824.

The next year, 1819, the Rev. James Parker commenced preaching here and at Troy. He came, I believe, from Berkshire. He labored here till 1825, when he died in Troy.

In 1826, Mr. Silas Lamb, also from Berkshire, came to Westfield and commenced preaching. Being a man of pleasing address, he made a favorable impression, which resulted in his receiving a call to become the pastor over the church. His installation was the first one in the Missisquoi Valley, and I have been at some pains to secure the records, but they are extremely meager in regard to the particulars. The exercises were holden in Elisha Hitchcock's barn (now standing on the north part of the Buck farm) June 22, 1826. The churches in Berkshire, Montgomery, Berlin, Mórristown, Hardwick, Craftsbury, Barton and Coventry were invited, but the records give no account of the proceedings, and I am unable to state what ministers or delegates were present. I believe, however, that at that period, the Rev. Phineas Bailey preached in Berkshire, "Father Hoberth" in Berlin, Mr. Chapin in Craftsbury and Mr. Watson in Coventry. Affairs, however, did not flow as smoothly as was hoped for. There began to be ill-feeling between Mr. Lamb and his people, the precise nature of which I am unable to state. Probably the people discovered that their pastor had his infirmities as all men have, and very likely the pastor discovered some of the "old man

Adam" in his church. The result was, another council was called in 1829, and he was dismissed. He moved to Lowell and preached a few years, fell into bad habits, was deposed from the ministry, and moved to the State of New York, where he died in a few years after.

About this time a meeting-house was built by the efforts of Dea. Luther Page and a few others, and for many years, this was the only house of worship in the Valley. It stood near where Albert Miller's house now is.

The inside of the church at the present day would be deemed a wonder in architecture. Two boxes fixed up 8 or 10 feet from the floor in opposite corners of the house, were the "singers seats" the men singers in one, and the women singers in the other. Between them was the pulpit several feet lower, so that between the men and women singers there was a "great gulf fixed," which you "could by no means pass." In those days the choir was not made up of boys and young ladies scarcely old enough to sit away from their mothers, but on the men's side sat the deacons, the elders and the solid men of the church, while on the other side, the good old matrons and mothers in Israel. Here, for years was sung St. Martin's, China, Calvary, and Plymouth; and I remember with what delight I used to listen to those solid old tunes. Since those days it has been my fortune to listen to the immortal productions of Handel, Hayden and Rossini, rendered by the best artists in America, but I never have experienced more pleasure than when a little lad I heard half a dozen old men and women sing in our old church.

Here too, as from a watch-tower, could be seen all the roguish boys in the church, and many a time has the writer, in the midst of some boyish prank, quailed under the stern frown of the awful deacon.

But the Holy Spirit has worked here, as well as in more costly edifices. In 1831, there was a great revival and large accessions were made to the church; also another in 1833, though not so extensive. A constant emigration to the West and other localities has operated to keep the church small and feeble. In 1848, the old meeting-house was taken down and the materials built into a new one in the village. It was dedicated Jan. 10, 1849, the Rev. C. W. Piper preaching the dedication sermon.

The church and society are now in comparatively flourishing circumstances. The number of church members at present is about sixty. Below I append a list of the ministers of the church since its organization, viz. Levi Parsons, missionary, 1818; James Parker, 1819—'25; Silas Lamb, 1826—'29; Wm. E. Holmes, 1831—'33; Jona. Sampson, 1833—'36; Reuben Mason, 1837—'42; Jas. D. Hills, 1843—'51; C. W. Piper, 1851—'54; Nathan Ward, 1854—'59; James P. Lane, 1860; Geo. S. Biscoe, 1861; Geo. A. Beckwith, 1861; Charles Scott, 1862; A. A. Smith, 1863—'67; John A. Farrar, 1867; Daniel Goodhue, 1868.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

was formed in 1830. It was organized by the Rev. Mr. Richmond, and at first consisted of 7 members, viz. Simpson Miller, and wife, Samuel Edwards and wife, Joseph Ward, Hannah Ward, and Mrs. Simpson.

During the revivals of 1831—'33, accessions were made to the church, but latterly emigration and other causes have somewhat reduced the church, there being at present, I believe, but 5 male members. The Rev. Thos. Mackie is their present minister.

MILITARY.

At the breaking out of the late rebellion, Westfield was not found behind other portions of our country in patriotism and public spirit. Volunteering was encouraged, and liberal bounties were raised to reward those of her sons who were willing to uphold the honor of our flag upon the battle-field. And in the privations of camp life, the labors and suffering of the active campaign, or amidst the horrors of the battle field, Westfield was honorably represented. Several of our young men have fought and bled on the immortal fields of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and some other fields of less renown. I give a list of volunteers, and drafted men who served in the army from this town. Those who died of disease are marked with a *. Those who were killed in battle, or died of wounds are designated thus, †.

2d Regiment, John Martin; 3rd, Henry A. Hitchcock†; Peter Martin, Norman Morey, Elisha Franklin; 4th, James S. Ryder†; 5th, James Brown†, John Kelly, Ammon S. Magee, Enos W. Thurber*; 6th, Asa J. Miller, William Ramsdell, Charles Santon*; 8th, David M. George†, (enlisted from Troy.) 11th, Ezra S. Bapp, Henry E. Bedell, after-

wards Lieut. Timothy Deblois, Amherst W. Dow, John Dunber, Geo. Evarts, David H. Gilman, Daufield Goddard, Moses Goddard*, Harlow D. Jackson, Abraham Laplant*, Charles Laplant, Nelson Lurette, Zelora Marsh, Joseph Martin, Florius Manrette, Andrew J. Morey, Edward Bapp, Joseph Goddard, Walter Marsh, Joseph Rose, Whipple Taylor*, 15th, Rodney R. Jackson*, Edward Martin*, Jackson Ryan, Hobart J. Marr, Lewis Simmons, Stephen Simmons, Alvin Rodgers.

During the early part of the war volunteering was quite brisk, the young men of Westfield particularly coming forward without much thought, or expectation of any bounty; but as time passed it was found that heavy bounties must be offered or a draft submitted to. The selectmen offered and paid as high as \$1,000 for several recruits, and for several more a less sum, so that the close of the war found the town in debt several thousand dollars. But in spite of every exertion, we were obliged to stand three several drafts. The first was in July, 1863, when 16 men were drafted, our quota being eight. Out of those sixteen only one, I believe, entered the service. The rest were exempted, paid commutation, or went to Canada after substitutes—and as several have never come back, we conclude they are still searching. In March, 1865, there was another draft of eight more and in April another of two more. The town, however, voted to raise money to furnish substitutes for all who were unable to go, so that the downfall of the rebellion found us terribly in debt.

About that time also a suit for damages received on the "Notch Road," was brought against the town by a man living in Montgomery, and the case being tried before an unusually stupid Franklin County jury, our debt is increased by the pretty little sum of twenty-six or seven hundred dollars more.

Four young men, either natives or residents of Westfield, have been killed in battle or soon after died from wounds received in action, and I here thought it not improper in this connection to give a slight sketch of each, as nearly correct as the materials in my hands will permit.

HENRY A. HITCHCOCK

was the son of Newton Hitchcock, and grandson of David Hitchcock, one of the first settlers of the town. He was the first who en-

listed from this town. He joined the 3rd Vermont, Co. B, June 1., 1861. He served till August 1., 1862, when he was discharged on account of ill health. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the 39th N. Y. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6., 1864, his leg was shattered by a shot. The next day his limb was amputated and he was started in an ambulance for Fredericksburg, but the guerillas turned the train of wounded and dying men back to Chancellorsville and the next day, May 8th, he died. His age was 29 years.

JAMES S. RYDER

was born in Waitsfield, though for several years he had resided in this town. In the draft of 1863, July, he was one of the sixteen taken from this town, and was the only one of them who joined the army at that time. He patriotically refused to pay the commutation money, or desert to Canada, as too many did, but took his musket and put on his uniform the day he was examined by the surgeon, and never came home again. He was assigned to the 4th Vt. Co. H, and in the terrible battle of the Wilderness, he was shot through the abdomen and died in a few hours. His age was 37.

DAVID M. GEORGE

was born in the town of Topsham, but spent the greater part of his life here. He enlisted from Troy into the 8th Vt., Co. C, Dec. 2., 1861, and was killed at the siege of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. A part of his regiment had been ordered out as a skirmish-line and were in a position, exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters, and were ordered to lie down. After a time George rose to his feet, to reconnoitre, and was almost instantly struck by a musket ball, and fell pierced through the heart. His age was about 39.

CHAPTER FOR WESTFIELD.

BY E. W. THURBER.

Westfield lies 44 miles N. E. from Burlington and 42 north from Montpelier, and about 20 miles from the present termination of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, at Barton. The location is of easy access by way of a defile in Lamoille County, and by the western valley of Lake Champlain, along the banks of the Missisquoi.

Until near the present century, herds of deer roved through the unbroken forest, and the rodents burrowed in the rich, though untilled soil—undisturbed, save by the wily Indian hunter.

There has been some discussion, within a few years, whether this valley was once the bottom of a pond. It has been the opinion of some, that a body of water covering many hundred acres extended over a part of Lowell and as much of the Missisquoi valley as lies in Westfield, and a part of Troy. I will present some facts furnished me by Rev. S. R. Hall, who is probably better informed, as to the geology of the County, than any other individual in this part of the State:

1. The hills, upon either side of the valley, have a surface of water-terraces, which, it is deemed, could be produced in no way except by the action of a body of water. These consist of a flat and perpendicular—alternately forming a flight of stairs on a grand scale; the steps being from 15 to 20 feet each; the level places being, of course, not always exactly horizontal, nor the descents exactly perpendicular, unless broken by rivulets, or disturbed by artificial means. Furthermore, and what is somewhat striking, these terraces are found to be at the same height on each side of the valley; being situated in pairs at the same elevation from a common level. These appearances are accounted for, by the sustainers of this theory, on the supposition that the level portions were being formed when the water stood at a level, or nearly so; while, when the perpendicular were forming, it was more rapidly draining off.

2. The soil composing all the low land is the same as at the bottom of existing lakes and ponds; that is, of a fine mealy nature, such as is always deposited at the bottom of all bodies of standing water.

3. We find evident traces of the action of water at such a height that, if it stood in a body there, it must necessarily cover the whole valley. There are "pot-holes" in the rocks on the sides of the mountains and other traces of water, nearly a thousand feet above the Missisquoi River.

4. We find stratified sand a hundred feet above the valley.

5. The drift of geologists was a current from the N. N. W. to the S. S. E., as is evinced by the general flow of rocks in that direction; on the contrary, in this valley, the rocks came from the south, as is shown by our finding those in this town which belong to the quarry of our southern neighbors.

These data geologists deem sufficient to establish the affirmative of the question;

moreover, there are other facts which bear in the same direction. I will note a few.

It is said that Thomas Hitchcock, one of the early settlers, in excavating for a well, a short distance from the village, at the depth of 15 feet, found the top of a tree in such a state of preservation that he was able to identify it as hemlock. Furthermore, if we penetrate perpendicularly into the earth for several feet, upon the side of the hill that lies back from the river, we find alternate layers of top-soil, hard-pan, &c.,—showing a deposit of different kinds of soil at different periods.

Again, in draining the low lands in the valley, we find fallen trees, bark, &c., several feet from the surface—a fact considered unaccountable on any other supposition than that of a heavy deposit of earth.

Again, shells, and bones of fishes, have been found at such a distance back from the river as is never overflowed by it.

These facts are much more easily accounted for, on the supposition that a large body of water once covered the entire amount of land which exhibits these phenomena. I will not stop to remark, with respect to them, further than to add that they furnish interesting material for the historian, geologist and speculative philosopher.

Within the first 30 years from the first half of the present century, several rumors have been afloat of lead discoveries being made within or near the southern and western limits of this town.

About the year 1805, a Mr. Stimpson, who resided at North Troy, in coming from the Champlain valley over the mountain to this town, in company with an Indian by the name of Lewy, came across a mine of lead (it is unknown how large), and brought home a quantity. His daughter, a present resident of the town, remembers seeing it lie upon a shelf in her father's house, about fifty-five years ago.

Again, Mr. Harvey Farman, one of the first settlers of Troy, and a man who used to travel much in the woods, once obtained a quantity upon one of the neighboring mountains, as tradition has it, out of which he made bullets; but could never again find the spot where he obtained it.

Again, a Mr. Stoughton, who was once a resident of this town, found a body of this mineral while descending the mountain upon this side. While descending a steep declivity,

he caught hold of a bush, which came up, revealing the mine, the color of which attracted his attention. Upon observing it more closely, he found that he could cut it with his pocket-knife; but, having no larger implement with him at the time, was enabled to secure but little.

Furthermore, when Mr. David Barber lived upon the farm, at present occupied by Jesse Buck, tradition says that the Indians were accustomed to pass his house in a southerly direction, and, after being gone for twenty-four hours, would return, bringing lead, out of which they made bullets.

These, and other similar statements, point to the same conclusion, namely, that there is a mine of lead, in nearly a pure state, within a few hours' walk of either Westfield or Lowell village, or the settlements in Jay, or Montgomery. But, as it is my object to record facts, rather than to speculate lengthily upon probabilities, I will leave the subject to the scientific scholar and "Green Mountain rangers," for further developments.

The main stream in this town is the Missisquoi River, which runs in a north-easterly direction through the S. E. corner of the town, receiving several tributaries which form an accession to its waters equal to nearly the original amount on entering the town. The first of these is called the Coburn brook, which rises near the line of Jay, and, running in a south-easterly direction into Troy, enters the Missisquoi near the south village. The next branch of importance is Mill brook, which runs in a south-easterly direction through the village. The next runs in a south, and then, in a north-easterly direction, to the pond near Mr. Burnham's, where it unites with the Mill brook and enters the Missisquoi near Troy line. This stream received its name from — Taft, who erected the first grist and saw-mill in town, upon its bank. The most southerly stream in this town, is called the Burgess brook, from one of the first settlers, living near it on the West hill. It rises in the S. W. part of the town, crosses the West hill road near F. Sawyer's, runs in a south-westerly direction, and joins the river near the south line.

A stream is formed by the confluence of two brooks in the south part of Troy, runs a short distance in Westfield, on the east side of the Missisquoi, and joins it near the residence of T. P. Brown.

Each of these streams is sufficiently large to carry a saw-mill, and all but one have done so. The machinery of a starch-factory has also been run by one of them.

No large bodies of granite have been found within the limits of the township, but several boulders, of considerable size, abound,—some of which have been worked. A range of serpentine rock extends from Lowell through its S. E. corner into Troy, forming numerous bluffs of several feet in height. In connection with this range, chromate of iron, bitter spar, talcose slate, and specimens of asbestos have been found; also, veins of amianthus—a variety of asbestos having long threads like flax. This is incombustible, and is sometimes wrought into cloth and paper.

Large quantities of soapstone have also been discovered, and some good specimens of greenstone. The latter is not capable of being smelted, but admits of a high polish, and is used in the mechanic arts.

There are two natural ponds in town. One lies on the farm at present owned and occupied by Peter Phillips, some two or three miles north-west of the south village in Troy. It covers two or three acres of land, and is said to slope very rapidly from the margin toward the center—being at a great depth in the middle. It abounds in pickerel,—a few of that fish being placed there by one of the early settlers. There is no stream running into it, and it has no outlet upon the surface,—the land being sufficiently dry for plowing entirely around it; but, on the east side, several rods from it, and several feet below its surface, there is a large spring which is supposed to be fed by its waters. It lies upon a hill, the ground sloping from it in every direction; and neither freshets nor droughts affect it but little. It is supposed to be fed by springs, as is evinced by the discovery, by bathers, of certain streaks of water colder than the main body; and also, by its being kept in a state of purity; a family, several rods distant, obtaining a supply for domestic purposes with a syphon.

JESSE OLDS,

the first settler, came from Mantague, Mass., bringing with him his wife* and two or three children. He seems to have possessed an aspiring, stirring disposition, and figured somewhat conspicuously in the early history

*He married a daughter of Seymour Taft, an inn-keeper at Montague.

company with Simpson, erected a pail-factory* on the site of the saw-mill erected by Thomas Hitchcock. He is the only one of the family who now resides in Westfield. The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, of this family, are yet living, the 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th, never having settled in town.

GEORGE W. WHICHER

erected a building in 1842, and placed in it a machine for sawing clapboards. It was purchased soon after by

MORTON STEBBINS,

who put in the grist-mill which has run to the present time. After the destroying of the Taft Mills, in 1804, till the erection of Thomas Hitchcock's in 1808, the people had to go to Derby and Craftsbury to mill; after this ceased to do business, 1839 or '40, they went to N. Troy and to Lowell, until the completion of the last.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In 1857, an institution of learning was incorporated in Westfield, styled the "Westfield Grammar School," through the instrumentality of C. Braley, our representative that year. The first sessions of the school were held in Mr. Braley's building at the village; the number attending which, considering the inconvenience of the position, was encouraging to the institution. During the Summer of 1860, through the efforts of our citizens, a new two-story building was erected in a pleasant part of the village, the first floor of which is to be the property of this institution, and the second for holding the town meetings.

REV. N. H. DOWNS,

a baptist clergyman, came from Groton, Vt., to Troy, this country, about 1828. He afterwards settled in Westfield, and erected the large framed-house at present occupied by Peter Philips, on the North hill. Subsequently he built one or two houses in South Troy village. He moved to Ohio in August 1854. He appears to have been possessed of an active disposition; and, although in very indigent circumstances, at first, after fortune had placed liberal means in his hands, he was inclined to keep money stirring. He appears to have been the prime mover in the erection of the meeting-house at Troy, and was instrumental in forming a church, into which he gathered over 60 members. His money was

obtained from the sale of his "Elixir," in which he is said to have dealt to the amount of \$40,000.

MR. HOWARD.

In the Fall, 1807, a Mr. Howard came from Springfield, Mass. to Westfield. He lived with his brother-in-law, Jas. C. for a short time, and finished a log-building previously commenced by Calvin Eaton, a short distance south of the Olds place, into which he moved his family. During the winter of 1807-8 he was returning from Craftsbury, where he had been at work, and was met by one or two of our citizens on the mountain on Saturday P. M. about 3 o'clock. He was not seen again till Tuesday, about 9 o'clock in the morning when he was discovered by Messrs. Reed & Sprague, not far from the house of the latter, and between it and the present residence of Mr. Boynton; the road then running between the last two men's houses. He appeared to be attempting to walk, and succeeded in moving a little, but the trodden appearance of the snow indicated that he had been for some time within a short distance of the spot where he was found. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. Sprague, and the only physician who resided within many miles, Dr. Shubael Winslow, was called. He proceeded to bleed him, (the propriety of which, under those circumstances has ever been strongly called in question) but with this and all other efforts they were unable to resuscitate him fully, and he expired within 24 hours after being found. He is described as being a large, athletic man, and well calculated to subdue the forest at a distance from civilization. But his career in Westfield was short. The direct, primary cause of his death, has ever since been a question which no one appears to have solved satisfactorily. According to the custom of the day, he had a bottle which was nearly full of some kind of spirit; but it appeared to contain about the same when he was discovered that it did when our people met him. Moreover, being able to communicate somewhat before he died, he informed his friends that he had not removed the cork since that time; his efforts to do so, being ineffectual. He left a wife and several children to lament his untimely end. According to the best information which we at present possess, this was the first death of an adult in this town.* He was buried on the

* This factory afterward passed into the hands of C. Bailey, and was destroyed by fire.

* See also Mr. Winslow on this subject; also history of Lowell, p. — Ed.

JOHN HARTLEY

is supposed to be the last of the first five settlers mentioned thus far. He was here, however, at the organization of the town in 1802, as his name appears among the petit jurors. He came from Ireland with his parents some time previous to the Revolution, in which contest his father was a soldier. He came to this town from Princefield, Mass., and settled on what is called the North Hill, on the farm since occupied by Mr. Roswell Lumbard. He built a snug little house without the aid of a board or shingle. Between Oct. 1804 and Dec. 1805, he moved to Troy, where he remained awhile, and then went to Potton, C. E. His family consisted of a wife, two or three children, his mother and a sister; the latter came to Westfield in the Fall of 1802.

DAVID BARBER.

The next family that came into Westfield, was that of David Barber, from Brimfield, Mass., who arrived in the new settlement in June, 1803. He was moved by his father-in-law Medad Hitchcock, with an ox-team and horse, bringing irons for a saw-mill. They were 19 days on the road, a distance of about 240 miles. Mrs. Barber staid one week with Mr. J. Olds, during which time her husband erected a log-building near the Mill brook, above the present site of the starch-factory. The first strokes in their part of the town were made for this purpose, and to procure timber for Mr. H.'s mill. Mr. Barber remained here until the Spring of 1804, when he erected a house a short distance S. E. of the present house of Mr. Jesse Buck. After remaining here a short time, he lived 4 years in a building erected by R. Cisco, a little south of the present site of the village, and then removed to the place, a short distance east of the village, where he died, April 16, 1854. Mrs. Barber remained here till April 2, 1856, when she moved to Glover, where she resides at present with her son-in-law, H. Gilman, at the age of 78, 1861-2.

LYMAN TAFT

from Montague, Mass. At a meeting of the original proprietors of the land in Westfield, it was "voted that — acres be given to Lyman Taft, or any other person who will erect the first grist and saw-mill in Westfield." Mr. Taft availed himself of the offer, and erected the buildings on a small stream near the present residence of D. F. Boynton, which has since been known as the Taft Brook.

RODOLPHUS REED,

a son of Josiah Reed, from Montague, Mass., arrived in Westfield with his family, Nov. 27, 1803. They came in with a span of horses, and spent the first Winter with Mr. Olds. When Mr. Reed had journeyed as far as Craftsbury, the snow had fallen to a considerable depth, and leaving his wagon he proceeded forward with his sleigh, expecting to reach the settlement in Westfield the first night. But from the depth of snow which lay on the mountain and other difficulties, they were unable to do so until the third day. The first night they encamped on the west side of the mountain, and the second at a rude hovel in Lowell, erected by a Mr. Caldwell some time previous, who resided here during the Summer, but had now deserted for Winter quarters in Massachusetts, as was his custom. This camp was built up of logs on three sides, the fourth forming a fire-place on a grand scale, with all the rest of the world for a chimney. The next day, Mr. Olds having sent them some assistance, they reached his house, not having suffered very extremely, although their youngest child was only about two weeks old. The next Spring Mr. Reed erected a house upon a piece of lease land, at present occupied by Geo. Lockwood, where he remained for 15 years. He afterward lived one year with Mr. Dexter on the Hobbs place, whence he removed to the farm at present occupied by Luther Howe, where he erected a framed house and barn. He lived here till his death. He died of apoplexy, May 18, 1841, aged 67. Their children were Lydia, John, Hannah, Lucy, Lyman, Erastus, Josiah, Calvin, Sarah, Arvilla, Royal and Willard. Royal cleared a part of the farm on the West Hill, owned by Veniah Miller, and erected the barn which stands upon it.

Mrs. Reed resides here still with her daughter Lydia, at the advanced age of 80 years.

HOLLIS ATWELL,

from Cambridge, Vt., came to this place in October 1822. He erected a large two-story building on the north side of the brook, about half a mile south of the village, and commenced the tanning business. The first floor was used for this purpose, and the second was occupied by his family. In addition to cow-hides, and calf-skins, Mr. A. tanned deer-skins, out of which he manufactured mittens and gloves,—and sheep-pelts. He continued the business till about the year 1845.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The year 1846 was noted in Westfield for two melancholly accidents. In March, a man named Beede Roberts was killed while felling trees for Luther Jackman. In June, Elisha H. and David, two promising sons of Aaron Barber, 24 and 22 years of age, were drowned in a small pond on the north hill, while bathing—and in February of 1847, his eldest daughter died, and the Spring following his youngest, making the loss of 4 children within a year.

About the year 1828, Thomas Quint while traveling through the town, in a sleigh, on the main road, was fatally hurt. It was supposed that his horse might have taken fright and he was suddenly started back against the back part of his sleigh with such force as to sever the spinal column, after which, he was thrown upon the ice where he was found by a man with a team behind.

ROBERT ORNE

erected in 1845, a large building in the north part of the village, which he originally designed for a tavern, but never finished: subsequently it passed into the hands of a Mr. Locke, Messrs. Richardson and Braley, and Mr. R. after sold to his partner Mr. B. The first sessions of the Westfield Grammar school were held in this building, which has also been occupied at different times by families and for shops and a warehouse.

The first school was taught by Isabel Upham, from Montgomery, in a house on the east side of the old road, near the Taft brook. The town has now 6 districts in which school is sustained five months or more, each year.

JOSEPH HITCHCOCK.

An apple-tree marks the site, near the present buildings of Luther Howe, where Mr. H. first commenced and built his log-house. He afterward occupied a lease-lot, west of A. C. Hitchcock's present farm; later moved to northern N. Y., where he now resides.

ELISHA HITCHCOCK

commenced on the northern part of the farm of Jesse Buck, where he first built a log-house, and about 1818 the framed one now standing. A few years since he removed West.

ABEL HITCHCOCK

commenced on the meadow east of the river, where he built a log-house near the ———. This farm was after purchased by Luke Miller, who put up a frame-house.

The Hitchcock family came from Westminster, and consisted of Julius, Caleb, James, Elisha, Amos, Simon, Joseph, Ursula, Josiah, Patty, Abel, Hiram, Melinda, Lucinda and Aaron Charles. The third, fourth, fifth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, are still living, four of whom (the three daughters and Hiram) only, are residents of the town. James, the oldest, has reached the advanced age of 80.* He resides in Ludlow, Vt. Elisha lives in Norwalk, Ohio; Amos, Westminster, Vt.; Joseph, Worth, N. Y.; Abel, Rutland, Wis.

PHYSICIANS.

THOMAS WINSLOW, grandson of Dea. Luther, is a physician settled in Chicago, Ill.

GUY STOUGHTON, son of Thomas, studied medicine with Dr. Corey and at St. Albans, attended medical lectures several terms at Woodstock, and commenced practice in Westfield; subsequently removed to and practiced in Wisconsin, till within a few years.

CHANCEY BURGESS, oldest son of Anthony, studied medicine after he left Westfield, and has since been located awhile at Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle Co.

MILLER FAMILY.

Several of the sons of Elisha Miller settled in Westfield, some of whom came before, and some after the war. This family consisted of Luke, Ruby, Vaniah, Rimmon, Simpson, Patty, Bathsheba, Henry, and Leafy. Luke lived for a while in the house before mentioned, then moved to the building on the east bank of the river, previously erected by Abel Hitchcock. Subsequently, he erected the framed-house on the elevation a short distance from the river, at present occupied by Alfred Miller. He died here. Vaniah purchased the lot of land comprising the present farms of J. Miller and Jesse Bailey and settled on the location of the latter. He died in Westfield. Rimmon settled first on the west side of the river, opposite to Luke, and subsequently purchased the farm near the village at present owned by Mr. Richardson, and erected the house occupied by Patrick McDougherty. He afterwards purchased the farm owned by A. S. Miller, where he died in 1856. Simpson lived in this town some ten years or over, and then removed to Troy, N. Y., where he died, Oct. 3, 1848. Henry came to Westfield in 1845, and this year, in

* Since deceased.—Ed.

of the town. He was educated, refined and polished in manners; and, but for his want of discretion, might have made a mark among his countrymen, of some importance. He had been a minister of the Congregational church, but never appears to have officiated in that capacity in Westfield, and but once while he resided here; that is, at the funeral of two young men in Potton, C. E., as mentioned in Sumner's history of the Missisquoi valley. The farm upon which he commenced is now called the Morse place, and formerly part of the farm owned by Hale Clark, on what is called the "West Hill;" there being no dwelling-house upon it. Mr. Olds erected a frame-barn previous to 1802, which was probably the first one in town, the outlines of which are still visible. It is thought that he had one daughter born here, which might have been the first birth in Westfield, though we cannot be positive. He set out an orchard near his house, a few trees of which still remain alive. As his house stood near the only road leading into the town from the south, it was frequently the temporary residence of the early settlers.

This road came over the mountain from Craftsbury, and led on through Jay to Potton, C. E. where there were a few inhabitants.

He went to the General Assembly at Westminster in 1803, being the first representative from Westfield. He was also town clerk from the organization of the town in 1802, till his removal, the first week in May, 1804, to Craftsbury. From Craftsbury he removed to the State of New York, where he died.

ANTHONY BURGESS,

from Gloucester, R. I., commenced on the West Hill some distance south of Mr. Olds'. He cleared several acres here, and put up a log-house and framed barn, previous to 1803. He subsequently married a Miss Hobbs.—They had several children. He died about the 1st of June, 1810, and was buried on the West Hill. His wife afterward went to her father, in the State of New York. His sons moved to Grand-Isle Co., married and finally went to New-York State. So far as we can learn, Mr. Burgess was the second adult who died in town.

Much of his farm has since been covered with a second growth of maple. Mr. Rufus Stebbins, a subsequent owner, made some inroads upon them several years ago; and more yet have since been felled: but several

acres of level handsome land are yet covered; part of which form a beautiful sugar-orchard for Mr. Clark, of more than a thousand trees.

JOSEPH PROPHECT

came from Gloucester, R. I. with Mr. Burgess previous to the Spring of 1803. For the few first years he worked for Mr. Olds, kept bachelor's hall with A. Burgess, &c.; afterwards worked several years for Mr. Hitchcock; subsequently exchanged a piece of land on the West Hill, which he had previously bought, for another on the Flat. He here erected a log-house and subsequently a plank one, where he lived until about the year 1830, when he sold to Jere. Hodgkin, and moved to Lowell.* He appears to have sustained a good moral character, was noted for integrity and uprightness of purpose, and was universally respected by all who knew him. His strong arms dealt many heavy blows toward subduing the forest in Westfield; and his name is spoken with approbation by those who knew him well more than half a century ago. He was never married.

WILLIAM HOBBS

came from Sturbridge, Mass. He had a wife and several children when he came, and there were one or two born in town; but it is thought subsequently to the daughter of Mr. Olds. He commenced on the then main-road, north of Mr. Olds and on the other side of the brook. He built and lived in a log-house, and in the Summer of 1804 raised a frame barn, which, however, he never wholly completed. He was a resident of the town till about the year 1806 or '07, and removed to Constable, N. Y. He cleared several acres and raised a good orchard. The farm was afterward purchased of Scott, of Craftsbury, by Messrs. Dexter and Stone, who made an addition to the house and added other conveniences. For several years past it has been used as a pasture, under the title of the "Bull place," from the name of the last resident. This is now a large clearing entirely surrounded by woods, owned by Jesse Buck. There are the relics of a barn, and also of a garden and orchard and the frame of a house still remaining on it. Laying upon the side of the hill it forms an excellent pasture; but is not very accessible, the original road having fallen into disuse many years since.

*He purchased a farm near Lowell Village, lived a few years and died between 1830 and '35.

southeast corner of the farm at present owned by Mr. Hoyt on the West Hill. He with Mr. B. were the only adults interred upon the spot. This was the first burial place in Westfield; but the spot has since been converted into tillage land.

Mrs. Howard subsequently married a Mr. Lathe. She lived awhile each at Craftsbury and Westfield, and subsequently in Troy—thence she removed to Ohio, 2 years since, where she died in December '59. Mr. Howard was a blacksmith, and worked awhile in a shop built by Mr. Dexter and afterward erected a new one, and died in Westfield, in 1807. Mr. Reed's path of life appears to have been emphatically rugged. Not long after his marriage, the news came to his wife that he was drowned at South Hadley Falls, Mass. where he was at work rafting logs down the river. It proved untrue, however, although for a while his situation was precarious in the extreme, he barely escaping with his life. In the summer of 1805, a few years after his removal to Westfield, being at the raising of a barn for Thos. Stoughton, he was struck across the spinal column by one of the heavy timbers, and taken up senseless, but recovered. Subsequently, while engaged in working on a road which had been laid to Hazen's Notch, he was struck a heavy blow upon the back of the head by a falling limb, the messenger informing Mrs. Reed said that he might not survive till she could arrive at the spot. He did, however, and lived several years. He is described as being a very rugged, hearty man; and although he was able to attend to his work till the day of his death, he never wholly recovered from the effects of these well-nigh fatal accidents.

JOSIAH REED

came to Westfield in the Spring of 1803, lived with Mr. Olds, and raised several kinds of grain on his farm. He worked in the Taft mills, it is thought, as long as they stood. He afterward went to Craftsbury where he died, Oct. 4, 1804.

ABIJAH REED

came to Westfield with his brother Rodolphus in 1803. He commenced near the present Mrs. Jackson's on the West hill, and set out some apple trees. He afterwards spent two or three years in Lowell, and from thence he removed to Colchester.

CAPT. MEDAD HITCHCOCK

came into the new settlement, as before mentioned, in the Spring of 1803, with a yoke of oxen and horse, bringing iron for a saw mill. He selected a location for the mill, a short distance above the present site of the starch-factory on the Mill Brook, and commenced getting out the timber for its construction. After working through the season he returned to Massachusetts to spend the winter, not having completed the building. He returned in the Spring of 1804, and in the Summer of this year raised the second saw-mill in town.

A MR. CISCO,

in the fall of 1804 moved his family to Westfield, and settled near the present site of the buildings of Medad Hitchcock, his namesake. The next year he erected the framed barn which stands there now, it being the first framed barn in that part of the town. This building has both a military and a patriotic history (already given in Mrs. Winslow's papers Oct. 7.) In the year 1805 or 1806 assisted by his son Thomas, he built a grist-mill on the same stream as the saw-mill, a short distance below the present site of the saw-mill of Mr. Howard; subsequently it was destroyed by fire. In the year 1819 he erected a framed house a few rods north of his first, near the present site of A. C. Hitchcock's house, and which at present forms a part of the group of buildings of the latter. He died Feb. 18, 1821; his wife, Martha, Dec. 25, 1830. The names of his children were, Thomas, Azuba, Heber, Patty, Sally, Naomi, Medad, Smith and Salome, a family of 9 children well adapted to the purpose which Mr. H. attempted to accomplish—that of converting a forest into a settled country—land covered with trees into cultivated fields. Azuba (Mrs. Barber), Heber and Naomi (Mrs. Miller) and Salome are still living, all but the first being residents of Westfield. Many of Mr. Hitchcock's descendants are here, forming a respectable portion of the community.

THOMAS HITCHCOCK

came to Westfield for the purpose of surveying the country, in 1802. In June, 1803, he accompanied his father and Mrs. Barber's family, as before mentioned; and in March, 1804, made the town a permanent residence. He married Lucina Winslow (a daughter of another of the early settlers), in Massachusetts, and removed the next month to the new settlement;

and in March, 1804, became a permanent resident of the new colony. He moved into the log-house erected by Mr. Barber on the bank of the Mill-brook, near the saw-mill of Medad Hitchcock. He afterwards erected a small framed house near the residence of his father; and, in 1808, the house at present occupied by Henry Miller, the first framed house in town, except the one just mentioned, which was a "little temporary thing," which he occupied but a short time. He assisted his father in the erection of the grist-mill before mentioned, in the year 1805 or 1806: and subsequently, when the saw-mill was destroyed by fire, he erected another on the site of the recent pail-factory. He resided in the framed house near the brook until 1826, when, having become embarrassed in his business transactions, and commencing to exhibit evidences of mental aberration, he spent several months with his brother, M. Smith, and subsequently died at the Asylum at Brattleboro, Aug. 26, 1837.

There is something interestingly melancholy in the history of this unfortunate man. Removing to Westfield soon after his marriage, the new colony doubtless presented few attractions to the newly married pair. The forest frowned on either side, and, half a century later, Mrs. H. is said to have expressed the loneliness experienced by herself and others, during the first few years, in very strong terms. He is described as a man of talents and amiable disposition; but not succeeding so well in the newly settled country as he had anticipated, he fell a victim to despondency, and died a lunatic. He held the office of town clerk from 1809 to 1835; which office he filled satisfactorily, as evinced from his receiving the suffrages of his townsmen for that office for more than a quarter of a century.

Near the close of his life, being prostrated by disease, his spiritual nature appears to have become particularly active, and he was accustomed to assert, with an earnestness evidently unfeigned, that he could see angels surrounding him. Whether this was an illusion of an unbalanced brain or no, forms a subject of contemplation for the student and lover of theology.

In his death Mrs. H. lost an indulgent husband, Westfield a valuable townsman, society and his Masonic lodge a much respected member, and many a kind-hearted and faithful friend.

His widow was an intelligent and estimable lady, much loved and respected. She subse-

quently married Elisha Hitchcock. She died Feb. 11, 1857.

RICHARD CISCO

came in 1804, and erected a house on the Missisco meadow, on the farm at present occupied by Carnot Braley. He lived here during the winter of 1804 and '05, when Mr. Cisco built a log-house, near Mr. Hitchcock's, where his wife resided during the winters of 1804 and '05.—His children were, Lemuel, Joseph, James, Thomas, Phebe, Annie, Miranda. All but the first and sixth are yet living, mostly in the Western States.

THOMAS STOUGHTON

moved to Westfield from Weathersfield, this State, a year or two after Mr. Cisco, accompanied by his family and his parents. He settled on the same farm as Mr. Cisco, and erected his buildings on the present site of Mr. Braley's. His wife died here about 1837, and his parents some time previously. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin, where he died about 1850.—His children were, Luke, Guy, George, Nancy John, Thomas, Claudin, Seymour and Harvey. The first, second, third and seventh are yet living in Wisconsin. George left Westfield, last, in the Spring of 1855—leaving none of the children of either of these primitive settlers, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Cisco, behind.

The Missisquoi river flows rather sluggishly nearly its entire course in Westfield, making it very susceptible to the influence of heavy rains; and as it passes through an intervale, the banks are generally low—thus enabling it, when it gets above high-water mark, to take its own course, overflowing meadows, taking the turf along, floating flood-wood upon the tillage-land—sand on to the mowing—taking miniature trees up by the roots, and making a disturbance generally. Its general course through the intervale is N. E.; but there is scarcely a point of the compass towards which its course is not aimed, in some part of its meanderings. Birds may attempt to fly across it, and after pursuing a direct course for a while, alight upon the same side from which they started: and an individual who has resided for 30 years on its eastern bank, says that it runs 2 miles to get 1, as far as he knows it. It is said that on one occasion when Messrs. Stoughton and Cisco lived on the meadow above mentioned, the water rose to such a height as to compel them to leave home against their inclination; but they finally concluded to succumb to the irresistible solicitations of the ponderable element; and, attaching their couch-material to the beams

above, bore, each his better half, to a position more elevated.

MR. JOSEPH COBURN

was the next permanent settler in Westfield. He arrived in the little colony about the middle of October, 1804. He lived with Mr. Goodell, (who had rented the Olds place that season) the ensuing winter, and afterwards removed to the farm at present occupied by the Messrs. Pricketts, where a Mr. Humes had previously made a commencement, and cleared 7 or 8 acres, and then moved away. He resided here a few years, when he removed to Craftsbury, where he died in December, 1859, aged 89 years.—His children were, Chester, Phyla, Cheney, Marcey, John, Catherine, James and Olive. Chester remains a resident of the town; Cheney, Marcey and James reside in New York State—the two youngest in Craftsbury. The first year, to draw his hay in, he fell a small tree, fitted the large end of the body to the ring of his ox-yoke, the larger limbs he made, by cutting them nearly off, to form a flat surface, and the whole answered for a cart.

HOSEA SPRAGUE

came to Westfield from Brimfield, Mass., in December, 1805, and spent the winter in the house of Mr. Reed. He afterward built a log-house on the farm at present occupied by T. O. Brown, where he lived till April, 1822, when he removed to Lowell, where he died in November, 1843. His children were, Burton, Hosea, Mary, Betsey, Nehemiah, Lydia, Laban and Celia. The second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth, are still living; none, however, being residents of the town. Betsy, who lived in Homer, N. Y., visited Westfield in 1851—having been absent 40 years.

It would seem that the snow fell very deep during the winters of 1803, '04, '05 and '06, and, as thought by some, much more so than has been customary in later years. Messrs. Reed and Sprague, with a span of horses, were 5 days in getting 2 barrels of pork from Craftsbury to Westfield, in the last named winter; and in the former, an old resident states, that from one of the dwellings where she resided on the West hill, not a fence nor tall stump was to be seen.

DAVID HITCHCOCK,

another of the first settlers in Westfield, came to this town from Brimfield, Mass., in June 1806. His father (Obed) and Medad were half brothers. He bought a lot of land on the North hill, comprising the present farms of his sons Newton and Horatio Hitchcock, and the

one between them, at present owned by a Mr. Gilpin. He erected a log-house near the present site of Newton's house, where he remained till he died, Dec. 4, 1810. According to the will of the father the two sons were to have the northern and southern portions of the farm, while the mother retained the middle third.—The boys settled on their farms, and have since remained there; but the other part has passed through several hands. After Mr. H.'s decease, the widow erected a framed-house a short distance south of the old one, which was afterwards removed northwardly, near the present school-house; and subsequently, C. Coburn, whom she married, erected the present building on the same spot. The latter are yet residents of the town, Mrs. C. having reached the advanced age of 83.

Some years previous to the last mentioned date,

ASA HITCHCOCK,

a brother of the two last, commenced clearing the farm at present owned by S. J. Farman, on the river, and built a log-house a few rods south-east of the present one. In 1808, he married and moved here, where he afterwards erected a framed barn. He subsequently removed to Hardwick, where he died about 1811 or '12.

Mr. Hitchcock furnishes one of those instances of what industry and perseverance will accomplish for those who desire to learn, even under discouraging circumstances. His father dying when he was quite young, he had no means of obtaining an education above that afforded by the common school at that day; and even this was denied him one half of the time. The duties of the farm devolved on him and his brother David; and as they constantly demanded the attention of one of them, each could attend school only alternate seasons, and then only in the winter. He, however, struggled with misfortune and embarrassed circumstances, and finally studied and practiced law in Hardwick, and became an eminent teacher—an example of a self-made man.

DR. SHUBEL WINSLOW

came to Westfield from Brimfield, Mass., in May, 1806, and settled on the farm at present occupied by Jacob Stebbins. He built a log-house and barn and remained here till his death, which took place Jan. 16, 1821. Azuba, his wife, died June 10, 1820. He studied medicine but did not practice much after coming to Westfield, although he had formerly done so considerably. His children were Dolly,

Amasa, Lydia, Lucina and Luther. Dolly died in Westfield, Oct. 20, 1853. Amasa commenced on the farm now owned by Jas. Clark and Samuel Burnham. He remained a few years and cleared several acres, but moved to Col-raine, Mass., in 1812. Lydia married Heber Hitchcock, and died in Westfield. Lucina married Thomas Hitchcock, and died in Westfield, Feb. 11, 1857. Luther is still living and resides in Sunderland, Mass.

About the same time a brother of DAVID, LEVI HITCHCOCK, came to Westfield and settled on the north-west part of the lot, purchased by David. He erected a log-house near the main road, and subsequently the framed house erected by the widow Hitchcock (mentioned before) was moved to the same site, where he died about 1839 or '40. He left two small children, the younger being under 7 years of age, the training and education of which devolved upon the mother. He was buried on his own farm near the roadside, on a spot which has since been converted into a burying ground. The marble slab which marks his resting place, is supposed to have been the first one erected in town. The lapse of half a century has left the foot-prints of time upon its surface, but the characters are still legible.

This slab was obtained from a ledge in Lowell; but the mechanic who wrought it out found the stone too hard to make the working of the ledge profitable. The settlement received another accession to its number by the arrival of Jairus Stebbins from Middlefield* Mass., and Caleb Hitchcock from Westminster, in this State.

JAIRUS STEBBINS

had purchased the lots chartered to Gov. Owen of him personally and he proceeded to erect a building upon the lot lying in the first division, a short distance south of the house previously occupied by Mr. Hartley. He moved with a yoke of oxen and a horse; and such was the state of the roads that it took them 16 days to reach the place of their destination in Westfield. In 1814 he erected the gambrel-roofed house, at present unoccupied, a little distance south of his old one which he continued to occupy in the fall of this year. He brought a gun of Revolutionary fame, his father having carried it at Ticonderoga, which is at present in the possession of Madison Steb-

bins of Troy. In 1809, he erected a distillery for the manufacture of potatoe whisky, which was a successful operation, several years. From authentic data it appears the demand for this and similar articles, in the first settlement of the country, was brisk.

Subsequently he removed to the farm at present occupied by Martin Stebbins, where he and Mrs. S. still survive at the advanced ages of 78 and 77.

Their children were Emeline, Madison, Edwin, Martin, Shapley P., Harrison, Clarinda, Mary. The second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eight are still living—but one in Westfield, and only two in Vermont.

CALEB HITCHCOCK.

moved into a log-house, previously occupied by Mr. Goodell, which stood a short distance west of the buildings of Jesse Buck. He afterwards erected a framed building on the same site, and subsequently the house at present occupied by Mr. Buck, where he died Sept. 15, 1825. Mrs. H. remained a resident of the town till her death, May 29, 1858.*

Their children were Emily, Eunice, Nancy, Arad, Harvey, Hiram Ephraim, and Elmira. All but the third are still living, but none are at present residents of the town.

JAMES BROWN

from Gloucester, R. I., moved his family to Westfield, July 5, 1809 and commenced on the West Hill on the place now occupied by John Mc Elroy, and erected a framed barn. Subsequently he moved to the place previously occupied by A. Burgess. He afterwards removed to the farm previously occupied by Mr. Sprague, where he has since resided. Their children were Sarah, Ann, Matilda, James M., Whipple C., Thomas O., Arnold O., Celia Ann, Mary, Ruth, Fidelia, Wm. O., Abbie, Lorin, Ellen M. Eight of them are still living, one only, Thos. P., being a resident of Westfield at present.

About the year 1809,

DR. HENRY CAREY

came from Craftsbury and lived at Mr. O. Chamberlain's in Troy. His labors extended throughout the valley and he was the first regular physician that practised in Westfield; was formerly from Sturbridge, Ms., Mr. Brown

* Mr. Winslow says he came in 1806, from Munson Mass.

* Mrs. H. is the second person in Westfield who has become deranged. Previous to the year 1825, she spent one night on the blueberry ledge in Lowell. She recovered, however and for many years previous to her death could pursue her ordinary avocations.

married Mary Owen, a grand-daughter of Lt. Gov. Owen, and he was the first regular physician who practiced in Westfield*. He married a daughter of his host, and subsequently erected a building on the opposite side of the road from the present buildings of C. Braley which was afterwards occupied by a Mr. White, a saddler, and subsequently destroyed by fire. He next erected the building a little distance further south, at present occupied by Mr. Marsh, where he resided for several years and removed to Troy.† His children were Orell, Franklin H., Ralph and Imogene. The second and fourth are yet living in Ohio.

Dr. Carey was a much respected and successful physician; and for many years the only one who practiced to any great extent in town. It was a characteristic of his to proceed with caution in cases with which he was not fully acquainted. He appears to have been a sagacious, careful and successful physician. For several years, he was the only resident physician in the four Missisquoi Valley towns.

LETTER FROM HIRAM SISCO,

who was the first male child born in Westfield:

"Bloomingdale, March 27,—

"Mr. Thurber—I received your letter last evening. I will write in answer to it this morning. I was the first male child born in the town of Westfield. Lucinda Barber was the first child born in the town of Westfield. I think there were but three families in town when I was born, viz. Mr. Barber's, Mr. Jos Stoughton's, and my father's family—Richard Sisco. I was born on Stoughton's meadow in some shanty near the river. You will see by my writing, that I was brought up in the woods, where there was no schools. My father often told me I was entitled to a lot of land for being the first boy born in town.

HIRAM SISCO."

JESSE OLDS

came to Westfield about 1800, and about '09 or '10 removed to Craftsbury, and from Craftsbury to Kentucky in 1814, and afterwards to the southern part of Illinois, where he and his wife died. Their children were Frances Eliza, Clarissa, Frederick Augustus. The son

and one of the daughters are now living, 1863. The son resides in Rochester, Olmstead Co Minnesota.

ENOS W. THURBER

was born in Burke, Caledonia Co., Mar. 22, 1837, and lived at home till 18 years of age, when he came to Westfield to live with Perin Miller of this town who had married one of his sisters, and had quite a library and could give him a pretty good chance for study, which best seemed to suit him. After a time he commenced to teach, wrote somewhat, gave some lectures on Phrenology and other subjects and commenced, by the suggestion of Rev. P. H. White, to write the history of Westfield. In Feb., 1862, he enlisted in the U. S. service, of which his father writes "Why he went to the war is a mystery, for he was always of a slender constitution." He went to Virginia, but it was too hard for him. He came home, got better, went to Burlington and endeavored to get a discharge, but failing in that, returned to his regiment and marched with them as long as he could carry his gun, and at length got one of his comrades to carry it into camp for him and went to the hospital. He was sent to Washington, where he received his discharge and wrote when he should start for home. He came to Brattleboro and stopped at the "Water-Cure establishment there, thinking to regain his health, but finding himself growing worse, started for home. He thought he could bear the journey in the cars, and the doctor thought he might possibly, and with a good nurse he started Nov. 1st. On the first part of the way the nurse asked him if it did not tire him to ride: he said it did not. He was so weak and low he did not realize it and his anxiety kept him up until he got to Newbury, but before he got to Wells-River, in Newbury, he apparently dropped to sleep—never to wake again in this world. His attendant told me he hardly knew when he died, it was so easy.

His father continues "Suffice it to say, Enos was a good son, and made up his mind in his youth to serve the Lord. In one of his letters, while in the hospital, he wrote home, "Let me die in Virginia or else where angels will surround my dying couch."

[The above is chiefly the letter of John Thurber, father of Enos W. Thurber, written in answer to our request that he would give us some account of the death of his son., &c.—Ed.]

* The first regular physician who practiced in Westfield was Dr. Seth Hitchcock who lived in Jay, never being a resident of the town.

† He also removed to Ohio in the year 1803 or '04 where he and Mrs. Corey have since died.

WESTMORE.

BY CALVIN GIBSON.

This township is situated in the S. E. part of Orleans County and lies principally on the Eastern range of the Green Mountains. The surface is generally moderately uneven and some hilly and there are some pretty high peaks of the Green Mountains in this town. The soil is generally very good and well adapted to agricultural purposes. Lake Willoughby lies in this town. It is five miles long and about one half-mile wide. It runs north and south and divides the town nearly into two parts. The streams in this town are small, yet sufficient for most mill and manufacturing purposes.

This town was chartered by the authority of the State of Vermont Aug. 17, 1781, and granted to Capt. Uriah Seymour, Abraham Sedgwick and their associates, being 65 persons in all, with the usual reservations and appropriations in Vermont Charters or the grants by the Vermont Legislature.

The grantees or original proprietors' names I will write as they come—as for instance, Lot No. 1 is Samuel B. Webb; No. 2, Heber Allen; No. 3, &c. Samuel Williams, James Camp, Justus Riley, Lorraine Allen, John Humphrey, Daniel Buck, Asahel Williams, Joseph Merrill, Mary Allen, David Humphrey, Ira Allen, Josiah Willard, Thomas Ives, John Knickerbocker, Stephen Williams, Paul Dewey, Jereshom Wolcott, Solomon Woodruff, Barnabas Dean, Joseph Tiff, Levi Robbins, Simeon Dean, Andrew Huntington, David Robinson, Mary Washburn, Ezekiel Williams, Bezalul Latimore, Abraham Sedgwick, Josiah Robins, Haris Loomis, Joseph Webb, Roswell Hopkins, Ebenezer Huntington, Moses Goodman, Nathan Perkins, Josiah Buck Jr. Josiah Buck 3d. John Wright, Stephen Lawrence, William Slade, Ebenezer Dewey, Solomon Lee, Moses Tryon, Elijah Owen, Thomas Chittenden, Phineas Loomis, John Owen, Daniel Meggs, Josiah Moore, Elias Case, Silas Robinson, Martain Smith, Wait Robbins, Joseph Kingman, Benjamin Mills, Chester Wells, Ezra Wilson, Ebenezer Burr, Uriah Seymour, Nehemiah Lawrence, Eliphlet Ensign, Sam'l Tibbals.

This comprises 70 lots as they are in the Field Book, begun Feb. 7, 1800.

But very few if any of the original grantees or proprietors ever settled on their lands in this town. There is no record of the precise

time, nor by whom the first settlement was made. Some six or eight families came to this town from Windsor and Orange counties in the year 1795, and made a settlement, among whom were Jabesh Hunter, Allen Wait, James Lyon, Jeremeel Cummings, Lot P. Woodruff, David Porter and Abel Bugbee. The town had not been allotted at this time and they settled on such lands as best suited them, and others soon came and made a beginning,

The original grantees or proprietors held a meeting at Ryegate, March 7, 1800 and agreed to survey and allot said town and employed John Johnson to make the allotment and survey and he completed the work the following Spring, as far as the first divisions were concerned. Said proprietors held another meeting at Danville Sept. 17, 1800; received and accepted the allotment and survey as by Mr. Johnson, and made a draft of lots and agreed that those that had settled in said town should have the lots on which they lived; also made an offer to David Porter of 200 acres if he would build the first saw-mill and 200 more if he would build the first grist-mill in said town, which offer was accepted and the mills were built and in good running order in the year 1804. The population gradually increased by immigration, and, March 19, 1805, the town was organized by electing Jabesh Hunter town clerk and all other town officers. The first freemen's meeting was holden Sept. 3, 1805. The freemen voted for State officers, but concluded not to elect a representative as it exempted from paying a State tax. The early settlers of this town were a hardy and industrious band of pioneers; they had come a long way into the wilderness to make their homes, perhaps their fortunes; they had to encounter many difficulties, their labors were very onerous and their privations many, but the hope of better times coming cheered them on and enabled them to endure the hardships incident to a pioneer life in the State of Vermont. They were prosperous for a while, the soil was rich and very productive and many of them cleared up large farms; built commodious barns and comfortable dwelling-houses for those times and no people made more rapid improvements with so little means and although their faith was firm and their hearts were brave yet they were forced to surrender their new made homes and retreat. The cold seasons came on, the war

broke out between the United States and England, they were surrounded by a howling wilderness a long distance from any other settlement, their number few and scattering, the frosts destroyed their crops, and the fear of the British and hostile Indians on the north still filled their hearts at length with dismay; their courage failed: they held a meeting for consultation to see what it was best to do under their perilous situation. They concluded that their means were insufficient to protect them against an expected and much feared attack of the Indians. They decided to surrender at discretion; they all left very soon for some of the lower and more thickly settled towns in the State. Thus this town was left without any human inhabitants, the mills and most of the buildings that had been erected went to ruin. The town was not again very soon settled. The lands that had been cleared lay common for a long time and the inhabitants of Brownington and Derby annually drove large lots of cattle, horses and mules here to pasture,

About the year 1830, the town again began to be settled. Some went on to the old deserted farms, while others commenced new settlements in various parts of the town. The town was again organized in 1833, David Wilson town clerk and John C. Page representative to the General Assembly that year, being the first representative elected in this town. The population increased very slowly. There was no public road leading through the town and it appeared to be a back and out-of-the-way place, but occasionally there was a new comer. The towns north and south of this town had become much settled and there was a great demand for a highway leading north and south through this town. There was no practicable route except along the eastern shore of Lake Willoughby and there for several miles the land rose so abruptly from the shore and was so rough and rocky, the town was not able to bear the expense of building a road there. But the demand for the road was so great in 1850, the Court by their commissioners appointed for that purpose, laid out the road and assessed some of the towns north and south to help make it. Peter Gilman of this town took the contract to make the road and completed the same in 1852. The opening of the road made new inducements for settlements. The same year, Alonzo Bemis, of Lyndon, and company, built an elegant

and commodious public house at the south end of Lake Willoughby, known as the Lake House. It commands a splendid view of the Lake and mountains and the scenery is exceedingly picturesque and romantic; in the Summer season the climate is very salubrious and many people resort here for health, pleasure and recreation. Another Hotel was soon built on the East side of the Lake for the accommodation of the traveling public, by Peter Gilman. A little village soon sprung up on the east side of the Lake near the mouth of mill brook, a small stream that affords a very good water-power. There is a saw-mill, clapboard and shingle-machine, starch factory and a bobbin factory, and a manufactory of scythe-stones where they manufacture annually large quantities of scythe-stones of a very excellent quality. There was a Freewill Baptist church organized in this town in the year 18— and Mark A. Amsden was ordained and settled as a minister of the Gospel. There is no meeting-house in this town. The meetings are usually held in the school-houses.

SOLDIERS OF WESTMORE.

C. T. Aldrich, Chancey Allard, 9th Reg't; Ambrose Allard, 9th Reg't; Mark A. Amsden, 10th Reg't, wounded; Marshall Burt, 8th Reg't,—Walter Bickford, died May 14, 1863; William Bruce, 10th Reg't; Ebenezer J. Bruce, enlisted Aug. 6, '62, and served 34 months; Lyman Brown, 10th Reg't; Hiram Cummings, 9-months man; James M. Cummings, 9-months man; Leander Davis, taken prisoner, in Andersonville prison, died soon after his release; Joseph P. Dutton, 10th Reg't; James M. Craig, Loami O. Bean, W. C. Fogg, 9-months man, afterwards drafted, and *run to Canada*; Geo. R. Farr, drafted, and *run to Canada*; William Chappell, drafted and excepted, *run to Canada*; Ira Chappell, drafted and excepted, *run to Canada*; E. S. Gilmore, 10th Reg't; Joseph Gilmore, John Hunt, 4th Reg't; Bradbury Hunt, 10th Reg't, reported dead, wounded and carried from the battle-field—not heard from afterwards; F. W. Root, 10th Reg't; Morrill Shepard, died Oct. 20, 1864; William H. Silsby, 2 years in service; John C. Page, 2 years in service; David J. Orne, Wesley Hayward, Henry and Elijah B. Hayward, not for this town, but lived here; Ivory Goodin, 2 years in service; S. B. Duke, Harry Cheney, E. J. Bruce, of Westmore, enlisted from Brownington, Aug. 6, 1862, in the 10th Vt. Reg., Co. K. and served 2 years and 10 months—discharged at the close of the war.

WESTMORE CONTINUED,

BY ALPHA ALLEN.

There were two Westfords in Vermont for a time; but at length Westford in Orleans county was changed in name to Westmore. The first settlers, the Porters and some others, were from Connecticut. Benj. Varnum and Eber Robinson, Esq., might be called as good honest democrats as Mical Bly, an honest federal smuggler.

About 1818, a Mr. Holt of Holland was shepherd for Robert Ramsey, and took care of about 1000 sheep through the summer in Westmore, putting up sheep-barns.

In 1823, Joseph Gray and family, and two sons-in-law, lived in town. The story of there being 18 persons (as Thompson states) in town in 1820, the writer doubts.

The present road from Lyndon, past West Burke to Willoughby lake, is much used.

The first settlers of Westmore are thought to have been the most resolute men of any that settled in Orleans County. In 1823, there was to be seen in Westmore some of the largest two-story framed barns in the county—and that they could be seen showed signs of a set of brave men. There was a road called the old Westmore County Road. This came up 2 miles past Burke Hollow, towards Newark, past old deacon Wellman's house then turned westwardly through the corner of Sutton, over the hills from Burke Hollow, down to Willoughby Lake, at what was called Mill-brook, heading in Long Pond, and running into said lake. There was a saw-mill, and a plenty of sucker and other fish in the lake.

The County road did not follow the stream down to Brownington and Derby, but followed north-westwardly, through Charleston Centre and west of Echo pond and Seymore lake in Morgan, past Morgan Four Corners.

The first settlements were made from the said mill to Charleston line; and the farms made narrow on said County road, and settled each way from said road. They had another hill road to Brownington, and the settlement of East Brownington was made so as to help Westmore settlement by the influence of Judge Strong of Brownington and old Col. Eaton, one of the first settlers of Westmore, a leading man in town. Beaver-brook headed in the easterly corner of Brownington near Westmore, running a short distance from the water that runs into Clyde river through Toad pond in Charleston. In high water some part of the water of Beaver-brook runs into Clyde river. The main

part of Beaver-brook runs into Willoughby river, and Willoughby river into Barton river, and Barton river into Magog Lake: here it joins with the waters of Clyde river. A proper deep ditch on the Winslow land would turn the water of Beaver-brook through Toad pond into Clyde river.

The Passumpsic road was not made here on the straight line to Derby, past West Charleston village, but the main road from Lyndon past the east side of the lake into the side of the mountain was made by different towns, according to their interest; and this road past West Charleston village to Derby; and after this road was made it was the main stage-road from Lyndon to Derby Line, till the cars came to Barton, and is now called the main road through the town. There is now a road from the outlet of the lake to the south side of Barton mountain, of some importance. There is some excitement about having the road from Barton extended through this town and East Charleston and Brighton, to Island Pond depot. This road, when made, will make a stage-road from the Lake House in this town to Island Pond depot, and also make a stage-road from Barton depot to Island Pond depot.

This township was granted Nov. 7, 1780—chartered Aug. 17, 1781—containing 23,040 acres. Willoughby Lake is about 6 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide: its waters are discharged by Willoughby river into Barton river. Some of the head branches of the Clyde and Passumpsic rivers rise in this township. The population in 1820 was 18. The settlement began before 1803—probably about 1797, the year the land-tax was granted by the State, in Westmore. The first settlement of this township was abandoned about 1813. Finally Mical Bly, one of the last settlers of East Brownington, a salts maker, moved to Westmore and made many tons of salts of lye. He was an honest man, a federal smuggler of salts. He was rough in his manners, and said Tom Jefferson's mean embargo robbed him of his hard earnings. He had, at different times, had three good wives, and a respectable family of children. He endured the hardships of living in the new settlements of Brownington and Westmore and Charleston. He died in Derby, leaving his third wife a widow. Two of his sons are now residents of Charleston.

The most of the names of the first settlers, and the history of them is known

by the town clerk, and the present settlers of Westmore know the old clearings by the names of the men that cleared them. A part of these are what is known as the old Westmore commons; but a share of these farms are grown up to a second growth of timber. Many acres of fine second growth

timber stand where this Mr. Mical Bly and sons, and hired help, made salts-of-lye.

This is a good town yet for new settlers, as this township is mostly wild land yet, and the part adjoining Charleston is excellent good land for hominy.

ORLEANS COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

REV. NATHANIEL RAWSON, JR

Among those who, in an early period in the settlement of Orleans County, took a part in endeavoring to lead the minds of its inhabitants to love and obey the Gospel of Jesus Christ, may be named the Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, jr.; for, although his longest term of religious labor in any one place was at Hardwick, in Caledonia county, he spent more time in other parts of the State; and, as it is believed that Orleans was among the first to share his efforts, it is thought not inappropriate to give a short notice of him here.

He was born in Mendon, Mass., in the year 1780, and was the eldest son of Dea. Nathaniel Rawson of Milford, Mass., (which town was formerly a part of Mendon.) Of his other ancestors, the fifth in the line ascending was the Rev. Grindall Rawson, of Mendon, Mass., who, in the year 1709, was the preacher of the "Election Sermon" before the General Court of Massachusetts, and whose influence in public affairs was such, that it was said "he was complimented as being the General Court's Oracle." Cotton Mather, who preached his funeral sermon, said of him: "We usually took it for granted that things would be fairly done, where he had a hand in doing them. We honored him for his doing the work of an evangelist among our Indians, of whose language he was a master that had scarce an equal, and for whose welfare his projections and performances were such as to render our loss herein hardly to be repaired. Such services are pyramids."

The father of Rev. Grindall R. was Mr. Edward Rawson of Newbury, Mass., who was secretary of Massachusetts for 35 years, ending with 1686. He was the first of the name who settled in this country, and bore an important part in the early history of the colony. He came from England about the year 1637. His wife's maiden name was Rachel Perne, and was a grand-daughter of Edmund Grindall, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and he was so faithful a

monitor of that energetic sovereign, that he incurred her displeasure by his boldness in exhorting her "to remember that she was a mortal creature, and accountable to God for the exercise of her power." Bacon styled Ahp. Grindall "The greatest and gravest prelate in the land." President Oakes of Harvard College spoke of him as "a most saintly man, and in the Archbishopric little else than a Puritan." This opinion of him is supposed to be owing to his unwillingness "to proceed to extremities against the Puritans," as well as to the evident sincerity of his piety. It may be supposed, that had his wishes been followed, a very pious class of the English people would not have found sufficient reason for dissenting from the established church.

These remarks respecting ancestors are not made with the idea that descendants are really entitled to any honor on account of them, unless by their own conduct they give evidence that they are deserving; but, on the contrary, I would express the opinion, that honorable lineage is a disgrace to those who do not strive to honor their parents by their own endeavors to become good and useful.

To return to the subject of this sketch. Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, jr., was not a "liberally educated" man, though it is believed that he acquired a better general education than was at that period usually obtained without a college course. The writer's youthful impressions in that respect were, that he was the wisest man that ever was, who never went to college.—This idea was gained from his readiness in imparting information on all subjects which the inquiries of his children brought to his notice, and the instructions which he was wont to give them unasked. He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Crane, of Northbridge, Mass.—was licensed as a Congregational preacher by the Mendon Association.

He probably came to Vermont in 1809, as a sermon of his bearing that date seems to have been preached at St. Johnsbury, in September

of that year. In 1811, he was settled as the first Congregational pastor of Hardwick, and remained there over 6 years. Probably in 1811, he was married to Miss Betsey Fitch, daughter of the Rev. Elijah Fitch of Hopkinton, Mass., and sister of the Rev. John Fitch, formerly of Danville, Vt., and later a preceptor of an academy at Thetford. After leaving Hardwick, Mr. R. went to Waterbury, where he probably lived during the most part of 1820. He is believed to have been a consistent maintainer of sprinkling as a valid mode of baptism; yet on one occasion he is remembered to have administered immersion, with acknowledged good results. While in Waterbury, the house he occupied was near a small stream of water, and the children of the neighborhood were wont to carry on their sports on its banks. His children had been forbidden to go near the water. His eldest son, then being about 7 years old, in company with other children, had forgotten the prohibition, and went so near the bank that he slipped in and wet his feet. The father happening to see this, came and took his son and plunged him into the water. That prohibition was afterwards well remembered and observed by that boy.

He next moved to Bristol, and for a time preached at that place and in Starksboro: during the latter part of his residence in Bristol he gave up preaching, on account of a weakness of his lungs, and employed himself in various ways to procure a livelihood—principally in tilling land, and in going about the country to repair clocks, (in which he was an expert.) In this latter employment it is most likely that he improved the opportunities presented to impart religious instruction, warning and consolation.

In 1823 he moved to New Haven, where he worked a farm. While in this place he took a novel mode of celebrating the "Fourth of July." He had a poor neighbor who was sick at the time, and unable to hire his work done. Knowing this, Mr. R. called on his two eldest sons to get their hoes and go with him—they all went to the sick man's house, and the father accosting the woman of the house, said to her: "As others are having a day of pleasure, I thought that I and my boys would have the pleasure of hoeing out your garden." This was proceeded with, and no doubt enjoyed by him at the time with as much satisfaction, as was that day experienced by any other individual in the community; but the boys had to wait till afterward to realize their pleasure resulting from it. At this time one of them remembers

that day's exercises with more satisfaction than that of any other Independence day which he has yet experienced.

The next Spring, 1824, he moved to Middlebury, where he lived till the death of his first wife, which occurred during the ensuing summer; after which his children became scattered among their friends.

The character of his first wife seems to the writer to make it proper to say something of her, as she is believed to have been, in her position, a model Christian woman. Her aid to her husband is believed to have been very efficient, not only in the matter of carrying out his plans of labor, but also in important suggestions which made his efforts more successful; and this was done with a modesty which gave evidence that she had no desire to obtrude her advice or opinions when not needed; but was only anxious to do all the good she could, and aid others in good works. Her faithfulness in the duties of a mother makes it evident to one who experienced her care, after mature years have enabled him more fully to understand the loss he sustained in her death, that had all mothers been as careful and judicious in the religious culture of their children, there would have been little need of Sunday Schools; for her own private daily training was better than the once-a-week, and often inferior teaching of these very useful institutions, which are so much relied upon to perform the duties of parents, in these later years.

In this connection I desire to state an opinion that I feel there are good reasons for believing is well founded, though I cannot at this time verify the fact. It is, I believe, well settled, that to Col. A. Washburn, then (1814) of Greensboro, is due the honor of first establishing a Sunday School in Vermont. From the intimate friendship which ever existed between Col. W. and Mr. and Mrs. R., I feel very sure that they were consulted as to the management of this first beginning of a great work: and I also have little doubt that Mrs. R.'s suggestions contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking.

Family worship was never omitted on account of her husband's absence, when her health allowed her to perform the leading part. Her patience in suffering was such as to call forth the surprise of all who observed it. She was buried in the burying-ground at New Haven, East-mills.

In 1825, Mr. Rawson again commenced preaching in Peru and Winhall—half the time in each

place. In 1827 he married for his second wife a Miss Sarah Piper of Weston, who was a sister of the Rev. C. W. Piper, who, in 1844, and for some years after, was both a teacher and a preacher in Orleans county. While he lived in Peru, the Temperance movement, so called, began to show itself in the community, and I believe he made the first public address there on that subject. It was at a barn-raising, when, after the neighbors had come together, he made some remarks on the subject, the effect of which was that most of them went home without partaking of any spirituous liquors, while a few remained and partook of such beverages as a good Methodist man thought his duty to provide for such an occasion.

In connection with this incident I will make a few extracts from a sermon preached by him at St. Johnsbury, towards the close of 1809, (which may be called a temperance sermon of 60 years ago) from Ecclesiastes ix. 7, 8—which text would not be likely to be chosen by the preachers on that subject at this period :

EXTRACTS.

"Those who rank themselves among the really virtuous, must be under a great deception, if their lives do not habitually correspond with purity—that morality and charity which seeketh not her own. Such as eat their bread with joy and drink their wine with merriment, unless it be done with a view to the honor and glory of God, will not be accepted; for although these are the pleasures of human life, yet when not received and improved as the mercies of a beneficent parent whom we admire and love, our joy—our merriment is not good; it is of a delusive kind and will terminate in discontent and woe. But, endowed with the spirit of pure virtue, and a sensibility of our dependence and responsibility for the right use of earthly as well as heavenly gifts, instead of living to eat and drink, and consume the riches of his bounty upon our lusts, we shall only eat and drink to live that we may spend the eventful days of life in preparation for the event of a certain and approaching death." * * * "Unless the benefits of human life, the enlivening pleasures of social friendship lead us in the path of bounden duty, in all the system of virtue, in all the restraints of pure morality, and all the rigid requirements of revealed religion, have we not great reason to fear and tremble, lest all our spirit, joy, merriment and gaiety, is preparing for us an exceeding great disappointment, when we, too late, shall learn that our works are not accepted?" * * *

There is not a pleasure to which the rational and virtuous mind can aspire, that is not left in full possession of the real Christian.

"Moral and Christian mindedness forbids not, but recommends, all that decency of dress and improvement of manners, which can re-

sult from the principles of pure innocence or refined taste—"Let thy garments always be white, and let thy head lack no ointment." Pure whiteness is, in Bible phrases, indicative of purity and innocence; and in the text is, no doubt, meant to prefigure the moral state of those who are to eat and drink with such joy and gladness, for their works were accepted.

* * * We should make liberal and proper use of the bounties of God's providence, for this life is the only scene in which they can yield us any benefit; soon—very soon they will be of no use to us. If we would that our garments should always be white, and free from the blood of all men, then let us be careful that our whole deportment and behavior towards God and man, as well as ourselves, shall be a practical compliance with the great rule of love,—expressive of the most pure and impartial goodness. Possessed of these characteristics, our bread will be received and eaten with the most filial love and gratitude and joy, and our wine will be used as an overflowing good from Heaven, and not abused by brutal excess and riot and drunkenness.

This decorum and purity of character alone can fit us for the right reception and improvement of human life and its various blessings. With this temper we shall have no desire to eat our bread and drink our wine, without first craving a blessing on its use; we shall not leave our full-stocked board without offering our unfeigned thanks for the bounty, and this tempered with that joy and merriment which the text enjoins. With this temperament of grace, we shall not forget our morning and evening tribute of thanksgiving and prayer for all good, and the pleasures of this transitory life." * * * "The season now begins to advance, when the cares and labours of the year in some measure slacken, and some of our days and many of our evenings will be devoted to our pleasures." * * * "It is natural for the young to make gratifying calculations for pleasure for the autumnal and winter months. My friends, will you not allow me to aid you with the advice of this subject, in your plans for happiness. To those of us who have obligated ourselves, let me say, renew our engagements and put them better in practice: to those who have been unrestrained by conscience, reason and the holy scriptures, I would say, make every possible amendment in your behavior; let the youth consult their Bibles, reason, conscience, each other, and friendly, experienced persons on the subject of their behavior before God. God now accepteth thy works, only if they are good. The importance of this advice is enhanced by the consideration that this short life bounds the scene of preparation for our future destiny. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave."

About the year 1830, Mr. Rawson went to the western part of New York, and preached in the town of Newfield, Tompkins county; but

the water of that region did not agree with the health of some of his family; so, after remaining there about a year, he moved back to New England.

He finally settled on a small farm in Hampton, Ct., which had descended to his family through his first wife's mother. Here he relied on the products of farm labor for the support of his family, though he was frequently called on to assist neighboring ministers in the work of preaching. "He seemed to live a quiet life in Hampton: but it is thought that he tried to do some good, and very likely he succeeded quite as well as some in a larger circle. He was called a peace-maker." He was a ready and efficient helper of those in distress and trouble.—"the sick and friendless seemed to look to him as their friend. He always liked to have the children enjoy themselves, and have innocent amusements, and I believe they always felt as though he was their friend, when they tried to do right."

He was killed by a stroke of lightning while at work in the hay-field of a neighbor, on July 19, 1845, aged 65 years.

As a preacher he was one who relied for success on calm and dispassionate appeals to the judgment and conscience, rather than impassioned efforts to excite the feelings to a degree which is likely to lead individuals to take a religious stand, which their future lives are apt to fail to carry out. While, therefore, it may not be claimed for him that he was prominent for eloquence or remarkable energy, among his fellow-laborers, he may be regarded as one who faithfully improved his abilities to induce all who came under his influence, to live as becomes the children of God.

His habits of living and dress were, much more than is usual, guided by the Saviour's directions in Matt. vi. 35—in these matters his actions seemed to indicate that, in his opinion, they were not worthy of much thought or strenuous exertions to secure: indeed, it may have been the case, that he impaired his influence on some minds, by his lack of "thought for raiment." His children were:

- 1st, Elijah, a printer—formerly publisher of the Yeoman's Record, at Irasburgh; and for the last 17 years a resident of Burlington.
- 2d, Obed, a powder-manufacturer; killed by the blowing up of a powder-mill at Canton, Ct., in 1836, at the age of 20 years.
- 3d, Cyrus, a silversmith and seaman; drowned in California, in 1850, at the age of 32 years. He was never married.

4th, Dennis C., a cabinet-maker and farmer, of Hampton, Ct.

5th, Elizabeth F., wife of Mr. H. E. Rice, of Barre, Mass.

6th, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. A. Moore, of West-ton, Vt.

The last two were the children of his second wife.

Rev. N. Rawson, jr. was married to his first wife July, 1811, and to his second, March, 1827. He preached at Morristown in 1819, in Watertown in 1820, and in Bristol in 1821.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE.

BY HIRAM A. CUTTING, A. M., M. D.

We read of the Highlands of Scotland and the Alps of Switzerland. Contemplate almost at home the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and now let us look for a day among the mountains of our native State for recreation. Reader are you a friend of mountain scenery? Do you love to stand beneath a rock which measures a thousand feet perpendicular and gaze up its awful steep, or view a beautiful lake from a height of two thousand feet from its surface? If so allow me to describe the scenes pendant upon a visit to Willoughby Lake. Just imagine you see with my eyes and hear with my ears, and I will safely conduct you through. It was a beautiful day the last of July, 1853, that I started from Burke, Caledonia Co., for Willoughby Lake. I had visited other mountains in the State, and expected the same scenes which I had witnessed elsewhere. That is, mountains enough, but not water enough to make it pleasant. But I was happily disappointed. The first 5 miles of my journey lay through a farming country unsurpassed in beauty, and unrivaled in fertility by any section of our Green Mountain State. Wherever I turned my eyes I could see the luxuriant growth of wheat and corn waving in the breeze, while the hills were spotted with cattle and horses which surpass in beauty of form and elegance of movement anything beyond the borders of our glorious New-England. The West may boast of its boundless prairies and its luxuriant growth of grass, of its bison and wild horses: yet when you are thirsty would you not fain drink of our crystal fountains?—and when you have traveled many a long mile upon the level surface and as far as the eye can reach you can see no change, would you not sigh for a New England home, where all is romantic, all is

beautiful? No dull monotony to tire the eye and no atmosphere tainted by the bogs and fens of a level country. Reader, cast a thought upon this contrast, and then return. The next 3 miles brought me to the Lake House, and is most of the way through a luxuriant growth of foliage interspersed with an occasional farm-house, which gives a change to the scene and renders it one of surpassing loveliness. The last mile, as if to give a foretaste of what is coming, is a growth of cedar, American larch, and fir, interspersed with an occasional spruce. While I was admiring this scene and growing more and more absorbed in its romantic situation, I beheld the top of Mt. Pisgah, towering almost directly above my head. I had occasionally seen its blue summit for miles, but now I first realized its grandeur and before my amazement had subsided, the Lake House burst upon my view, and was quickly followed by view of the right-ly and far-famed Willoughby Lake. Have you ever stood in the White Mountain Notch and looked up a perpendicular rock for some thousand feet on either side? If so just imagine a lake 6 miles long, placed in the gorge between, and you have a Willoughby Lake scene. Justly can the mountains that rise from the side of the lake be compared with the White Mountains, in their perpendicular rugged structure, for in few places can the like be found. After passing a few minutes in the house I embarked (under the direction of an accommodating guide) upon the bosom of the lake. Its waters were scarcely ruffled by the breeze, and its purity was so great that its bottom was distinctly visible at a great depth, and being covered by a green moss, you could almost imagine it the resting place of fairies. After a ride of somewhat over a mile I discharged a pistol and heard its echo, at first sharp and distinct, die away in a dull and monotonous sound among the mountains. I then visited the "Devil's Den" which is a mighty mass of granite rock, partially rent asunder by some great convulsion. At a short distance it presents an entrance from the water's edge which does not fall behind the most romantic conception. It seems like the opening of a hermit's cell, or it may easily be supposed the real of some romantic novel. After discharging a pistol into the den of his Satanic Majesty I concluded he was not at home and so landed and bent my steps for the flower garden, or "Garden of Eden." After pursuing my way

up the steep acclivity for a short distance I found my road cut off by the perpendicular side of the mountain, which towered up to a great height. There were two ways for me then, and contrary to the teaching of Scripture, I took the left hand road, and after traveling a few rods at the foot of this tremendous steep which seemed almost ready to discharge a torrent of rocks upon my head, I came into the sunny-flower garden. My first thought was, how came the rose bush here high up the mountain-side? But before I thought of an answer, other flowers caught my eye and my amazement was increased by their number. I counted 20 species within the distance of a few yards, among which was the common rose, evening primrose, mountain mulberry, wild pink, grape-vine, and wood-aster. Also a beautiful little plant, I never saw elsewhere. The view of the lake from this place is also splendid, and I should not have been satisfied with my visit if I had neglected to visit this beautiful spot. Soon commencing my descent, I found it somewhat dangerous, as rocks loosened behind me and kept me continually on my guard, but it was amazing to see them roll into the almost fathomless depth below. In a short time I reached the lake and another pleasant ride brought me to the shore near the Lake House. After landing, as I looked back upon the lake I could but think of that splendid poem written by Scott, entitled "The Lady of the Lake" and imagine that I beheld the real Loch Lomond, as traversed by Fitz James. All, in fine, that was needed to make it real was the beautiful form of Ellen. After partaking of refreshments prepared for me at the house, I made preparations for the ascent of the mountain. It was a gradual hill at first but it soon assumed a more rugged aspect, and in the end it was steep and rugged as the mountains that belong to the far-famed White Mountain range which are everywhere noted for their steep ascent. I met nothing of interest save what is common to all mountainous scenery until I reached the summit, when a view broke upon my eyes which is not to be surpassed. Upon the southeast my view was only broken by the lofty White Mountain range, and upon the west by the principal eastern range of the Green Mountains. Upon the south lay spread before me the County of Caledonia, upon which I looked down as upon a map. While upon the north my view extended far

into Canada, taking into my retrospect Stanstead Plain and Memphremagog Lake. After enjoying the prospect for a while both with my naked eye and through a glass, I went to the top of the frightful precipice which overhangs the "Garden of Eden," from which a view of the lake is obtained which far exceeds description. Standing there, 2000 feet above its surface, gazing into its glassy waters, what description will suffice for it? I will only say, admirer of the grand and beautiful, here is the place where your eye can drink its fill. Long will a view from the top of Mt. Pisgah furnish reflections for a lonely hour, and while away a pleasant eve in narrating it to friends. The sun had already begun to wane in the heavens and warned me not to stay, so I made haste again for the Lake House, which is elegantly constructed for the place, and, to render it still more pleasant, there is a large fountain in front in which the numerous fish sport,—taken from the lake and placed there for the convenience of catching when wanted. Having another hour to spend, I took a carriage and rode up the side of the lake. It would have seemed to the common observer to have been a thing impossible, to construct a road between Mt. Pisgah and the lake, so abrupt does the mountain rise from the water, yet it has been accomplished, and the stage connecting Island Pond with St. Johnsbury, runs daily through this wonderful pass. As I looked at the rugged mountain and the smooth, calm lake, the road seemed nothing in comparison, yet it shows the energy and perseverance of man. As we see the mighty rocks cleared away by him, the fearful chasms crossed, ground at an angle of 45 degrees rendered level, and in fine a road made where it was almost impossible for the footmen to pass, we can but ask what will not man yet accomplish. As the declining sun was about passing behind the mountain upon the west of the lake, I lingered a few minutes to witness a sunset scene.

I have read of beautiful sunsets at Palestine and other places, have seen them represented on canvas with the imagery of life, yet I can say that a sunset scene at Willoughby Lake surpasses any thing I have witnessed, and if described by a graphic writer, or portrayed by a master of the pencil, it would be as far-famed as the sunsets of Italy or any other land of genius and fine arts. I had now seen all I could see that day, and drove away

from those pleasant scenes richly paid for my trouble. Foreign scenes and descriptions generally engross our ideas, yet I think that home scenes ought to claim a part, especially when they can only be equaled by foreign sights.

ALBANY.

DOCTOR DYER BILL,

the present M. D. of Albany, came from Cabot into town in 1819, when the country was new; since which time he has been the only permanent physician in town. Several have tried their skill for a short time in this place, and left. The Doctor has raised a large family, and laid up some money. The Doctor was very poor, as to money, when he came here. He bought a small farm at the center of the town, cleared it up, and built a fine set of buildings there, and lived there until about 4 or 5 years ago, he sold out his farm and bought a residence in Albanyville. He rides more or less every day, and is hale and hearty now. The Doctor's family consisted of five daughters and one son by the first wife, and 5 sons by the second. Two of the daughters married and lived in town. One is dead, and the others and their husbands are all in other parts. Of the 5 younger boys, all are in the mercantile business, except Curtis and Dwight. The latter is in Pennsylvania, while Curtis chose the profession of his father; and many hoped he would stop in town and take his father's place. Instead, he is in Tennessee.

[To the Doctor the writer acknowledges his indebtedness for assistance and encouragement in getting up the history of this town.]

"ALBANY—35 Catholic families; a neat frame church has been erected this Summer, (1869) by Rev. Mr. McCauley of Stanstead Plain, from which place the church is attended once every month, on a Sunday.

Louis, Bp. of Burlington."

BARTON.

The promised biography of General or Colonel Wm. Barton not having been, to this date, received, and yet expectant of an interesting paper on this old heroic captor of Prescott, we shall defer the partial sketch, we only now have, till we can give hereafter the complete one.—*Ed.*

THE ORLEANS COUNTY JUBILEE CELEBRATION was held at Barton, Sept. 7, 1870. The members of the several churches, to the number

of 120, gathered at 10 o'clock, A. M., upon the Fair Ground, and, after the election of officers of the day, music by the Derby Band and a choir, and prayer by Rev. Dr. S. R. Hall, a number of brief addresses were made by the following gentlemen: L. H. Thompson, Craftsbury; Dea. Benj. Comings, Greensboro; Rev. Wm. A. Robinson, Barton; Hon. E. A. Stewart, Derby; S. K. B. Perkins, Glover; Rev. A. C. Childs, Charleston; Capt. O. H. Austin, Barton Landing; Geo. A. Hinman, M. D., West Charleston; Rev. S. Ranney, Holland; Rev. John Rogers, Derby; Dea. West, Charleston; Rev. E. P. Wild, Craftsbury; Rev. Geo. H. Bailey, Newport; Rev. A. W. Wild, Greensboro: then prayer by Rev. J. P. Demeritt, Albany. Dinner followed, upon the ground—each town had a table. Rev. J. P. Otis opened the afternoon session by prayer, after which President Angell, of the Vermont University, delivered the memorial address. Altogether, the occasion was declared, by those present, highly interesting.

JAMES MAY, PAGE 1229.

Thomas May, son of James, says that his father, on his way to settle in Barton, stopped at Lyndon, and staid till after sugaring—probably about the last of April—while his mother went on April 1, (1796) with the family of Asa Kimball, to Barton. There were only two families in the town earlier than Mr. Kimball and Mr. May, viz. David Pillsbury and John Ames, who commenced the first of March, or about 3 weeks before the arrival of Kimball's family and my mother.

The settlement was commenced in Glover in 1795, for my father in that year had been to Westfield, and came out through Craftsbury, by the Hazen road, and passing through Glover, came out into Vance's felled trees in that town.

The first marriage in Barton was that of John Brown, jr. and Polly Foss, June 2, 1803, by Jona. Allyn, justice. The first natives of the town married were Eben'r S. Allen and Anna Boynton, October, 1823, by justice.

The wife of Dr. Lee taught the first school in town.

Barton has an inhabitant, a Canadian, who bears the simple name of Joe. By no other cognomen is he called, and his wife is mentioned only as "Mary." They live happily together in a little house on farmer Saulsbury's estate, and claim to be 100 and 90 years old, respectively.—*Free Press and Times*, (1860.)

PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY SERVICES IN 1840.

Merrill Pillsbury, aged 44;
Samuel Russell, aged 43;
Joshua Johnson, aged 76;
Ebenezer Watson, aged 42.

U. S. Census.

Hon. Samuel A. Willard died suddenly at his residence in Barton the 14th ult. Judge Willard was many years a practicing lawyer in Lamoille county, and was generally and favorably known throughout the State. For the last ten years or more he resided at Barton. He has held many offices of honor and trust—always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. At a ripe old age, in the confidence of a Christian faith, he has gone to his rest.—*Freeman*, (186—)

"At the recent muster of the 5th Reg't of militia at Barton, there were present doing duty as private soldiers, three clergymen in regular standing as such, and at the present time preaching the gospel, the three selectmen of the town of Greensboro, the editor of the *Newport Express*, and a corporal reputed to be worth \$150 000, all volunteers, and all displaying a soldierly pride in the performance of their duty.—*Newspaper since the war.*

"BARTON—One of the priests of Stanstead comes every month to visit the Catholics living about this village. There are about 40 families, chiefly from Canada. As yet they have no church of their own.

LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington."

BROWNINGTON.

Brownington, Nov. 23, 1870.

MISS HEMENWAY:—

I have returned from a tour, to lecture in several towns, Johnson, Troy and Westfield. I have hardly time to look up the history and titles of the various books I have published at different times and places. Such a history has been given in a history of Croydon, N. H., my native town.

The first of much consequence was the *Outlines of the Geography and History of Vermont*, in 1827, published at Montpelier; and the next, my *Lectures to Teachers on School-Keeping*, published in Boston, 1829, of which 10,000 copies were purchased by the State of New York, and a copy sent to each school district in the State.

Lectures on Parental Responsibility and the Religious Education of Children, publish-

ed in 1834, at Boston, and republished in England same year.

Lectures to Female Teachers, History of the United States, Things Which Every Boy Can Do, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Child's Geography, were published at Boston or Andover, between 1836 and 1840.

Several small books have been published at different times, of which I do not retain a copy.

The School History and Geography of Vermont, you doubtless have.

Had I time, before this letter must go to the office, I would write a fuller account. — My age was 75 years, Oct. 27, 1870.

I was glad to learn that you are so near through with Orleans County.

In haste,

Yours, &c.

S. R. HALL.

DR. CURRIER'S LETTER ON THE ORIGIN OF THE BLACK-BOARD.

Newport, Vt., Nov. 15, 1870.

MISS HEMENWAY—

A few days since, Rev. S. R. Hall, LL.D., of Brownington, stopped at my house, and, during the visit, which was a very welcome one, as all his acquaintances testify, he gave me an outline of the history of the origin of the black-board now so commonly used in this county. He first used it in Rumford, Me., in 1816, to illustrate arithmetic; the first one was a large sheet of dark paper which could be marked upon and erased easily.

At first the inhabitants of the district ridiculed this novel method of demonstration, but he persisted in its use and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His object was to enable the scholar to have confidence enough in himself to demonstrate examples to others and thus become better qualified for teaching. He afterwards used this method of illustration in several other towns of Maine which made him successful and popular as a teacher.

In 1822, at Concord, he had the plastering painted black and used in the same manner as black-boards are now used. About this time this method was adopted in a large number of the schools of this County, using boards as well as painting the plastering.— Here you have the history of the black-board.

He also invented the eraser, made of a small piece of board of convenient size and tacking on a piece of sheepskin tanned with

the wool on. This, I believe, is now equally as good as any invention of more recent date. Here let me state that Dr. Hall was the originator of normal schools, but beyond this statement, I can give you no facts.

Dr. Hall has spent much of his time in geology and mineralogy, although by no means neglecting his theological duties, for I think he deserves the D. D. quite as much as he merits the LL. D.

He will now ramble over our ragged hills in quest of some rare specimen of rock, even to tiring out of some of the youngest of us who delight in the same sciences, but probably shall never arrive to his ripe age and enjoy it to ecstasies as he now does. He says it is great satisfaction to him to sit down and look over his cabinet, and fully believes he is 15 years younger than he would have been had he not these pleasures.

Yours very truly,

J. M. CURRIER.

THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

AN EXTRACT.

By Clara P. Joslyn.

See that aged, hoary-headed pilgrim,
Just now waiting at the river's side;
He has passed life's busy, rushing whirlpool,
And is resting at its eventide.

Scarcely can he recognize the faces
That but yesterday by him were seen;
While his childhood's early scenes and places,
In his mind are ever fresh and green.

So may we upon youth's verdant meadows
Plant a seed that shall in time find root,
And, when round us fall life's evening shadows,
It will yield abundant wealth of fruit.

All the richest stores of earthly grandeur,
Guard them with the fondest care we may,
Are exposed to loss, decay, and danger,
And on unseen wings will fly away.

But, within this wondrous, mystic store-house,
Rest our treasures, free from earthly soil;
If with care we always guard the doorway,
Never foes may enter to despoil.

Doubly sad, indeed, would be the parting,
When to loving friends we say farewell,
Could we not, on memory's pinions starting,
Backward fly, in thought, with them to dwell.

Then the heart o'er visions bright rejoices,
Viewing faces known in days of yore,
Almost can we catch their loving voices,
As we stand within the mystic door.

This will make the misty sunbeams brighten,
Make them linger round our onward way;
And, when gathering shadows darkly threaten,
Memory's golden lamp will light the day.

CATHOLIC.

"Brownington, Charleston, Coventry, Craftsbury, Derby, Glover, Irasburgh, Holland, Jay—the few Catholics who live in these towns attend Divine service at Albany, Stanstead, Lowell or Salem.

LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington."

"The first grog shop in Orleans county is said to have been kept in Brownington, near where Wm. Baxter built his large house—upon the same farm upon which Major Smith set out the great orchard.—A. ALLYN.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rysly, of this town, celebrated their golden wedding Nov. 14, 1870.

Judge ELIJAH STRONG kept tavern, but did not keep liquor to sell. He and his wife were worthy members of the Congregational church. The father of the Judge was a wealthy Connecticut merchant—and it is said, gave the Judge \$60,000. He purchased Brownington and Brownington Gore, and lived and died here in his old age. He had 4 roads cut out. One was called the main road—the one from Newbury to Derby. The part he built was from the main road to Westmore, which caused quite an early settlement on the road to Westmore line. He also made a road to Irasburgh, and one to Coventry, and mended the poor muddy road to Navy, which was over wet land. He started a fine settlement, kept a nice tavern, and he and his wife helped the poor and needy, and kept the minister. In 1814, the settlement in the east part of the town was left for some years. He finally let the State of Connecticut have his wild lands.

ALPHA ALLYN."

BROWNINGTON GORE

was bounded by Charleston, Salem, Derby, Holland and Caldersburgh. To the south-east in old Caldersburgh is Seymore Lake, one of the finest sheets of water in Vermont.

From the beginning of the settlement the Gore people, and the people from the east corner of Salem, met together at Brownington to do their trading, and later at West Charleston, which accounts for the greater number of stores at West than at East Charleston. The first inhabitants of the Gore came in to make salts of lye. They also made birch brooms and trays, fished and dug wells, &c., for a living; and they carried their salts, brooms and trays 9 to 12 miles to Brownington, till after the embargo—and later to Stanstead, Canada, which they usually exchanged for whisky and provisions.

When the line was made between Essex and Orleans County, old Caldersburgh was cut

into two parts. The Island Pond depot now stands on the part put into Essex Co. This part was put on to the town of Wenlock Oct. 10, 1801, and remained in Wenlock till put on to a part of the town of Brighton and a part of the town of Wenlock being put on to the town of Ferdinand. The town of Ferdinand is situated upon the great railroad. The remaining part of Caldersburgh and Whitelaw's Gore, and Brownington Gore, were made into the town of Morgan, October 19, 1801.

Brownington Gore was granted to the same proprietors as the township of Brownington; 40 acres to each right—and this Gore was said to be the best land in the County. The settlement was caused by Judge Strong. The settlers, by paying an annual interest, had as many years as they wished in which to make their payments—but in the paying of their interest had as many hardships as any town in the county.

Among the first settlers of Brownington Gore were David Hamblet, David Hamblet, jr., Sam'l Kellam, Enos Bishop, Enos Harvey, Flint R. Foster, James Ingerson, Wm. and Ruel Cobb, Joseph Mansur, — Wellar, — Stiles, Samuel Elliot, — Hodge, James, and G. L. Varnum.

ENOS BISHOP, the first settler of Ransom, now Brighton, was also one of the first settlers of the Gore. A daughter of his married Emmons Stockwell, of Lancaster, N.H. Stockwell, one winter, had two holes cut in the ice of the Connecticut river for his cattle to drink from. Driving down his cattle to this place one day, accompanied by Jerry Bishop, the young son of Enos Bishop, the first settler at the Gore, he saw the boy, to his great alarm, go down through one of the holes—but to his equal joy the next moment come up through the other.

This same Jerry, and his son Jerome, served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and they are both alive at this date, (February, 1870.)

The writer had knowledge of the Gore people, as they used to put up with Abner Allyn,

The first reformation in the Gore was about 1810. It was Methodist and Christian. Elder John E. Palmer, from Danville, preached. One of the converts was Lotty Stiles, a fine young woman who was engaged to a Mr. Cobb, a worthy young man who lived on the Gore, and was well to do, but had no part in the reformation. Another young man, one of these new-turned converts, came to her and said that he had a message from God to marry her. The too credulous but guileless Lotty, in the fervor of her new

zeal, could not doubt the word of a convert, and, considering it would be more compatible for a convert to have a convert husband, consented, on condition that the young man to whom she was promised would release her. Mr. Cobb, on learning her wish, agreed—which no sooner done, this Judas convert refused to redeem his promise, and poor Lotty went crazy.—Her sister Polly married David Hamblet, and her father moved back to Danville, from whence he came, and for years Lotty traveled back and forth between her sister's at the Gore, and her father's at Danville, where she died.

David and Hannah Hamblet had 5 daughters. Their husbands were J. Richards, Seth Blodgett, Enos Harvey, James Ingerson and Flint R. Foster. Pliny, son of Flint R. Foster, married Mary, sister of Joseph Kellam, one of the converts of the reformation, and one of the most powerful preachers of the Methodist circuit.—He was son of Samuel Kellam, a well digger, and one of the first settlers of the Gore.

In the time of the embargo, Benjamin Var-num, a Revolutionary soldier, stopped, in Old Caldersburgh, two men who were smuggling a drove of cattle into Canada, and made them turn back and take another road which led by Eber Roberson, and they were taken, as Roberson was a democrat.

ALPHA ALLYN.

CHARLESTON.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FROM ALPHA ALLYN.

The 2nd div. draft of this township was made Aug. 28, 1809; the 3d. June 9, 1828. The 2d division was made on paper with proper corners, but the corners were made in some places on ponds, or bog-meadows where one could not stand without sinking out of sight. Time, however, which is hardening these flats, will enable the corners yet to be made, except in ponds. It was the design of the original proprietors that each should have at least one good 1st div. lot. Only good land was to be first lotted and the rest left for after division. General Whitelaw selected and marked 69 of what he called such lots, which were drawn by box and draft. Some however got poor 1st. div. lots and No. 88 was left out of the draft. In the 2d division were part of the meadows above the pond on Clyde river, too low for cultivation; but if the mills above the Great Falls were taken away and the bar of rocks cut down, these meadows might become cornfields which would

add many thousands to the value of the town, and these tracts can now be purchased at rates that offer a rare opportunity to capitalists.

ORRIN PERCIVAL,

wife and son Erastus, in 1805, moved on to 50 acres of No. 12, gift land, and built a log-house and framed barn—His son Olney was the third child born in town. Mr. P. afterwards sold out and purchased half of lot No. 11 where he built another log-house and log-barn. The barn was used for a school-house. In the summer of 1809, the school consisted of Mr Percival's three children and three children of Robert Hunkins. One day, this season, Mr. Percival went to work for Mr. Hunkins and Mrs. P. accompanied him to pay a visit to Mrs. H. The children were sent to school. The house of Mr. Percival was a mile from Mr. Hunkins and the same distance from the school-barn. The house of Mr. P. took fire in their absence, and was consumed. This was the first house burned in town. The writer remembers when he arose the next morning before daylight finding Abner Allyn and his wife, dividing bed-clothes with Mr. and Mrs. Percival who went to living again in the empty house on No. 12. Abner Allyn went to Judge Strong's and other places, also in Brownington, for help for Mr. P., and wrote to the proprietors in Rhode Island, who sent money and other things. Mr. Percival, however, went to work for Judge Strong in Brownington and before Spring moved his family to that town; and thus this town lost a firm friend of schools and roads.

JONATHAN RICHARDS,

one of the first selectmen, son of Bradley Richards, married Dolly Hamblet,—children, Ira, Jacob. Joseph, Lucinda, and Anna, who married John Swasey, a Methodist preacher here with Royal Gage in 1835. Mr. R. made a good farm out of lot No. 7. He is remembered for never having given any thing to rich or poor, never having voted for a school-house to be built, or for any thing that would not do him any good.

PHILIP DAVIS,

son of Jonathan Davis, married Susan Colby of Sutton, N. H., and moved on to lot No. 8 in 1807, near Salem, 1½ miles southerly from Abner Allyn, the nearest neighbor. The houses of Mr. Allyn and Mr. Strong were the nearest for 11 years. Mr. Davis was also 11 miles from any mill and 9 miles from

a store or post-office. But his progenitors were good farmers, and said Davis and his wife were hard-working and prudent. He had to encounter with the love of whisky but was a good provider for his family and probably no man in the township had more hardships to procure their corn and oat-meal. When Brownington had got a store, Davis had only 2 miles to go to make his purchases. It was however through the worst road for mud in the county. For 15 years he traveled this road, made a good farm and erected good buildings, and lived here 40 years. His children never had any benefit from schools in this town. The first school-house built on No. 14 in 1822, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, but Mr. Davis had to pay his tax on the school-house with the rest. In 1832, he, with several others in district No. 14, got set off into a new district, and the new Philip Davis school-district built their own school-house without aid from any other district. Mr. Davis had also the honor of helping kill the first bear in town. The wife of Mr. Davis was baptised in 1820. They had children who grew up, Roswell who had two wives and raised a large family; Sophia who married Ebenezer Scribner Jr., and has 3 children; Cynthia who married Enoch Colby and has two sons. They are all good Seventh-Day people.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON

came from Concord, this State, in 1813, and settled, the eleventh family in town. He had one son and 7 daughters. Mrs. Hutchinson was a member of the Congregational church in Concord. Mr. Hutchinson was baptized in 1818. These old settlers saw the hardest times of the new settlers. Some of the East Charleston settlers, however, had the hardship of the ten-miles wood to be traversed between them and Newark and 14 miles to go to the post-office or store, and would have had the hardest time, but for the undivided right No. 88, which the East Charleston settlers had a right to cut wood in, by paying \$5, for the undivided share—which wood and timber being sold at Lyndon, the drawing of it kept the ten-miles road through Newark good through the winter and the men well employed.

IN 1819

grandfather David Senter started from West Charleston mill to go across the woods to his son Darius Senter's and was lost. The town rallied to search for him and he was found,

but by the kindness of drink and food given to him in his exhausted state was so injured he died. He was buried on the Dark Day, November 9, 1819. He was brother to Isaac Senter of Salem, an early settler of that town, and also to the wife of Dea. Jotham Cummings. He was the father of Zacheus and Derban Senter. Zacheus Senter moved into this town in 1811. He had a large family. They were good Methodist people. He died in 1843; his wife since. The family have sold out and left town.

EPHRAIM BLAKE, OF SALEM,

was our wolf hunter in Orleans Co. He would build a pen in the woods of logs large at the bottom and small at the top, and place part of a sheep within for which the wolf would jump in and could not get out again.

WILLIAM GRAY,

who lived in Sheffield, in 1817, moved to Westmore and some time after to Charleston on to the Joseph Seavy farm. He was a Freewill Baptist, and while he lived in Sheffield had a dream. He had been indisposed for a few days before and had also had some difficulty with Elder Nelson, about some contract between them and had complained of him,—but he dreamed a doctor came to him and gave medicine that helped him and told him many things—the last one that in six years and two months, exactly, he would be with his God.

The next morning he started for Brother Nelson. He had been told in his dream also, he must not hold any hardness against him. He adjusted the matter amicably with Bro. Nelson and lived expecting to die in just the six years and two months, and had a meeting appointed at his house for the day and the night upon which he was to die. He lived in Charleston at this time. But Brother Joseph and the friends from Westmore came over and joined in the meeting. John Rogers was there from Canada, and the writer also. The morning came, he was as smart as common, but for some reason not known, lost his strength, and had to be helped on to the bed. He was happy. Finally, he revived up and a white handkerchief put on his head and set up in a chair the rest of the day. The meeting commenced in the afternoon and continued till supper time, when it adjourned for supper, and after supper was resumed and continued till after the appointed hour of 2 o'clock. In the evening the service was led by

Elder Jonas Allen of Charleston, and Francis Chase of Salem. Brother Chase prayed for the widow and the fatherless children.—After 2 o'clock the people were cared for the rest of the night, and returned home after breakfast the next morning. Mr. Gray said to the writer that God had promised him to live; tell your father, said he, I think I will purchase that land—(some land he had deferred purchasing on account of his expected death.) Mrs. Gray and her two young women daughters went about her housework as usual, and Mr. Gray with his six stout sons started for boiling salts of lye in the woods. This was in 1823. All unite in saying brother and sister Gray were Christians.

ELEAZER POMEROY,

wife Suky and 6 children, came from Irasburgh, where they were early settlers, to this town in 1823. They were honest Christian people. He died in 1863, his wife had died before. The children have removed from town and there are no headstones to mark the graves of this early settler and his wife.

Before 1822, Beaman Newel Esq., of Burke, carried the first mail. In 1833, Ira Parker was the first postmaster in East Charleston, and Ebenezer S. Allyn the first in West Charleston. The mail route was from Lyndon to Derby, past Charleston, Newark and Salem, once a week. This stage road was a pretty good road in 1828.

Esq. Cooley, another early settler, was a large and naturally bright man, but lost his reason, while writing against, or trying to correct the Bible. He was writing his remarks upon where the sheep and goats are to be separated, when he was struck down. He burned his papers, but his flesh shrank away. He might have been 40 years old when he died, but looked as old as a man of 100 years. His wife heard him say, when he begun to burn his papers, "I will not be on the left hand with the goats."

JONATHAN BRIGGS

moved into Charleston in 1837. He was president of debating meetings at different times. He died before the rebellion, but left two sons who served in the late war and died in the service of their country. His widow and daughter live in town.

Dr John Sanborn moved into East Charleston in 1840.

Joseph Huntington and others built the bridge across Clyde River in 1819.

There were three kinds of smugglers in the embargo times. From 1808, one kind smuggled goods out of Canada, the other beef and pork into Canada to feed the British army, and most of the salts makers of all parties smuggled salts or sold them knowing they would be smuggled. This they did to save the lives of their families. No one was hurt by this. The Democrats smuggled some. Few Feds. did not smuggle. The Democrats lost votes by trying to rob the poor of their bread in this way. The town of Navy (Charleston) sent a Fed. to Montpelier in 1813. He voted not to give thanks to God for the success of our army. He went in 1814. The year anti-masonry broke out, this Federalist was candidate of the same party, when the town asked a Jackson man training day to read the Act of 1813, and he lost his election.

Our ministers have not usually been located long here at a time. Jonas Allen resided with us the longest. He preached here about 10 years. He was ordained here, but not settled. He was then a Freewill Baptist, but afterward became one of the three founders of the Christian denomination. Royal Gage, a Methodist, preached the next longest here. And Moses Norris, a Freewill Baptist, preached here several years. For sometime past East Charleston and Centre Brownington have had circuit preaching (Methodist) half the time at each place, and the Freewill Baptist in the same places half the time and also in West Charleston. And there has been Congregational and Universalist preaching also a part of the time. The Freewill Baptists, Methodists and Universalists have a Union meeting-house, which is the only one in the place. There were no Freewill Baptists in town till after 1810. Before that there was a little Congregational, Episcopal Methodist, standing Baptists and Christian preaching. Now the Freewill Baptists are the most numerous of any denomination in town.

The Christians in this place came first from Danville. I once asked Mr. Hill, who came here and started the order, of the origin of this church and he told me that it thus originated: Three ministers, who thought just alike, viz. John E. Palmer, Elias Smith and Abner Jones, formed the order and each gathered a church and the order flourished—the first two went over to Universalism and if living, the Dr. said, lived in Waterford, Vt.

Rev. James Knight came into this town in

1829, and staid one year. Rev. Moses Nerus, a Freewill Baptist, preached at the center of the town after Elder Joseph Allen had stopped preaching.

The first five settlers of this town were young men—Samuel Knight, who was one of the first selectmen—Lemuel Sturtevant, William Mason, Benjamin G. Teal and Joel Roberson—all of whom left in 1814. Samuel Mason and wife were very respectable young people, and had one child born in this town.

AMOS HUNTRON, of the first board of selectmen, had a wife, one daughter and three sons. The daughter was afterwards killed in Coventry by lightning. He did not remain long here.

The heirs of Asa Matherson got over \$1,500 for their claim, which was one of the 18 rights of Brooks, claimed by Farrington. After Farrington failed in the Phelps claim, he went the rounds after those who lost their claims at said vendue sales. This part of our history, those living in Charleston in 1828, well remember. Some are living now, in other States, whose fathers kept Farrington in jail at Danville several months. One of these was Winslow Farr, Esq., now Mormon Elder at Salt Lake City, who has two sons with him—one of which has a number of wives and scores of children.

Esquire Farr thus became a Mormon: his wife had been confined to her bed a long time, and was much pitied by her towns people as a confirmed invalid. In 1832, two Mormon elders, Pratt and Johnson, visited Charleston, and at this time came in and prayed with them, and laid hands on her in the name of the Lord. She believed she was healed, and arose and prayed with them that same night, and thanked God for it: and the next day she and her husband were baptized, and joined the Mormon Church. And, at different times, in the course of 3 years, quite a flock from this town started for "The Holy Land."

INDIAN ROADS.

The first from Canada, passed from Magog lake, up Clyde river, through Charleston, to Brighton, in Essex county, at Island Pond.—The second Indian route was from Sherbrooke up the Canada river to Norton Pond, which is the head of this river—thence N. W. to the Ferren River—thence down said river to Clyde River—thence up this river to the outlet of Island Pond—thence, probably, through Old Random—thence past Pall Pond, and down Pall

stream, to its junction with the stream from Maidstone Lake, past the saw-mill built on said stream by Mr. Beattie—thence to Maidstone Lake—thence to Moose River in Victory—thence down this river to the Connecticut in St. Johnsbury.

It has been reported the Moose River Indians were more cruel than the Connecticut River Indians. The Moose River Indians have been thought to be Quebec Indians. They did not travel through Charleston, but through Norton. The East Charleston Indians were friendly Indians. The writer thinks that it was the Charleston Indians that visited Lancaster, N. H., that Mrs. Stockwell took over the river in her boat, at different times, on dark nights.

EARLY COUNTY ROADS.

The first road from Newbury to Derby passed through Ryegate, Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock Hollow and Sheffield, where it received the travel from Danville Green, and from thence, via Sheffield, passed under Reuben Milcs' shed, past Barton Mills, at which place it received the Montpelier travel, and from thence extended to Brownington, where it received the Albany travel, and proceeded west of Brownington Pond, to and through Derby, straight to Canada line.

The second road from Newbury line to Stanstead, Canada East, passed up the Connecticut River to Guildhall—thence through Brunswick, Wenlock, Brighton Dyke, at Island Pond. Morgan, Holland—receiving at Holland the St. Johnsbury road travel, and thence, past Westmore, and through Holland, and then through Derby street to Stanstead, Canada.

These two roads, with the Hazen road, give the reader a chance to see the situation of Orleans county, in 1815, as to roads. These two roads were turnpikes. The turnpike through a part of Caledonia county, and Orleans to Stanstead, was "killed" by a free road from Sutton to Barton. This road was built in 1815, and having no toll-gates or bridges, took all the travel to Derby.

We have in East Charleston a lodge of Good Templars numbering from 80 to 100 members, and in West Charleston a lodge of Freeasons.

The town meetings are held alternately at the East and West village. There is no village at the Centre, but from here the Clyde River runs both ways through the town and enters Salem less than a mile from the north corner of the town.

Mrs. Susan Goodwin is the oldest woman in town—91 years old, February, 1870. Of the old settlers, the only one now living is Esq. Stephen Cole, aged 89 years. Major John M. Roberson, who moved into town in 1832, died last week (first week in March), aged 70, February 21, 1870.

[The name of John Palmer is also on the U. S. pension records of 1840, for this town, aged 84.—*Ed.*]

The diamond wedding of Stephen Cole came off on the 19th of May, 1870. There were about 200 guests present. Mr. Cole is in his 90th year. Three of his children were present, one 69, one 66 and one 50 years of age. Nearly all of the oldest inhabitants of the town were present. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Peckham, and consisted of opening with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Morgan, singing, etc., by the choir,—introduction of the bride and groom. An historical essay of the life and adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, by Doctress Allyn, of Lowell, Mass., speaking by Rev. Mr. Childs, Rev. Mr. Bracket and Mr. Charles Carpenter, interspersed with singing—after which a diamond gift was presented by the guests, of about \$55, when all repaired to the vestry and partook of a bountiful repast set by the ladies.—*Newport Express*.

[We had thought to give the interesting paper by Miss Rachel Allyn, M. D.; but as we are much crowded for room near the close of our volume, and it has been already published in the *Newport Express*, and we have already in the history of Charleston a considerable notice of Mr. Cole, we must defer it till another time.—*Ed.*]

COVENTRY.

We have from the newspapers since the war, the deaths of Charles C. Coles, son of Seth F. Coles, of Co. I, 1st Vt. cavalry, who died of disease occasioned by starvation in rebel prisons, aged 22—and Parker Greely, of Vt. cavalry, aged 48.

Dea. Thos. Wells, of Coventry, died Oct 16, 1869, aged 48.

CRAFTSBURY.

BENJAMIN CONNER, Esquire, died in this town, at the age of 84. He was formerly of Wheelock, to which place his remains were conveyed for interment. The deceased was the representative in the Legislature from Wheelock for the sessions of 1832, '33 and '34, and

several years since was one of the assistant judges of the county court.

EZEKIEL SMITH, another esteemed citizen of this town, lived to a good old age, and was buried with Masonic honors.

JACOB NOBLE LOOMIS

was born in Lanesborough, Mass., Oct. 8, 1790. He graduated at Middlebury in 1817, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1820—was pastor of the Congregational church in Hardwick 1820—'30; and afterwards engaged in agriculture until in or about 1833, in Hardwick; in 1853 in Craftsbury.—*Pearson's Catalogue*.

DERBY.

Of the men that acted with the government against smuggling in the war of 1812, and were true to their posts, were Col. Corning of Derby, Hon. David Hopkinson of Salem, Parmenas Watson of Holland, and Erastus Chamberlain of Barton,—Capt. Rufus Stewart of Derby, also, though he did not assist in the suppression of smuggling, did as much as any other man of Orleans county to save the people from destruction.

ALPHA ALLYN.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CHASE.

Lieutenant George W. Chase from Derby Line commanding Co. M, of the First Vermont Cavalry, died suddenly, Aug. 23, 1863, at the Georgetown Hospital. He left his command on the 20th, with fever. Lt. Chase has for sometime been the only commissioned officer with the company, and was on continual duty and in every scene of toil or danger through Kilpatrick's campaign—a campaign whose history will always be read with wonder and admiration. The Capt. of the Company was shot some time ago, and the 2d Lt., Enoch B. Chase, brother of George, was compelled to resign by disability, and even his hardy constitution and unbending will were not able to sustain the labors that had been thrown upon him. Lt. Chase was a model officer, wonderfully calculated to control men brave, energetic, determined, scholarly, gallant, and quiet in thought and action. both beloved and feared by his command. He never knew what it was to fear danger, and he could lead when any could follow. He always had a passion for military life, and when the country called he came home to Derby Line from California for the purpose of enlisting. His voyage from California was in the ill-fated Golden Gate which was wrecked. Chase was

one of the few who by presence of mind and great strength succeeded in escaping death by swimming against current and tide to shore. He escaped this death to die the noble and more glorious death of the patriot soldier.

We extend our sympathy to his widowed mother, and all his relatives, and also to his bereaved command. He has died young, but more lamented and with a nobler record of achievement than often falls to the lot of those who live out the full measure of three score years and ten.—*From the Green Mountain Express.*

THE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT AT DERBY

is located in the upper end of Derby Centre village, on a little knoll 15 feet high, and about eight rods back from the road. The foundation is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and four feet deep. First upon the foundation are placed two tiers of granite steps 12 inches thick and 18 inches tread. Then comes the first base, 6 feet square and 2 feet thick, with the outer edge beveled. On this stands the second base, 5 feet square and 18 inches thick, with "O G" moulding edges. Next comes the die 3 feet square and 5 feet high. The front (West) side of this contains in heavy raised, letters, the following inscription: "*In Memory of the Volunteers from Derby, who Lost their Lives in the Great Rebellion—1861-5.*" The South side contains the names of the four officers, and underneath is a sunken shield, with the raised letters "U. S." On the east side are the names of 24 privates and on the north side the names of 25 privates, which completes the list of 53 men whom Derby sacrificed in the rebellion. On the die is to be placed the cap, 5 feet square and 8 inches thick, with "O. G." moulding on the upper edge, and the reverse on the lower edge. Next is the shaft, 31 inches square at the base, 16 feet high, and finished at the top with a ball 16 inches in diameter. On this ball is placed a bronze eagle,* with wings extended, as if making ready for flight. The monument ground contains between one and two acres, which will be surrounded by a suitable fence, and also ornamented with shrubs, walks, &c. The monument is all granite.

*There is no eagle on the top, though it is the intention to put on one. Since this description was written, the monument has been surrounded by a basement of mason work $18\frac{3}{4}$ feet square, and 3 feet high. The top of this basement is reached by 5 granite steps between 2 posts, 4 feet high to the apex. E. A. STEWART.

GLOVER.

REV. REUBEN MASON

died in Glover, June 29, 1849, aged about 70. Father Mason, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Grafton, N. H.. He was subjected to the privations and scanty privileges of his day and place. But these did not suppress his desire and determination to be both good and useful. He came into the ministry late in life—when laden with the cares and charge of a family.

His first settlement was at Waterford, in 1820—his second at Glover, in 1827, and his third at Westfield. As a pastor he was faithful and sympathetic: as a preacher, sincere, urgent, doctrinal. While thoroughly Calvinistical in his theological views and preaching, he was still kind and liberal in his intercourse with other evangelical orders. He was ardent in feeling, and entered with his might, and with indomitable perseverance, on what he conceived to be his duty. In addition to his labors as pastor he performed missionary work in various places, but mostly in the north of the State.

His last illness was distressing—proceeding, as was supposed, from a large tumor in his left wrist. In hopes of relief, he suffered amputation of his arm between the elbow and the shoulder; but his decline became more rapid, his disease more complicated—but all were endured with that patience and faith he ever preached as the fruits of Christian experience, and sum of Christian character. He died as he lived—believing, resigned.—*Yeoman's Record.*

MAJOR C. W. DWINELL.

In the list of wounded at the battle near Charleston, Va., August 21, appeared the name of Maj. C. W. Dwinell, of the 6th Vt. Regiment. His wound was not at first supposed to be dangerous, being merely a flesh wound below the knee, but unfavorable symptoms soon appeared, and he died Wednesday, 24 August. His remains were conveyed to Glover, where funeral services were attended, 30 August, by a very large assembly.

Carlos William Dwinell was a son of Ira and Dorcas (Ford) Dwinell, and was born in Calais 8 Sept. 1838. In his boyhood his parents removed to Glover, and that was his residence till he entered the army. Both at Calais and Glover his father was an innkeeper, and thus being brought into constant contact with men, acquired an affability and knowledge of human nature which were of good service to him

when he became a soldier. His academical studies were pursued at the Orleans Liberal Institute, where he had a respectable standing as a scholar.

He entered the service of the country in Oct. 1861 as a member of Co. D in the sixth regiment, recruited at Barton. Upon the organization of the Company he was elected 2d Lieutenant 11 January 1862, became Adjutant 1 November 1862, was promoted Captain of Co. C, 12 January 1863, and Major a few days before his death. In all these positions he acquitted himself and became a worthy son of Vermont. He was a soldier without fear and without reproach. He had a good deal of manly beauty by which he made a favorable impression at first sight, and this prepossession was confirmed by his easy address, and the real kindness of his heart. To an unusual degree he was careful of his soldiers, never exposing them to any dangers which he was not ready to share. They were ardently attached to him for his bravery, and loved him for his kindness, and promptly went wherever he bade, or followed him wherever he led.

He shared all the hard fortunes of the 6th regiment, and participated in nearly every battle in which it was engaged, but escaped without a scratch till the battle of the Wilderness, 5 May 1864, when he received a severe wound near the spine which disabled him for six or eight weeks. The bullet was not extracted from this wound, and it is probable that the enfeebling effects of that prevented him from rallying against his final wound as he might otherwise have done.

He married, when home on a furlough, 27 Jan. 1864, Miss Amanda Smith of Albany, Vt.

P. H. W.

Coventry, 2 Sept. 1864.

CAPT. DAN. MASON.

Capt. Dan. Mason, of the 19th Reg't U. S. colored troops, died at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 25, 1865. He was a native of Glover, Vt., aged about 26 years—and a member of the 6th Vt. Reg't from its organization till March, 1864, when he was promoted to a captaincy of the colored troops, after passing a meritorious examination before the board of which General Casey was president. He served in the army of the Potomac till after the surrender of Lee, when he went to Texas under Weitzel, serving there till his death. He passed through

the whole war without a wound and almost without a sickness, till the last sickness, which terminated his life. His friends were wholly unprepared to receive the shocking intelligence of his death, being in daily expectation of hearing he was discharged and coming home. He leaves a young wife to mourn that he is gone.

Capt. Mason was a brave, faithful and intelligent officer, and one who held the respect and esteem of all his friends and acquaintances—His remains are expected home, to be interred in the land of his nativity—*Vt. Record*.

An Orleans paper of 1869 says there has not been a grave made in the West Glover cemetery for 20 months, and but one death in the vicinity during the same time.

GREENSBORO.

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,

scouts from Bedell—Regiment stationed at Haverhill—were constantly sent out to traverse the then uninhabited regions of Vermont. On one of these expeditions, Nathaniel Martin and four others came to Greensboro, which was the terminus of their route. They stacked their guns and sat down, at a little distance, to eat their rations, when they were surprised by an unseen party of Indians, who fired upon them and killed two. The survivors, ignorant of the number of their assailants, thought it the part of prudence to make no resistance, and did not attempt to regain their guns. A single Indian soon came from the woods, to whom they surrendered, and then learned, to their great chagrin, that the attacking party consisted of only seven persons. It was too late to make the resistance which they would have made had they known how small was the odds against them, and they went on their way to Lake Memphremagog, and thence to Quebec,—continually watching for the opportunity, which they never found, of escaping by flight, or by an encounter at small disadvantage with their captors. Martin was exchanged not long after, but the fate of the others is not known.

P. H. WHITE.

EDMUND HARVEY BLANCHARD,

born in Greensboro 1821; fitted at Craftsbury Academy; graduated at Middlebury, 1848; was preceptor of Lyndon Academy, 1848-9; studied at Andover Theo. Sem. 1849-52.—*Pearson's Catalogue*.

Col. James Morrill, formerly of Danville, which town he had represented in the legislature, died in this town, aged 81 years.

Alathear Church, of this town, reached the age of 89 years and 11 months.

HOLLAND.

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

BY HEMAN L. P. MOON.*

When Father Abra'm called for men
To fill the "front and rear,"
Who answered him so nobly then?
Vermont's brave Volunteer.

And when our Leader called again
"Three hundred thousand more,"
He proved a valiant soldier then,
And kissed the flag he bore.

When in our own Green Mountain homes,
Who seems to us most dear?
And who in midnight vision comes?
Ah! 'tis "our Volunteer."

To whom in fancy do we cling?
From whom wish we to hear?
Of whom do we delight to sing?
'Tis our own Volunteer!

Who's won the name of "Patriot,"
Because he did not fear
So be in every battle fought?
The Vermont Volunteer.

He left his home and friends behind,
And "sweet-heart still more dear;"
They called him by "the name most kind"—
"My loving Volunteer!"

"Go then," said she, "my dearest one,"
(She paused a moment here),
"Whether you wield the sword or gun,
Be brave, my Volunteer!"

He left his loved one's blest embrace,
And, true to her advice,
He met the foemen "face to face,"
And drove them in a trice!

Then let us twine a wreath of fame
For him whom we revere;
For 'tis to "us a precious name"—
"The Vermont Volunteer!"

Eliphalet Littell, of this town, ate his breakfast, as usual, and went into the woods, where he was found in a short time lying on his face, dead. He was quite aged, and, it is supposed, died of disease of the heart.

In Holland, in the year 1866, a log-hut, occupied by a French family, named Gilmore, took fire and was burned. A little child, two years old, perished in the flames, while

one six years old barely escaped. The parents were absent at the time.

IRASBURGH.

MAJOR AMASA BARTLETT.

Amasa Bartlett, Major of Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, died near Newbern, N. C., on the 16 March.

He was a son of Seth and Asenath (Huggins) Bartlett, and was born in Bennington, Vt., 8 May 1835, but in early childhood removed with his parents to Coventry, where he was brought up. He was one of four brothers who became lawyers. After obtaining a suitable academical education, he commenced the study of law with J. L. Edwards, Esq., of Derby, continued it with Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, and ended with Jesse Cooper, Esq., of Irasburgh. He was admitted to the Orleans County Bar at the June Term 1857, and in the following September removed to Kansas, where he established himself in practice at St. George.

Though young in years and in the profession, he was elected, early in 1858, State's Attorney for Pottawattomie Co., and, in the ensuing fall was elected to the Kansas legislature from the representative district consisting of that County and an adjoining one. In both these offices he acquitted himself creditably. In June, 1859, he returned to Vermont, and entered into partnership at Irasburgh, with his former instructor, Jesse Cooper, Esq. This introduced him at once into a large and very miscellaneous business, in which he proved himself "honest, capable, and faithful." He continued in practice at Irasburgh about 3 years, in the mean time receiving his brother, Leavitt Bartlett, Esq., into partnership in place of Mr. Cooper.

When the 9th Regiment was called for, he decided to abandon his practice and go into the service of the country. About the first of June, 1862, he received recruiting papers, and in the remarkably short space of nine working days he had recruited a company.—Upon its organization he was elected Captain. He shared the various fortunes of the 9th Regiment, was with it at the siege of Suffolk and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, endured the vexations of the long inaction at Chicago as paroled prisoner, and went joyfully to active service at Newbern. When the late Major Jarvis was killed, he was deputed to accompany the remains to Vermont, and was soon after promoted to the vacant office

* Mr. Moon, we are informed by a letter, "has issued a small volume of poems."—Ed.

His last sickness was very short. He was unwell a few days prior to 14 March, but was on duty till that day. He was then taken with brain fever, accompanied by convulsions, and survived only two days. His remains were conveyed to Coventry, where they were buried 27 March, on which occasion a discourse, on "The Christian Patriot" was delivered by the writer of this notice.

Major Bartlett was eminently a Christian patriot. He did not leave his religion at home when he went into the army, as the manner of some is. It was a part of his daily life, as constant and conspicuous as the insignia of his rank. He looked after the moral and religious interests of his men as diligently as he cared for their health and discipline. His tent was the place of a regular prayer meeting of which he was the conductor, and his faithful endeavors for the good of his men were not without valuable results. P. H. W. Coventry, 28 March, 1864.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN IRASBURGH.

In the Summer of 1845, E. Rawson came into the County and solicited patronage for a newspaper to be published at Irasburgh; and, after canvassing the larger portion of the County, issued the first number on the 13th of August. The particular encouragement, which led him to undertake the enterprise, was the post-office regulation which allowed newspapers to be carried free in the mails to all places within 30 miles of the place where published. The political department of this paper was conducted on a somewhat novel plan—one by which the readers were to be supplied with the ideas and arguments of each of the existing political parties, and which would seem calculated to give to each man a better opportunity to judge for himself what his political duties were, than by any other plan.

The purchase of printing materials for the office of publication, was made by a subscription, by a sort of joint stock operation, in which several of the leading citizens of Irasburgh joined.

The next year Congress altered the postage law, in the particular above alluded to, and, in consequence, the hopes of the publisher were somewhat dampened; but, by the aid of the friends he had acquired in the County, he struggled on, and sustained the publication under his discouragements. The paper was

first issued a small sized sheet—18 by 21 inches—but, at the commencement of the second year, it was enlarged to the size of 20 by 29 inches. In September, 1847, Mr. Rawson sold out his interest in the establishment to Mr. A. G. Conant, who published the paper till near the April following, at which time he failed, and Mr. Rawson resumed its publication, which he continued, with gradually increasing encouragements, till May 20, 1850.

The reason of the discontinuance of the "Record" was because the prominent men of the Whig party had encouraged another man to propose the establishing of a party publication; when the publisher of the "Record," thinking it unwise to try to sustain it, under the circumstances, discontinued it.

E. RAWSON.

Hon. Geo. Nye, for the last forty or more years, a resident of Irasburgh, died in that town, on the 24th ult., of congestion of the lungs, aged about 65 years (186—.)

Samuel Lathe—convicted of murder, at Irasburgh, Feb. 7th, 1852, sentenced to be executed after one year. Sentence commuted by the Legislature, in November, 1852, to 15 years imprisonment—pardoned by the Governor November 24th, 1856.

JUNIOR APPLIED TO FEMALE NAMES.—It is seldom that a mother and daughter having the same Christian name are distinguished otherwise than as Mrs and Miss; but a single instance of the daughter's being called junior has come to my knowledge. Among the grantees in the charter of Irasburgh, Vt. appear the names of Jerusha Enos and Jerusha Enos Jr., well known to be the wife and daughter of one of the early settlers.—*Historical Magazine, N. Y.*

ADMISSION TO THE ORLEANS COUNTY BAR (name omitted in this paper, among introductory County papers)—LEAVITT BARTLETT June, 1859.

JAY.

OBITUARY.—Aug. 11, 1866, Mrs. Hopestill Chase, relict of the late Jonathan Chase, aged 87 years. She remembered distinctly the return of her father to his home, at the close of the old Revolutionary war. She lived to see five grandsons go forth in defence of their country, in the late Rebellion, and lived to witness their return.

LOWELL.

FROM THE TOWN CLERK.

I received these papers [the proofs of Lowell history given] in the absence of my son, D. Eugene Curtis. I have corrected his papers, which are few, as he had recourse to records in my office, and from inhabitants now living here, that first settled in town, viz. J. Harding, Abel Curtis, and Mrs. H. Metcalf, and Mr. Seely's papers. Eugene's version is the most correct, as my records will show; other places I do not know where he got his information. It must be from legends of old times.

What the Catholic Bishop put in, is correct—all but the number of families represented; not more than half of the number reside in town. I should think the rest represent towns around.

DON B. CURTIS, Town Clerk.

[The Bishop was asked to give the number of Catholics who attend the Catholic ministrations in Lowell, and so did. As Mr. Curtis supposes, many of the families belong to neighboring towns, where, as yet, they have no Catholic services, and, as the Bishop has already stated in another of his characteristic, brief, and correct papers, found in this department; in which he does not, however, count the large families always found among this people, and thus show so large a congregation as he might, but simply gives the number of families.—*Ed.*]

Alpha Allyn states that 9 persons only signed the petition for the change of the name of this town, from the original (Kellyvale) to Lowell.

"Mr. Burdick of this town, in digging a well, dug out a toad, five feet from the surface, and, three feet lower, found a second, the earth above and around being so hard as to need a pick to loosen it. They became lively soon after being released from their solitary confinement. The lowest one had a nest made of what appeared like grass of this year's growth, (Oct. '69.)

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT HOUSE, at the head of Lake Memphremagog, is really a commodious and elegant hotel.

Among the hotel arrivals at the Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., June 17, were the following:

His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur; Sir John Young, Gov. Gen'l. of Canada; Lady Young; Col. Elphenstein and Col. Earle, (Prince's Staff); Hon. Hugh Allan, Miss Allan, P. Q.; Mr. Pickard, Miss Storrs, and Mr. Turville.

The party came in a pleasure yacht of Hon. Hugh Allyn's and were finely entertained by Mr. Bowman of the Memphremagog House."

This town has now a wholesale trade, and with its academy, printing-presses, churches, &c., is one of the finest growing towns in the State.

IN MEMORIAM;

MRS. D. M. CAMP AND INFANT SON.

BY MRS. MARY JANE PERKINS.

Mournfully the bell's slow peals were flung,
The sunny hills and waters o'er—
Sad requiem of the loved and young,
Gone to the silent, waveless shore;
Gone in the noontide of the gay Spring-time,
Blossom and bud, to that fairer clime.

For the "Angel of Death" o'er that home
Spread darkly his heaviest pall,
And love's sweet flowers, now shrouded in gloom,
Lie withered and desolate all;
As ye bear them away, away to their rest—
Fair young mother, sweet babe on her breast

And these are thy benisons, Oh! Earth,
The blighted heart, and the broken dream,
Hope's fairy mirage that fades at its birth,
Love's meteor flash o'er the dark stream;
But, beyond this home of the shroud and pall,
Lies the land of the palm and coronal.

Mourner, hast thou not in thy sorrow here
Visions of that immortal shore?
Comes not to thy listening ear
Voices of loved ones gone before?
Giving thee strength for the battle of life,
Cheering thee on, 'mid its wearisome strife.

Why should ye weep for the early gone?
Why should ye mourn for the early blest?
They sweep the harps of heavenly tone,
In that land of pure and perfect rest;
Then trustfully leave, 'neath the dark mould,
Hearts tender and true, now pulseless and cold.

For the soul freed from sin shall awake,
Awake in that emerald city of light,
O'er whose skies no tempest-clouds break,
O'er whose splendor cometh no night;
By them its peaceful streets shall be trod,
There is life for them by the throne of their God.

BEREFT.

BY MISS M. L. SMITH.*

O God! it is a long and weary way!
At every step thorns pierce our bleeding feet!
Our hearts grow faint with longings, all the day,
O'er vanished love-light, and the faded clay;
O Life! how much of bitter with the sweet!

* A young lady who has been residing in Newport the past two years.

Pity us, Father! for the darksome night
Droops like a pall o'er all the coming years!
Stretch forth Thy hand and lead us to the light,
And, as we climb the rugged mountain height,
Help us to look upward thro' these falling tears!

Death, Death! how stern thy teachings! oh how brief
How insignificant our toil and care!
Thou reap'st our treasures in thy garnered sheaf;
And, in the shadow of the mightier grief,
All else vanishes in viewless air!

O stricken, suffering, loving Son of God,
All, all the agony to Thee is known!
The path we tread Thy weary footsteps trod!
O let Thy love uphold us 'neath the rod,
Till morning breaks and earthly shadows flee!

* * * * *

Sleeping, sleeping—sweetly sleeping,
Where the weeping dewdrops fall,
And the gentle winds are breathing—
Beauty wreathing over all!

Sleeping! oh that restful slumbering,
Thro' the numb'ring, gliding years,—
While we wake in arms of sorrow
To the morrow steeped in tears!

Sleeping! daylight's golden glim'ring,
And the shimmering silent stars,
Whisper of a deathless morning,
Dawning thro' heaven's shadowy bars!

Sleeping! thro' the gleaming portal
Of immortal, fadeless day,
May we with our lost ones gather,
Loving Father, ne'er to stray!

“VERMONT FARMER—Royal Cummings,
Proprietor; T. H. Hopkins, Editor. New-
port, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1870. Vol. 1., No. 1.
Terms \$1.00 per annum. Published every
Saturday at Newport, Orleans Co., Vt.”

ADDITIONAL ORLEANS COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

[The foregoing was stereotyped before Volume II was issued. We give the following items and papers gathered since.]

BARTON.

Among the men identified with the history of Orleans County, now removed, who should also be remembered, is

ARAUNAH AUGUSTUS EARLE, formerly, and till of late, identified with the Orleans Independent Standard published at Barton—now of St Johnsbury—A. A. Earle, born at Hyde Park, Lamoille Co, Feb, 25, 1826, removed to Chateaugay N. Y, at the age of 4 years; was apprenticed to Wendell Lansing in the office of the Essex County Republican, Apr. 8, 1842; remained nearly 3 years: came back to Vermont in 1845; after working as journeymen in several offices in Burlington, Montpelier and other places and itinerating at the West and in the South several years, crossed the Continent on foot in 1852; setting out from Kansas City, Missouri, April 28, with a company of Mississippians, with whom he started from Holly Springs, Mississippi, the same month.

Arriving at Portland, Oregon, in August, worked in the office of the Oregonian, Times, and Standard, in that City, afterwards in Oregon City in the office of the Statesman, then at Salem and at Olympia in Washington Territory, returning to Vermont in the fall of 1854, when he was for a short time one of the editors of the Gazette at Irasburgh: that paper being sold out, he established the Orleans Independent Standard, in Irasburgh, Jan. 4,

1856, where he published it ten years, when the paper was removed to Barton Jan, 1, 1866, where it was published by him until (Nov. 14, 1871). He established the National Opinion at Bradford, June, 1867, and published it 18 months; is at this time editor and proprietor of the Times, at St. Johnsbury, which Mr. E. thus announced: *

“We have been so long connected with the Standard and so closely identified with the interests of the people of Orleans county that we have come to regard it as the Eden of our state. But circumstances in which we are now placed makes it advisable to sell.

We want the money we get for our first love to buy a blanket to cover the nakedness of our St. Johnsbury elephant. The Standard is the first paper we ever were connected with for any great length of time, and we have been so long its editor that it is like rending the heart strings to give it over to another; but in doing it we are pleased to know that it is transferred into such excellent keeping as our Newport contemporary. Both Mr. Camp and his paper are well known to our patrons. By diligence and industry he has made the Express second to none in the State as a general and local newspaper, while its list stands well up toward the head in point of numbers—as it now does by its union with the Standard stand at the head of republican papers in Vermont. We hope it may prove beneficial to both Mr. Camp and our old and long tried patrons—those who have seen us victorious in ninety-nine of our hundred fights. Some

* Since this was written Mr. E. has sold out the Times to Mr. F. J. Dalton.—Ed.

will be incensed at the change, while others will be pleased. It is not possible to please all. That the paper will be more satisfactory by the union of the two there can be no doubt. The county can better support one than two. By concentrating our energies upon a given point, we are better able to carry that point, and if an editor has the united support of the whole county he will be better able to furnish a more newsy and readable sheet than he can with a divided patronage."

Mr Earle, as an editor, is spicy—sometimes caustic—with friends and enemies plenty.

But we intend not to give biographies of living men—the following will give an idea of his poetic talent.

BY THE CONNECTICUT.

BY A. A. EARLE.

'Twas harvest eve when last adown thy winding stream
I strayed;

Each silver star was shining far o'er hill and grassy
glade;

The pale round moon, effulgent, poured her rays of
liquid light,

As slowly, proudly up she rolled, the peerless queen
of night.

The whispering winds that sadly sighed the sultry
summer day,

But wanted with thy limpid drops, then sped them
on their way;

Thy winsome waters caught the strain, and sweeping
grand and free,

Together sang an anthem old as angel minstrelsy.

The husbandman with weary feet had to his home
returned;

To shun the labors of the day, his manly soul had
spurned;

The frugal meal—toil sweetened—o'er, and care and
sorrow fled,

His household all in unison breathe blessings on his
head.

While pond'ring, wond'ring thus I strolled, my soul
in pensive cast.

I dwelt upon the future years and sorrowed o'er the
past;

I saw Oppression's iron car where Terror rears her
throne,

Move mournfully yet surely on, and heard her victims
groan.

In mem'ry, saw I once again the Indian's birchen boat
Skim softly o'er from shore to shore, lightly as fairies
float.

The Indian climbed the mountain's cliff and scaled its
craggy crest,

That like a giant, old and grim, lay mirrored on thy
breast.

The eagle in her eyrie on Monadnock's rocky height,
In craven fear at his wild cheer her pinions plumed
for flight.

The fierce Algonquins of the north—unconquered
kings in fray,

Swooped grandly down in untamed pride to Narragan-
sett Bay.

The Micmacs and Pokonokets, Pequots and Iroquois,
In warlike trim each marshaled him in reaper Death's
employ,

And Metamora, Massasoit, King Philip's tireless
braves,

Have reached their happy hunting grounds—they sleep
in glorious graves.

From where St. Lawrence's frantic floods meet wild
Atlantic's sands,

To Champlain's calm and crystal depths roved free and
happy bands.

Ah, nevermore shall streamlet's shore give greeting
to their tread.

A grim and spectral cavalcade moves through the
realms of shade.

Kind spirit of the dreamy past, whose truths uncea-
sing flow,

Pray tell how passed from earth away—and speak in
whispers low.

Each breath that fans the fevered brow, the west
winds' solemn sigh,

With pen of sadness on my soul engrave this stern
repley:

The *Christian* came with sword and flame—farewell
peace, honor now!

With hands uplifted high to heaven, I hear his solemn
vow;

Like some foul bird's ill-omened wing that flaps in
empty air,

I see the treach'rous Mayflower's sails—I list the pil-
grim's prayer.

I see that despot band kneel low on Plymouth's hos-
tile shore,

While mingling their ascriptions grand with ocean's
wintry roar;

No deep-toned organ's thrilling notes, nor quaint ca-
thedral bell,

Keeps time or tune in harmony with their rich an-
them's swell.

The prayers are said, the songs are o'er, the Indian in
amazement

Now hears the deadly rifle ring! his wigwam sees
ablaze!

He yields him to the Pilgrim steel as sands yield to the
wave!

He lived an untamed nobleman and died no lordling's
slave.

Farewell, bright stream! still dost thou roll thy mur-
m'ring floods along

Where wave rich fields of golden grain and rustic reap-
ers throng.

No poet pencil ever traced sublimer scenes than thine!
None, save the golden streams of heaven, than thee are
more divine.

OUR DARLING.

Adown the old and winding street,
She went but yesterday;
And chased the hours with busy feet,
That now are stilled for aye.

Close folded are the dimpled hands
Upon a snowy breast,
Like opals plucked from silver sands,
Or rose-buds, angel-pressed.

Rare ringlets clustered on her brow,
For bribe, nor gold might win;
The angels asked for her, and now
Our all is garnered in.

Two eyes that shamed the stars above;
She breathed the balm of flowers;
And this is why our bud of love
Blooms in the heavenly bowers.

A. A. EARLE.

OUR DARLING SLEEPS.

Soft, softly and low the warm breezes blow,
And the solemn old pines are sighing,
But softer and low runs the brook below,
Where the pride of our soul is lying.
By the brooklet she sleeps,
Where it eddies and leaps
In many a wild cascade,
And the swinging stars,
Drop their silver bars
On meadow and glen and glade.

Not lonely and sad are the hearts once glad—
Though the cuckoo now calls to her mate,
For our sparkling gem in God's diadem,
Sits and shines by the Beautiful Gate,
By the brooklet she sleeps, &c.

And she sleeps—yes, sleeps, where th' wild willow
weeps,
And its arms clasp the cold mossy stone;
Where the song bird's sing glad welcome to spring
Till the song and the sunlight are one.
By the brooklet she sleeps, &c.

An echo, I know, is this streamlet's flow,
Of the waves of that Golden River,
By whose sun-lit marge floats an angel barge,
And her soul dwelleth there forever.
By the streamlet she sleeps,
Where it laughingly leaps
In many a wild cascade,
And the swinging stars,
Send their silver bars
On meadow and glen and glade.
A. A. EARLE.

CHRISTMAS HYMNS.

I.

On Judea's plains once rose the song,
All nature joined the choir;
A Saviour's birth employed each tongue,
And struck each angel lyre.
Our Saviour came! Our Christ was born!
High alleluias sing!
Blessed then the night, and blessed the morn—
Let Heaven's high altars ring!
Father, for this we bless Thy name;
O make our hearts sincere!
Lo! In the dust to hide their shame,
Thy children now appear.

Like mountains, Lord, thy mercies are;
Like shoreless seas thy love;
Watch, watch us then, with tenderest care,
Thy sure compassion prove.

Lost! Lost! O God—but Thy dear Son
Can save such worms as we;
Then Saviour—Prince of David's line!
Take—take us home to Thee.

A. A. E.

II.

Let all who love the Lord, proclaim
The crucified Redeemer's name,
Till every land shall own his sway,
And nations learn the wondrous Way.

Bend low the knee to Bethle'm's child,
Whose peaceful banner rules the world,
His name, his power, his righteousness,
All lands shall own—all lands shall bless.

When ev'ry nation, tribe and tongue,
In accents sweet his name have sung,
In power and glory shall he come
To bear earth's ransomed children home.

O praise the Lord! Shout—set out his name,
And set the heavenly choir aflame!
Lift high to Him each thankful soul,
Nor cease the song while time shall roll.

High raise his banner then on earth,
And shout that name of matchless worth,
Strike lute and lyre, his praises swell,
Who conquers death, the grave, and hell.

A. A. E.

CAPT. ENOCH H. BARTLETT OF BROWNINGTON AND COVENTRY.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Among the sons whose death Coventry was
called in the late war to mourn, there is none
whose loss was more keenly felt than that of
Capt. Enoch H. Bartlett of the 3d Regiment,
who was killed May 3d 1864, while gallantly
leading his company against the rebels.

Capt. Bartlett was a native of Brown-
ington, born Apr. 20 1833, a son of Seth and
Asenath (Huggins) Bartlett, and a brother of
the late Major Amasa Bartlett* of the 9th
Regiment. He spent his minority, except a
few terms at Derby academy, on his father's
farm in Coventry. Upon coming of age he
went to Peoria, Ill., where he spent a year as
clerk in a store; then returning to Vermont,
he attended the academy at Morrisville 2
years, after which he entered upon the study
of law with Henry H. Frost, Esq., of Coven-
try. He was admitted to the Orleans County
Bar at the June Term 1860, and immediately
took the office and business of Mr. Frost who
had died some months before.

He was actively and successfully engaged
in business when the war broke out, but he

* See account of Major Amasa Bartlett, page 384.

could do no business after that. His whole soul seemed to be absorbed in thoughts of his country and of the duty he owed to it. A recruiting office was soon opened at Coventry, and he was one of the first to enlist, and one of the most active to induce others to do the same. It was a great disappointment to him that the company was not filled in season to enter either the first or second regiments. It was at length organized as Company B, of the 3d Regiment, 24 May 1861, and he was elected first Lieutenant. He was promoted to the Captaincy 22 Sept. 1862. He Participated in all the fatiguing marches and desperate fightings in which the 3d Regiment was engaged, having been in the thickest of the fight at Lee's Mills, Williamsburgh, the seven days before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, and other bloody fields. He fell at last in the Wilderness, and received a soldiers burial on the spot where he fell.

CHARLESTON.

MARY'S GRAVE.

BY F. C. HARRINGTON.

The sea pulse beats, where Mary sleeps,
Along the whitened sand;
And o'er her grave the woodbine creeps.
Trained by a spirit-hand,
The sighing willow sadly weaves
A curtain o'er her head,
And oft the dark magnolia's leaves
Weep 'round her lowly bed.

The white rose blooms upon her grave,
Bathed by an angel's tear;
And orange blossoms sweetly wave
Above that form so dear;
But when the blast from Northern land
Sweeps cold across the main,
Sweet tears shall water, sighs shall fan
The bud to bloom again.

West Charleston, May 1, 1858.

P. S. I am a Vermonter by birth and residence.

F. C. H.

[There is also the poetical vein in the Allyn family. From a graduating poem, we think, occupying 115 lines, by Rosetta H. Allyn, daughter of Alpha Allyn, we give the following sample—not having room for the whole.—Ed.]

A thousand flowers of Summer,
Rich, gaudy, modest, fair—
Exhaling sweetest perfume,
With fragrance filled the air.

The Summer breeze was blowing;
The flowers it gently swayed,
And with the graceful branches
It ever softly played.

* * * * *
"Now let us sing together
Before the twilight close,"
Then, borne by evening zephyrs,
Enchanting music rose.

My soul was wafted upward
To gates of heavenly bliss,
Wondering if angel songs
Could be more sweet than this.

* * * * *
The silent stars above me,
Had peeped out—one by one—
And now the moon in splendor
Her silvery radiance flung.

DERBY.

ADDITION FOR CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

During the year 1870 the meeting-house Society voted to repair their house of worship as a memorial offering, it being the 5th Jubilee year since the landing of the Pilgrims. The young ladies had previously raised about \$250. and this added to the amount raised by the society, and the gifts of former residents swelled the aggregate to \$3000. which being faithfully expended rendered it one of the most unique and attractive houses of worship in this section of the state. It was rededicated Feb 24, 1871, Mr. Rogers, the pastor, preaching the sermon.

While the repairs were in progress the society worshiped with the Methodists by their invitation and a very deep and pungent revival of religion was enjoyed, of the fruits of which 26 persons have already (July 1871) united with this Church, nearly all of them being heads of families, and more than doubling its working power.

HENRY KINGSBURY

and his wife Susannah, ancestors of Charles Kingsbury, one of the early settlers of Derby, came from England, about the year 1650, and settled in Haverhill, Mass. In 1656 their son Joseph was born, and in 1679 he married Love Ayres, also of Haverhill. They had two sons, Joseph and Nathaniel, who married sisters, Ruth and Hannah Dennison, of Ipswich, Mass. Joseph was born in 1682, and married Ruth Dennison in 1705, and in

1708, being harassed by the Indians, they removed to Norwich, Ct., where Joseph, known as "Deacon Joseph," has a numerous posterity. Nathaniel settled in Andover, Ct. Joseph and Ruth had a son, Joseph, born in 1714, who lived in Pomfret, Ct.; and in 1738 had a son Sanford, who was educated at Yale College. He married Elizabeth Fitch, and lived in Windham, Ct. In 1780, he removed to Claremont, N. H., where he died in 1834. His wife died several years previous. They are buried in the western part of the burying place, at Claremont Center. Charles Kingsbury, eldest son of Sanford and Elizabeth, was born in Windham, Ct., in 1773. He was one of the early settlers of Derby, and shared in all the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. His first deed was dated in 1797, and was for a piece of land situated about half way between the center of the town and Canada, and about 80 rods east of the present main road. The first 3 years that he worked at "his clearing," he returned to Claremont to spend the winter, which, in those days, was a long and tedious journey, such as those who ride in "palace cars" can hardly appreciate. Returning in the spring, he commenced his preparations for a home, living in a bark shanty, which was of sufficient size for parlor, dining-room, sleeping room and kitchen. He was "monarch of all he surveyed," and made himself very comfortable on his "bedstead" of basswood bark. He would turn it "bottom upwards," and his "chamber-work" was done, and the votaries of black walnut and rosewood might envy such sleep as came to the occupant of the bark shanty. "Old Joe Indian" had his wigwam on the shores of Salem pond, and formed an early attachment for the young farmer, which he manifested by frequent visits to the shanty. The violin pleased the red man, so also the pork and beans. As soon as he began to raise some small crops, the fight with the bears and wolves commenced, which was sometimes quite fierce. In June of 1800, he put up frame buildings, and the 17th of September of that year, he married Miss Persis Stewart, daughter of General Stewart of Brattleborough, Vt. They lived on the farm till it "blossomed like the rose." They had the first apple-trees in town, and made the first cider. The old "Kingsbury orchard" is still yielding fruit. In 1812, the road hav-

ing been moved, they came down to a place half a mile east of the village, and in 1820, the year the "old meeting house" was built, they moved up opposite where the new Congregational church now stands, and where they both died, in 1843. They are buried in the old burying-ground near the center of the town.

"ESQ. KINGSBURY."

was an Episcopalian, but never made any public profession of his faith. His religion manifested itself in his every-day life. To do right was his highest aim, and the governing principle in all his business transactions. He led in singing several years, and was a constant attendant at church as long as he lived, and many who read these lines will remember him in the corner pew of the old meeting-house, a plain, unassuming man, of sound sense, with a frank, open countenance which won respect and confidence. His clear perception of right and wrong eminently fitted him for the duties which he was often called to perform. His services were often solicited in settling estates and adjusting difficulties. He was free from deceit, and possessed a kind and forgiving temper, was liberal in assisting in all public enterprises, and generous in relieving the distressed; but it was in his family that his character shone brightest. All were made to feel they were in their father's house. There was no display, but a love that was felt. He became early identified with the interests of his chosen home, and, although he could not be called a public man, he served his town in almost every capacity. He was the first representative from the town to the general assembly, and was elected the next 3 years. He also represented the town in 1828-29, and 1838-39. He had the office of town treasurer from 1812 to 1833. He was justice of the peace from the organization of the town to 1829. He was lister from 1806 to 1826, &c. &c. There are now nine generations of Kingsburys this side the water, in this line. A recent writer, speaking of the first five, said, "They were remarkable as a family for their fondness for agricultural pursuits from their first settlement in America; that they lived in the common temperate style of the New England farmer, that they were a noble hearted, industrious race of the strictest integrity, disdaining the low acts of dissimulation, and spurning the ways of

vice, and walking in the paths of virtue and piety." And Charles Kingsbury, of the sixth generation, has brought no shame or disgrace on his ancestors, but has handed the name down to his posterity fair and unsullied as he received it.—Mrs. LUCIUS KINGSBURY.

IRASBURGH.

JUDGE JAMESON'S WORK ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Constitutional Convention; Its History; Powers and Modes of Proceeding; Royal Octavo, 564 pp.; By Hon. J. A. Jameson, Professor in the Law Department of Chicago University; New York, Scribner & Co.; Chicago, Griggs.

Desiring some account of Judge Jameson's work on Conventions, we sent to him for it and received a package of notices of the Press from which we extract the following:—

From the Chicago Legal News, for Oct. 3, 1868.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the profession, to the work of the Hon. John A. Jameson, of our Superior Court, upon Constitutional Conventions. It should not only be in the hands of the profession, but be read by every man interested in the formation and change of our government. This volume, to the organic law maker, is indispensable. The next legislature having to provide for a Constitutional Convention, its members would be aided much in their laborious task by the careful reading of Judge Jameson's book.

From the Chicago Journal of Oct. 16, 1869.

Judge Jameson first gave this volume to the public three years ago. It attracted considerable attention at the time. It was something of a novelty, in legal literature. The field, as a whole, had never been harvested before. The erudition of the author and his profundity gave to the volume considerable notoriety and sale. There was, however, no immediate use for a treatise, as the author modestly calls his work, on this subject; but since then a demand has sprung up for it. The Southern States all had to be reconstructed, and consequently were obliged to adopt new organic laws. Then, too, not a few of the States which never seceded, found their Constitutions illy adapted to their present wants. Changes, in whole or in part, have been made, or are now contemplated. There has then been developed a demand for which Judge Jameson had most opportunely made provision. We are not at all surprised, therefore, that a second edition was called for. In our own State, the sale of this second edition will, doubtless, far exceed that of the first, for the reason that, the subject has now passed from the domain of abstract specula-

tion to that of practical reality. Three years ago the history, powers and modes of proceeding of Constitutional Conventions, had no vital interest to any of our people, but now they have to every intelligent, public spirited citizen. The Legislature has taken steps for holding a Convention for the purpose of framing a new foundation for the civil institutions of our State. At the approaching election, the people will choose delegations to that body. The candidates are already in the field, and the campaign, as a whole, is mainly important from the constitutional stand-point.

By JAMES T. MITCHELL, one of the Editors of the American Law Register.

In no other country could such a book have been produced, and certainly at no other time, even here, could it have been produced so opportunely. Constitutional Conventions are a peculiar feature of the political institutions of the United States, and at present, of all times in our history, their "powers and modes of proceeding" are of the most vital interest. The principles of popular government occupy the conversations of nearly all men in this Country, and from the foundation of the government, there have never been found wanting, men of master minds who have given to political science a profound study. But the conflict of interests, and the discussion of principles has generally been upon the construction of written constitutions and the practical powers of the government, and the officers under them. Judge Jameson, however, has gone deeper, and, in the present work, has examined the legal powers of the people themselves in the formation of their governments, and the principles by which they are to be guided in the establishment or change of constitutions under the forms of law. In one sense this may be called an inquiry into the precise limits of the ultimate right of revolution, and the proper or justifiable occasion for its exercise. In the course of this inquiry many topics of the most vital and permanent political interest, from the foundation of American governments, down to the changes of fundamental law now in process, come under discussion.

Chicago Post, December 29, 1866.

The chief value of the book lies in the discussion and (passing over the chapter on "Constitutions") in the related inquiry "the requisites to the legitimacy of conventions and their history"—after setting forth the two sole legitimate modes of initiating or calling conventions the historical *resumé* is entered upon, under the two classes of such as were held during the Revolutionary period—1775—1789, and those called since the Federal Constitution went into operation, in March of the latter year. The very full and exhaustive review here given beginning in Boston in 1775, and ending in Montgomery in 1861, supplies a want long felt by political writers and most keenly felt, during the discussions of the past five years. All the Federal, State and Territo-

rial Conventions of these periods are described, and the arguments of Statesmen, and the decisions of Judges bearing upon them are collated and reviewed.

A congenial labor too has been performed with more than mere industry; it embodies large views and exhibits judgment and discrimination in their exposition,—especially in the relative attention given to many distinct topics of fact and argument, some of them very large and remote, so as to keep the treatise within not only voluminous but readable limits. The style of treatment is in keeping with the gravity of the subject, serious and studied,—aiming at condensation, correctness, and luminousness, rather than at brilliancy or power. It is the elevated legal style, of which our early Statesmanship presents us many models, not always formal and dry, but warming and becoming animated and earnest under the inspiration of momentous events, under the sense that what has so long been, even in the discussions of Calhoun and Webster, matter of opinion, has now become matter of fact, embodying concrete principles to be applied, rather than abstract theories to be talked about.

Chicago Republican, Dec. 19, 1866.

"It examines with that care and thoroughness, which characterize the entire work, the important question whether, if a Constitution provides one mode of amendment, another can be pursued. It is one upon which the people of Illinois are vitally interested as upon it depends the question whether our own State Constitution can be easily and speedily amended. The question has never before been so comprehensively and thoroughly discussed."

Chicago Evening Journal, Dec. 8, 1866.

Next to the *Federalist* not excepting even Story on the Constitution, must be ranked Jameson's Constitutional Convention, its History, Powers and Modes of Proceeding. . . "A writer in *Blackwood*, some time since, admitted that the American historians, Bancroft, Motley and Prescott, were unequalled in their chosen field; and what they are in ordinary history, Jameson is in constitutional history. . . .

From Mons. Edward Laboulaye, member of the Institute of France, translated from the "REVUE DE DEUX MONDES" for Oct. 15, 1871.

"For the richness of its documents and the solidity of its judgments, it may sustain a comparison with the commentary of Story upon the Constitution of the United States."

N. Y. S. W. Tribune, Dec. 4, 1866.

The questions discussed in this volume are of the gravest importance, and the Author has treated them with the political learning, thoroughness of research, and comprehensive statement, which challenge the attention of scientific publicists.

N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1867.

A complete history of constitutional conventions in this country, one of great interest to a political student. It gives, with great precision of detail, the history of the methods of constitutional changes in this country.

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 5, 1866.

The subject, which is one of great, and, in many respects of surpassing interest, has never before, we believe, been treated in an independent work.

The Nation, Jan. 3, 1867.

To a lawyer this work is almost as entertaining as light reading; and no one who cares to study the theory of our government can fail to be interested, as well as instructed by it.

This work is one of the most valuable contributions, which have been made to political or legal literature within the last few years.

Wisconsin State Journal, Jan. 7, 1867.

Judge Jameson considers a variety of questions which are now prominent subjects of discussion, in Congress, and throughout the country, and throws upon them the light of a careful and diligent investigation. This book is, therefore, of peculiar interest at this time, and supplies a most convenient work of reference, where all the facts and precedents bearing upon many mooted points of constitutional history and procedure, are clearly and concisely set forth.

Round Table, Jan. 12, 1867.

A work of solid and permanent value, and at the present juncture in our State affairs it has a peculiar interest

Vermont Watchman and State Journal, Dec. 21, 1866.

It contains a vast deal of history and law, gathered from sources inaccessible to those who do not make its subject a special study, and therefore it will be very valuable to statesmen, and to all professional men who would grasp this field of constitutional law. Now, when Constitution making and mending, is the necessity of the day, this book is well-timed.

Hours at Home, Jan., 1867.

One of the most important and characteristics of the political institutions of the country is the Constitutional Convention. A work on this subject has long been needed; and the want is at length supplied by a stately octavo, from the pen of one competent to do ample justice to this important subject.

In the appendix a careful and accurate list is given of all the Conventions held, thus far, in the United States. A brief synopsis of this work will give only an inadequate idea of its scope, but its value will at once be recognized by all who have to do, even indirectly with public or political affairs.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, March 4, 1867.

The book is the work of four or five years of study and research on the part of the author, and none who know his industry, high scholarship and legal ability, need to be told that it is a most valuable contribution to the text books of Constitutional learning. It is especially timely and valuable, at a time like this, when Congress is calling on the people of eleven States to form new Constitutions, by means of Constitutional Conventions, under which they may regain their lost representation, and share in the government. The work has no preface, but with characteristic directness, and without a wasted word, enters on the discussion of the subject, which is continued through eight chapters. In the first, Judge Jameson treats of the different kinds of Constitutions. He divides them into the Spontaneous Convention, or public meeting, the Legislative Convention, or general assembly, the Revolutionary Convention, and the Constitutional Convention. He insists on the distinction between the last two. He tells us:

"The Constitutional Convention, I consider as an exotic, domesticated in our political system, but in the process so transformed as to have become an essentially different institution from what it was as a Revolutionary Convention. In the following pages an attempt will be made to vindicate the accuracy of that view by inquiring into the institution in all its relations to the public as well as to the Government in its various departments, connecting with the theoretical considerations necessarily involved in the discussion, historical sketches of all such Conventions as have thus far been held in the United States."

Before addressing himself to this question, the author, in some preliminary chapters, defines the terms "Sovereignty" and "Constitution." Maintaining that the people of the United States constitute a *Nation*, he finds the right of sovereignty residing in the "Nation," as supreme above all divisions. He holds, even, "that the States ought to be regarded as expedients subordinate to the Nation, subservient in all respects to its interests; and therefore, if the Nation so will, temporary."

The remaining chapters are, Of Requisites to the legitimacy of Conventions, and of their History; Of the Organization and Modes of Proceedings of Conventions, Of the Submission of Constitutions to the people; and Of the Amendment of Constitutions. In reference to the submission of constitutions to the people, the author shows that of one hundred and eighteen constitutional conventions held in the United States, "seventy-eight have submitted their labors to the people, and forty have not;" but among the forty are counted the secession conventions in the Southern States in 1861, and the reconstruction conventions, called by Mr. Johnson, in 1865. If these are excluded, as they ought to be, it will be seen, as the author remarks, that "the prevailing sentiment of this country from the earliest time, has favored the submission of constitutions to the people." In reference to the amendment of constitutions, he reaches the conclusion that

"It is not enough that a Constitution provides a mode for effecting its own amendment; it is necessary that there should be developed a political conscience impelling to make amendments to the written Constitution, when such as are really important have evolved themselves in the Constitution as a fact. Our courts can, in general, recognize no law as fundamental which has not been transcribed into the book of the Constitution. When great historical movements, like those which have lately convulsed the United States, have resulted in important political changes, and they are so consummated and settled, as to indicate a solid foundation in the actual Constitution, they should be immediately registered by the proper authorities, among the fundamental laws. Why embarrass the courts and fly in the face of destiny by refusing to recognize accomplished facts?"

The author gives, in his appendix, a list of no less than 152 Conventions, which have assembled within the last 90 years of our country, for making or amending constitutions. The number of these instruments is, of course, less numerous. Mr. Jameson says,—"A considerable number of constitutions known to exist, I have not been able, after much research, to find at all; but I have succeeded in ferreting out about eighty." We can of course, in such an article as this, but indicate the scope of the work. It is a storehouse of facts and precedents, not readily accessible, made more valuable by embodying the conclusions of a philosophic thinker, and covering ground not heretofore discussed with anything like the amount of research and care. Judge Jameson's book will be indispensable to the political student or American Statesmen, and must add largely to the high reputation of its author. A full index completes its value as a book of reference.

Illinois State Journal, Jan., 1867.

Judge Jameson's work has been extensively noticed, and favorably reviewed by the leading newspapers of the country; and it is, certainly, the most valuable contribution to a branch of knowledge which, though entirely peculiar to the people of the United States, has heretofore been so little understood or even discussed. The work exhibits great research and study, and, we doubt not, will at once take rank as a standard in the matters whereof it treats.

London Saturday Review, July 25, 1863.

The historical and descriptive portion of this work are especially interesting, as showing how the Constitutions of the States have been framed and manipulated, and explaining the interior working, as well as the legal character and position, of one of the most remarkable portions of the political machinery of America.

The London Spectator, Oct. 15, 1863.

Jurisprudence, in its various branches, has been the science in which America has accomplished the most solid and enduring success. The writings of Jefferson and Webster on political law have a lasting value, even to foreigners, and in the more strictly legal field the names of Story, Kent, and Wheaton, rank with those of our greatest English lawyers. Mr. Jameson's work is not unworthy of his country's reputation.

From George W. Curtis Esq.

It is an elaborate and exhaustive treatise, which discusses with great precision and clearness many political topics of vital importance, upon which it is easier to find rhetoric than right thinking. The question of sovereignty and state rights, of the power of the people and conventions, are considered in a candid and thoughtful spirit. And these discussions with the interesting historical details, make a volume of permanent interest and value to every American.

From Horace Greeley, Esq.

The work, as a whole, is one which all interested in the grave problem of Southern Reconstruction, or in the impending revision of our own State's fundamental law, may study with interest and profit. State Sovereignty, "the resolutions of '98" and other topics of permanent interest are calmly discussed, and the work fills a niche which has hitherto been empty. We commend it to general attention.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

At a time like this, when so many of the States are remodelling their fundamental law, it cannot fail to be highly appreciated and eminently useful.

John Norton Pomeroy.

Particularly am I delighted with your chapters and sections which define "Sovereignty" and "Government" and "Constitution." Plainly, you have got down to the bottom—to the fundamental ideas upon which constitutions and governments rest. I know of nothing more important for the American Citizen, at the present day, than a correct understanding of "Sovereignty." I think your work will be of great value in this respect. I would say, in conclusion, that it is not a work designed particularly for the lawyer. It is a work for the citizen, the legislator—for all who are interested in their country and its government.

Vermont is always proud of her successful sons. No work sprung from our hills commands more largely our respect.

JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON was born in Irasburgh, Orleans County, Vermont, Jan. 25, 1824; his father was Thomas Jameson, his mother Martha Gilchrist Jameson. He fitted for College at Brownington, Orleans County, under Rev. Mr. Twilight; entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, September, 1842; graduated August 1846; commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. Levi Underwood, Burlington, Vt., 1852; attended Law School at Cambridge, Mass., fall and winter of 1852; commenced practice in Chicago, Ill., October, 1853; the winter

of 1854 removed to-Freeport, Ill.; returned to Chicago, April, 1866, where he has since remained. Judge Jameson has only practiced law in these two places, Chicago and Freeport. He became Professor in Chicago Law School in September, 1866; married, Oct. 11, 1855, to Eliza Denison, daughter of Dr. Joseph Denison, Jr., of Royalton, Vt., and has four children.

The scholarship of Mr. Jameson, in college, was very honorable. He received the degree of M. A., August, 1849, at that time delivering the Master's Oration; August 1867, he received the degree of LL. D.—*Ed. Vt. Hist. Gaz.*

SALEM.

Salem District No. III., which contains territory in three towns, a few years since had the honor of having, at one time, three representatives to the State Legislature in the House:—G. Parlin, of Salem, Edson Lyon, of Charleston, and Oliver Warren of Morgan.

TROY.

Lt. L. R. Titus, first of the 8th Vt., afterwards of the *Corps D'Afrique*, was taken prisoner on the 20th of June, 1864, at Port Hudson. He was sentenced to be shot because he belonged to a negro regiment. This sentence was remitted, but he was taken round for exhibition through North and South Carolina and afterwards committed to prison, and, with two other officers, fastened to six negroes with a ball and chain. In turn he was carried to nearly all the Southern prisons, but was finally paroled.

WESTFIELD.

DIED—April 23, 1869, Olive Coburn, widow of Chester Coburn, aged 93 years

Only three deaths were reported in the town, this year.

Not five years since, the Orleans County Newspaper reported the visit of two Mormon elders to this town, and the baptism by them of eight of its inhabitants.

WESTMORE.

The Good Templars in 1869 had in their lodge nearly all the adult inhabitants of the west and north parts of the town.

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